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TRAVELS
INTO THE
Inland Parts of *AFRICA*:
CONTAINING A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE

Several Nations for the space of Six Hundred Miles up the River GAMBIA; their Trade, Habits, Customs, Language, Manners, Religion and Government; the Power, Disposition and Characters of some NEGRO Princes; with a particular Account of JOB BEN SOLOMON, a *Pholey*, who was in *England* in the Year 1733, and known by the Name of the *African*.

To which is added,

Capt. STIBBS's Voyage up the GAMBIA in the Year 1723, to make Discoveries;

WITH

An Accurate MAP of that River taken on the Spot;
And many other Copper Plates.

ALSO

EXTRACTS from the *Nubian's* Geography, LEO the *African's* and other Authors antient and modern, concerning the NIGER-NILE, or GAMBIA, and Observations thereon.

By FRANCIS MOORE, *Falſor ſeveral Years to the Royal African Company of England.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by EDWARD CAVE, at *St John's Gate*, for the AUTHOR, and ſold by J. STAGG, in *Wyſtminſter Hall*; and at *St John's Gate* aforeſaid. M,DCC,LXXVIII.

TO HIS
G R A C E
THE
Duke of *Montagu*, &c.

My LORD,

BENEVOLENCE is the distinguishing Character of your GRACE; and your good Nature is not bound up by any narrow Rules : It is not circumscribed to a Circle of Friends, Relations, or Countrymen, but extends to all Human Kind : Nay, your GRACE (like the Good Man in the Scripture) is well known to be always merciful even to Creatures below the Human Species.

DEDICATION.

In the Wilds of *Africa* your Humanity is praised, and the grateful *Arabs* pray for you in the Desarts.

IT is this Character of your GRACE that makes me venture to lay this Book at your Feet, hoping that your Goodness will extend to me, and receive it with the same Condescension, as the Great *Persian* KING accepted Water from the Hands of a Peasant. I am,

My LORD,

With the profoundest Respect,

Your GRACE's

Most Devoted

and most Obedient

Humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.



P R E F A C E.



I is the Business of every one, who gives a Book to the Publick, to make it as agreeable as he can to the Reader. For this Purpose Invention, Stile, Learning, and the Ornaments of Eloquence, are employed by those, who are Masters of them, for setting off their Compositions. As I cannot pretend to any of those Accomplishments, and can value my self upon nothing but Truth, and it is not the Manner of writing, but the Subject, that is to say, the Description of a Country, much talk'd of, and little known, which must please in the following Relation, I therefore, besides my Journal, thought it my Duty to spare no Pains in giving the Reader from the best Authors a general Notion of the Countries from the River Gambia, to the more known ones along the Mediterranean Sea.

I kept the Journal when in Gambia, not with any Design of printing it, but to improve my self, and keep in my Mind the Things worth Notice. I was then very young, and had neither Time nor Capacity to make those Observations which the Learned World might desire;
but

but what I have set down is true, and is an exact Account of a wild Country. I have not attempted to embellish the Work, since I am persuaded that Readers will make Allowances for the Age of the Journalist, and will rather chuse to read real Facts told in the plainest way, than beautiful Works of Imagination. Since my coming to England, I was prevailed upon to publish this Journal, because it gives an Account of the Inland Parts of Africa, to know which the World was very curious, and of which few Accounts have been hitherto published, and those either very ancient, or stuff'd with Fables.

Besides my own, I have added another Journal by Captain Stibbs. In the Year 1720, his Grace the Duke of Chandos being concerned in the Royal African Company, and having considered of their Affairs with that Greatness of Mind natural to him, soon determined that the carrying on the Trade in the piddling Manner which it had been for some Years past, would never answer the great Capital Stock of the Company; and concluded it would be right to make some noble Attempts for the opening a Trade into the Inland Parts of Africa; and for that Purpose, Captain Stibbs was sent to discover how far the River Gambia was navigable, and whether there were Gold Mines upon it; but they set out upon that Expedition so late in the dry Season, that they did not accomplish the End intended. And the Difficulties he met with disgusted him so, that
he

he useth Arguments to prove that the Gambia is not the Niger, nor a River of long Course ; which Fact if he could establish, would justify him in not having push'd his Discovery farther.

Besides this Journal, I have added some Passages out of the antient Geographers and Historians relating to the Niger Nile, supposed to be the Gambia. Some Part of Africa was known from the earliest Ages, frequent mention being made of it in Scripture, and in the Greek and Roman Authors ; but the Romans were acquainted only with what lay near the Mediterianean Sea, the Countries to the South of Mount Atlas having been but very little, if at all, known to them. The ancient Persians, Greeks, and Romans, in vain attempted to discover the Head of the Nile, and generally believed that all beyond the Tropic of Cancer was uninhabitable Desarts, (tho' Herodotus from the Priests of Egypt gives some Account of that famous River, and of its dividing into two Streams, one of which only passed through Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea : I have inserted his Account. Long since that, the Nubian Geographer speaks concerning the Negroes, and the Niger Nile. He flourished in the 12th Century, and wrote in Arabick very fully of all the Nations lying on the Niger. His Work first printed in Arabick, at Rome, was afterwards translated into Latin, and printed at Paris, 1619, under the Title of Geographia Nubienfis.

*The next we meet with, of any Note, is Leo the African, by Birth a Moor, of noble Parentage, bred up in the Mahometan Religion, and Nephew to the Ambassador sent by the King of Fez to the King of Tombuto, whom he accompanied in that Journey. This Leo was taken by Italian Corsairs, near the Isle of Gerby, as he sailed between the Towns of Tripolis and Tunis in Barbary. He was a Man of Learning, and had with him several Arabian Books, besides his own Manuscripts. At that time Leo the Xth was Pope, whose Love to Learning was universally known: To him therefore the Corsairs presented the Moor and his Books. This was a grateful Present, as it gave him a Knowledge of much of the Inland Parts of Africa, unknown to the Antients. The Pope encouraged him, and he embraced the Romish Religion, and his * Description of Africa was published in Italian. He gives an Account of all the Negro Nations in his Time, from the Mouths of the Niger Eastward to the Red Sea.*

As these two Authors, who were both Africans, have given a better Account of the Inland Parts of Africa than any other, I have extracted from them so much as relates to the River Gambia, which, with the Kingdoms bordering thereon, seems to have been the utmost Bounds of the Inland Discoveries of the Mahometans Southward.

By

* 1st Vol. of Ramusio's Collection of Navigations and Voyages, published at Venice, 1554.

By Leo it appears that Caravans went from Fez in the Empire of Morocco, through Segel-massa, to Tombuto, which was then the Name of a powerful Kingdom, erected by one Soni Heli Ichia over the Negroes upon the River Niger. I have given all those Parts of his Book which relate to the Way that the Caravans took in their Journeys from Fez to the Niger, which is through Morocco, cross the Mountains of Atlas, to the Province of Dara, which is in Numidia, and from thence over the Sandy Desarts of Libya.

The Portuguese for many Years pushed their Discoveries, and settled along the Western Coast of Africa as far as Angola; they afterwards discovered the Cape of Good-Hope, and going round it, sailed to the East-Indies. They settled also in many Places on the Eastern Coast of Africa, up even to the Red Sea; and from the Coast of that Sea, discovered the Heads of the Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, subject to a Christian Prince, called The Negus. The Inhabitants have a Patriarch, consecrated by him of Alexandria.

Ludolphus, the German, hath collected, partly from the Writings of the Portuguese Monks and Jesuits, but chiefly from the Information of a Native of Abyssinia, called Gregory, the History of that Country. A Chapter of his, relating to the Origin and Springs of the Nile, I have thought proper to insert; since it contains his Reasons for believing that the River Nile divides, and that the Western Branch
of

of it traverses all Africa, and falls into the Atlantick Ocean near Cape Verd, and is called The Niger Nile.

Since the declining of the Portuguese Power, the English, Dutch, and French have possessed themselves of this Coast, the French having a Fort in the River Senegal, and another at Goree; the English several Forts in the River Gambia, and on the Gold and Slave Coasts, and the Dutch having taken from the Portuguese St. George Del Mina on the Gold Coast; and several other Settlements depending thereon.

I mention in my Journal, that I would insert a Letter from Governor Rogers, concerning the Natives Account of the Lakes, from which the Gambia comes; but that Letter being either lost or mislaid, I have not been able to procure it from the Company, though they have been pleased to allow me to publish several Extracts of Letters relating to the Discovery of the Gum-Trade; a thing which, if followed, would be of very great Advantage to England; for there is a great deal of that Commodity used in all Silk Manufactures, and could it be had in the River Gambia, it might be brought to England without Interruption from the French, because the English Company possess the Forts in the River Gambia. But the French have of late Years endeavoured to monopolize the Trade of Gum upon the Coast of Senegal, under pretence of an exclusive Right, because they stand possessed of two Forts on that Coast; and they support

port their Claim by harassing the Natives on Shore, who attempt to trade with any Ships at Sea, and by Squadrons of Men of War, who chase off all the Ships who attempt to trade there with them; and if they could purchase all the English Forts upon the Coast of Africa, they would then claim an exclusive Trade to all Africa.

As I mentioned above, I have given Extracts out of various Authors; to those Extracts I have added Notes, and attempted to discover the modern Names of the Places mentioned by those early Authors, always producing the Reasons on which I ground my Beliefs.

I thought my collecting from various Authors what is known of that Part of Africa, which lies on the Niger, would be pleasing to the Reader, who might be desirous to see the whole at one View, and save the Trouble of turning to many Books. He may from these Collections form his Judgment of what is true, by comparing one Account with the other, and see whether there is a Probability that the Niger and the Nile flow from the same Fountains, or that the Niger and the Gambia are the same. Perhaps it may give such Insight to others, who shall be hereafter employed in that Country, as to make them push their Discoveries farther. If I had had the Conveniency of those Books in Africa, they would have taught me to have made such Enquiries as would have enabled me to give a much better Account than I can now possibly do,



LETTER TO THE PUBLISHER.

S I R,



Ursuant to your Desire, I have perused the Journal, and other Pieces, in the following Book: They will give great Light into what the curious World has long desired to know, *The Inside of Africa*; for tho' that Country is famous in History from the antientest Times, yet the Inland Parts of it are to this Hour unknown to the People of *Europe*. The Bounds of it have been often changed; the Antients reckoning *Egypt* no Part of *Africa*. The present Geographers divide the World into Four Parts. They account *Africa*, including *Egypt*, as One. It is a vast Peninsula, joynd to *Asia* by an Isthmus, or Neck of Land, which separates the *Red Sea* from the *Mediterranean*, and borders upon *Judea* and *Arabia*. It is in Figure almost Triangular; 4980 Miles from North to South, and 4575 Miles from East to West. The Northern Coast, bounded by the *Mediterranean Sea*, was known to the *Græcians* and *Romans*. Upon it the *Græcians* settled *Cyrene*, and other Colonies, and the *Phœnicians* the Great City of *Carthage*. The *Romans* having subdued *Carthage*, conquer'd the Kingdoms of *Nunidia* and *Mauritania*, and all that Part of *Africa* which bordered upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, now call'd *Barbary*, and the Empire of *Morocco*. But the Ro-

mans never discover'd far beyond Mount *Atlas* : They knew nothing of *Guinea*, and very little of the Heads of the *Nile*. Upon the Declension of the *Romans*, their Provinces in *Africa* follow'd the Fate of the rest of the Empire, were subdued by the Northern Nations, and the (a) *Vandals* erected a Kingdom there, which was again conquer'd by the *Græcian* Emperor's Forces under *Belisarius*. The Eastern Empire continuing to decline, the *Arabians*, under *Mahomet*, and his Successors the Caliphs, (in whom the Powers of Priests, Prophets, and Kings were united) made surprizing Conquests by the Assistance of their new Religion. In their Wars, amongst other Actions, they invaded and conquer'd *Africa*, a Climate pleasing to the *Arabs* (b), being like their own, and a Soil mix'd with Desarts, which is natural to them. They strove to destroy the *Punick*, the *Roman*, and the old *Numidian* Language, and introduced the *Arabick* ; yet is there still left among the Natives one of the ancient Languages, call'd (c) *Aquel Amarig*, but whether *Punick* or *Numidian* is not certain. There is also in the Mountains of *Atlas* a Nation still remaining, who retain the (d) *Roman* Customs. The *Mahometan* Religion prevail'd universally. Their first Conquests were in the Time of *Otman*, Third Caliph ; but on the Dissolution of the Empire of the *Saracens*, in *Africa*, as elsewhere, the several Governors became Kings in their different Provinces.

(e) *Egypt* was governed by a Republick of Soldiers, call'd *Mamluks*, or *Miamahs*, which afterwards was subdued by the *Turkish* Emperor. About two Ages since, three Republicks of Soldiers, under the Protection of the *Turkish* Emperor, grew up on the Coast of *Barbary*, viz. *Tripoly*, *Tunis*, and *Algiers*. That Part of *Africa*, which is now the Empire of *Morocco*, was formerly divided into many Governments under different Princes or Republicks : It is very fertile, and was very rich ; The two most considerable Kingdoms were these of *Fez* and *Morocco*, each of which had a noble Town for its Capital, and flourish'd in Arts and Arms, and grew very rich, by reason of the Commerce for Gold with the *Negroes*, which was then brought over Land from *Tombuto*. The Natives of the Country, who were of the *Numidian* and *Mauritanian* Race, which are divided

(a) Vide *Procopius*. (b) Vide *Lea's* Extracts, p. 28.
 (c) *Ibidem* (d) *Ibid.* p. 40. (e) *Knowlton's* Hist.
 of the *Turks*.

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divided into Five Tribes, being driven out upon the *Arabian* Conquest, retired Southward, and they divided all the Country of the *Negroes* which lies upon the *Niger* into Fifteen Parts, which they call'd Kingdoms, and each Tribe was to take and conquer Three of them: Which they did; and these were the Fifteen Kingdoms of the *Negroes*, in which the Race of the Kings and Lords were *Libyans*, with high Noses, and thin Lips, and *Mahometans* by Religion, and the conquer'd People were *Negroes*.

Before the *Moors* mix'd amongst them, the *Negroes* were entirely ignorant of Arts and Letters, and of the Use of Iron: They lived in common, having no Property in Lands nor Goods, no Tyrants, nor superior Lords; but supported themselves in an equal State upon the natural Produce of the Country, which afforded plenty of Roots and Game, and Honey made by Bees in hollow Trees: Ambition or Avarice never drove them into Foreign Countries, to subdue or cheat their Neighbours. Thus they lived without Toil or Superfluities (*a*). And this the *Greeks* and *Romans* believed to be the First State of Mankind, which they describe in the *Golden Age*: And as there is no Winter between the Tropicks, perhaps they mean that Climate, by the perpetual Spring, they attributed to the *Golden Age*; and very likely this innocent State of theirs is the Reason that *Homer* said Gods conversed with them, and made them every Year a Visit for 12 Days.

Ζεύς γδ' ἐπ' ὠκεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας
Χθρὸς ἔβη μὲν δαῖτα (θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἔποντο)
Δωδεκάτῃ δ' ἐ τοι, αὖθις ἐλδύσε) οὐλυμπόνδε. (*b*)

And thus *Ovid*,

*Aurea prima sata est Ætas, quæ Vindice nullo,
Sponte sua sine Lege Fidem, Rectumque colebat.
Pœna Metusquæ aberant; nec Verba minacia filo
Ære legebantur; nec supplex turba timebant*

Judicis

(*a*) Vide *Leo's Extracts*, p. 65

(*b*) *The Site of Gods, and all th' Æthereal Train,
On the warm Limits of the farthest Main,
Now mix with Mortals; nor disdain to grace
The Feasts of Æthiopia's blameless Race:
Twelve Days the Powers indulge the genial Rite,
Returning with the Twelfth revolving Light.* FORL

Judicis Ora sui, sed erant sine Vindice tuti.
 Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret Orbem,
 Montibus, in liquidas Pinus descenderat Undas,
 Nullaque Mortales, prætei sua, Littoia norant;
 Nondum præcipientes cingebant Oppida Fossæ:
 Non Tuba directi, non Æris Cornua flexi,
 Non Galeæ, non Ensis, erant. Sine Militis usu,
 Molliæ securæ peragebant Otia Gentcs.
 Ipsa quoque immunis Rastroque intacta, nec ullis
 Saucia Vomeribus, per se dabat omnia Tellus:
 Contentique Cibus nullo cogente creatis,
 Arbuteos Pætus, montanaque Fraga legebant,
 Cornaque, & in duris hærentia Mora Rubetis,
 Et quæ deciderant patula Jovis Arbore Glandes.
 Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus Auris
 Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine Semine Flores.
 Mox etiam Fruges Tellus inarata ferebat:
 Nec renovatus Ager gravidis caneat Aristis.
 Flumina jam Lætis, jam Flumina Nectaris ibant;
 Flavaque de viridi stillabant Illice Mella (a).

The

- (a) The Golden Age was first, when Man yet new
 No Rule but uncorrupted Reason knew,
 And with a native Bent did Good pursue.
 Unfer'd by Punishment, unaw'd by Fear,
 His Words were simple, and his Soul sincere.
 Needless was written Law where none oppress'd,
 The Law of Man was written in his Breast.
 No suppliant Crowds before the Judge appear'd,
 No Court erected yet, nor Cause was heard;
 But all was safe, for Conscience was their Guard.
 The Mountain-Trees in distant Prospect please,
 Ere yet the Pines descended to the Seas.
 Ere Sails were spread, new Oceans to explore,
 And happy Mortals, unconcein'd for more,
 Confin'd their Wishes to their native Shore.
 No Walls were yet, nor Fence, nor Moat, nor Mound,
 Nor Drum was heard, nor Trumpet's angry Sound;
 Nor Swords were forg'd; but void of Care and Crime,
 The soft Creation slept away their Time.
 The teeming Earth, yet guiltless of the Plough,
 And unprovok'd, did fruitful Stores allow:
 Content with Food which Nature freely bred,
 On Wildings, and on Strawberries, they fed;

Cornel,

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The *Libyan* Tribe of *Sanhagia* (who wore Coats of Mail, were Horsemen, and used Spears headed with Iron, Scymitars and Arrows) coming amongst these hairless and naked People, made as rapid Conquests as the *Spaniards* did in *America*, and contemned the Natives as much, looking upon them as Brutes, because they were not *Mahometans*, nor instructed in Avarice, nor ruled by Tyrants; for which the *Moors* upbraided them, as wanting the Knowledge of Religion, Property and Government.

The *Nubian* Geographer, and *Leo the African*, give an Account of these Fifteen Kingdoms, in which the *Moors* propagated the *Mahometan* Religion, and all the Countries lying on the *Niger*, from *Ethiopia* to the *Atlantick* Ocean, were subdued by them.

About the 14th Century, a Native *Negro*, call'd *Son* *Heli Ishia*, expell'd the *Moors* Conquerors. But tho' the *Negroes* threw off the Yoke of a Foreign Nation, yet they return'd not to their first Simplicity of Manners; Tyranny, Luxury and Avarice, which the *Negroes* had learnt from the politer *Moors*, continued to tyrannize over the *Negroes*, after they were freed from the Men who had introduced them. They only shifted their Chains, and changed a *Liban* for a *Negro* Master. *Son Heli Ishia* continued the Regal Government, and himself became King, and led the *Negroes* on to Foreign Wars, filling all *Africa* with Blood and Slaughter. He conquer'd most of the Fifteen Kingdoms upon the *Niger*, expelling the Kings and *Moors* Tribes from their Dominion over the *Negroes*. He generally put the Kings to death, but when he invaded the *Jolloffs*, being apprehensive by their Neighbourhood to the Desarts, that they would be supported by all the Race of *Sanhagan*, he agreed to leave the Family of *Sanhagai* in Possession of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, they remaining Tributary to him, And the Family of *N'jay* to this Hour continue Kings of the *Jolloffs*: They seem by their Name
to

Cornels and Bramble-Berries gave the rest,
And fallerg Acorns furnis'd out a Feast:
The Flowers unsown, in Fields and Meadows reign'd,
And Western Winds immortal Spring maintain'd.
In following Years the bearded Corn ensu'd,
From Earth unar'd, nor was that Earth renew'd;
From Veins of Vallies Milk and Nectar broke,
And Honey freating thro' the Pores of Oak. GARTH.

to be of the Tribe of *Sanbagai*; who, having escaped the Storm of *Ifchia's* Arms, still maintain the *Moorish* Power in that County: Whereas all the rest of the *Moorish* Kingdoms are destroy'd, and *Ifchia* upon the Ruins erected a mighty Empire; having conquer'd all from *Tombuto* Westward to the Sea, and Eastward to the Frontiers of the *Abyssines*, making above 3000 Miles in Length.

Since *Leo*, the *Europeans* have had very little Knowledge of these Parts of *Africa*, nor do they know what is become of so mighty an Empire: It is highly probable that it broke to pieces, and that the Natives again resumed their Customs; and indeed, in *Gambia*, as far as the Author of the Journal has been, we find a Mixture of the *Moorish* and *Mahometan* Customs with the original Simplicity of the *Negroes*.

In the Kingdom of *Gualata*, or the *Folloiffs*, (now *Barsally*) Government, or Tyranny, is extended to its utmost Lines by the Family of the *N'jay's*. In other Parts, particularly amongst the *Mundingoos*, the Authorities of the Kings are much less; and amongst the *Floops* and *Pholeys* they have no Kings at all, the Lands in general are common, every one taking as much as they want, and no one desiring more than they use; but the Crops are the Properties of those who have tilled that Ground: And this, and the Valuing of Gold, the *Negroes* have kept from the *Moorish* Customs, as also a great Veneration for the *Mahometan* Religion.

The present *Morocco* Ambassador, Admiral *Perez*, says, that the Town of *Tombuto* is still in being, and that it is subject to the Emperor of *Morocco*, and govern'd by a *Basha* or Governor appointed by him, who is generally of the Race of the antient Kings: And that the chief Part of the Army of *Blacks*, which has made so considerable a Figure of late in the Empire of *Morocco*, and hath made and unmade Emperors, was raised and is recruited from *Tombuto*.

As the Knowledge and Conquests of the *Romans* extended not much beyond Mount *Atlas*; so the utmost Discoveries of the *Arabians*, *Moors* and *Mahometans*, extended not much to the South of the River *Niger*. On the Western Coast of *Africa* the *Portuguese*, in the Year 1498, urged on by Thirst of Gold, and a Fondness of propagating by Arms the *Romish* Religion, (Enthusiasm in Religion and Knight-Errantry in Arms being then the Fashion) discover'd *Africa* to be a Peninsula, and sailed round the Cape of *Good Hope* to the *East Indies*. They harrassed extremely the *Moorish* Governments of

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Morocco and *Fez*, came by Sea into the Rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, and furnishing the Natives with those Things which they before bought from the *Moors*, turned the Trade of Gold and Elephants Teeth from *Morocco* to *Portugal*. Having pass'd the Cape of *Good Hope*, they discover'd the Eastern Part of *Africa*, and made very considerable Settlements at *Mozambique*, upon that Part of *Asia* which is bounded by the *East Indian* Sea; then entering the *Red* Sea, and landing on the *African* Side, they discover'd the *Christian* Kingdom of *Abyssinia*, and the secret Heads of the *Nile*; a Discovery which had baffled the Enquiries of all the antient World, which had been in vain attempted by the *Persians*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, and which was esteem'd so great an Enterprize, that *Lucan* makes *Cæsar* say,

*Sed cum tanta meo vivat sub Pectore Virtus,
Tantus Amor Veri, nihil est quod noscere malim
Quam Fluvii Causas per secula tanta latentes,
Ignotumque Caput Spes sit mihi certa videndi
Nilivicos Fontes, Bellum civile relinquam (a),*

And in another Place the wise *Achoreus* says,

*Quæ tibi noscendi Nilum, Romane, Cupido est,
Et Pharus, Persique fuit, Macetumque Tyrannis;
Nullaque non Ætas voluit conferre futuri
Notitiam; sed vincit adhuc Natura latendi.
Summus Alexander Regum quos Memphis adorât
Invidit Nilo, misitque per ultima Terræ
Æthiopum Lectos; illos rubicunda perusti
Zona Poli tenuit Nilum videre talentem.
Venit ad Occasum, Mundique extrema Sesostris,
Et Pharios Currus Regum Cervicibus egit:*

Ante

-
- (a) *Long has my curious Soul, from early Youth,
Toil'd in the noble Search of sacred Truth.
Yet still no Viciss have urg'd my Ardour more,
Than Nil's remotest Fountain to explore;
Ther say, what Source the famous Stream supplies,
And bids it at revolving Periods rise;
Shew me that Head from whence, since Time begun,
The long Succession of his Waves has run:
This let me know, and all my Toils shall cease;
The Sword be sheath'd, and Earth be blest with Peace,*

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*Ante tamen vestros Amnes, Rhodanumque Padumq;
Quam Nilum de Fonte bibit. I'esus in Ortus
Cambyfes longi Populos pervenit ad A'vi,
Defectusque Epulis, & pastus Cæde suorum,
Ignoto te, Nile, redit (a).*

A Description of the Fountains and Course of the Nile cannot but be agreeable to the Curious, and therefore the Chapter on that Subject from the Learned *Ludolphus* is very proper; but whether the Nile divides, flowing part into the *Mediterranean*, and part into the *Atlantick* Sea, and whether the *Gambia* be one of the Branches of the Nile, the Author pretends not to decide; but hath laid all the Discoveries that have yet been made before the Reader.

There remains still unknown the Inland Parts of *Africa*; and of part of those, the *Journal* hereto annex'd gives an Account; that is to say, of what lies upon the River *Gam-*

(a) Nor, Casar, is thy Search of Knowledge strange;
Well may thy boundless Soul desire to range,
Well may she strive Nile's Fountain to explore,
Since mighty Kings have sought the same before:
Each for the first Discoverer would be known,
And hand, to future Times, the Secret down;
But still their Pow'rs were exercis'd in vain,
While latent Nature mock'd their fruitless Pain.
Philip's Great Son, whom Memphis still records
The Chief of her illustrious scepter'd Lords,
Sent, of his own, a chosen Number forth, : 57
To trace the wond'rous Stream's mysterious Birth.
Thro' Æthiopia's Plains they journey'd on,
'Till the hot Sun oppos'd the burning Zone;
There, by the God's resistless Beams repell'd,
As unbeginning Stream they still beheld.
Fierce came Sesostris from the Eastern Daron,
On his proud Car by captive Monarchs drawn;
His lawless Will, impatient of a Bound,
Commanded Nile's hid Fountain to be found:
But sooner much the Tyrant might have known
Thy fam'd Hesperian Po, or Gallick Rhone.
Cambyfes, too, his daring Persians led,
Where hoary Age make white the Æthiop's Head;
'Till sore distress'd, and destitute of Food,
He stain'd his hungry Jaws with human Blood,
'Till half his Host the other half devour'd,
And left the Nile belov'd em unexplor'd.

ix LETTER to the PUBLISHER.

Gambia; and very probably this is the Country described by *Leo* under the Names of *Ghana*, *Ghinea* and *Gualata*.

Perhaps it may not be disagreeable to the Reader, to give some general Notion of the Country from the *Gambia* to the *Mediterranean* Sea. At a considerable Distance to the South of the *Streights* of *Gibraltar* is *Atlas*, a Ridge of Mountains, which run parallel to the *Mediterranean* Sea, so extremely high, and so little known, that the Antients said they supported the Sky.

Oceani finem juxta Solemque cadentem

Ultimus Æthiopum Locus est, ubi maximus Atlas

Axem Humero torquet Stellas ardentibus aptum. VIRG.

The Land between those Mountains and the Sea is extremely fertile, yielding Wheat, Olives, Cattle, &c. The Tops of the Mountains are cover'd with perpetual Snow. The Sides are cloathed with Woods, and in their Valleys rise those clear cool Streams that render *Mauritania*, now call'd the Kingdom of *Morocco*, fertile. To the South of Mount *Atlas*, extending from the Ocean to the *Nile*, parallel to the *Mediterranean* Sea, is the *Land of Dates*: This is a sterile Country, full of sandy Desarts, producing no Corn; yet not quite so barren, but that in many Places the Palm-Trees grow, and the Fruits which they yield, call'd Dates, supply the Natives instead of Bread (a), and serve their Cattle for Forage (b); so that Providence hath wisely given Food to the Inhabitants of the Desarts. This remarkable Difference of Food, viz. eating Dates instead of Corn, could not escape the piercing Eye of *Homer*; he calls them *Lotos*; and describes the Wine drawn from the Palm-Tree, as well as the sweet Dates:

αὐτὰρ δεκάτη ἐπέξημδον
Γαίης Λωλοφάγων, οἳ τ' ἀνθινον εἶδαρ' ἔδουσιν.
Ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' ἡπείρου βῆμδον, καὶ ἀφουσαμέθ' ὕδαρ.
Ἀῖψα δ' δεῖπνον ἔλοντο θοῆς πρὸς νηυσὶν ἐταῖροι.
Αὐτὰρ ἔπει σίτιό τ' ἐπασαμέθ' ἡδὲ ποτῆτ',
Δὴ τότε ἐγὼν ἐτάρους ποτῆν πάθεσθαι ἰόντας,
(Ἄνδρες δύω κρένας, τέκτατον κήρυχ' ἄμ' ὀπάσας)
οἵτινες ἀνέρες εἶεν ὅττι χθονὶ σῖτον ἔδοντες.
οἷδ' αἰψ' οἰχώμενοι μίγην ἀνδράσι Λωλοφάγοισι.

(a) *Leo's Extracts*, p. 31.

(b) *Ibid.* p. 63.

οὐδ'

οὐδ' ἄρα Λωλοφάγοι μῆδεν θ' ἐταροισιν ὄλεθρον
 ἡμετέροις, ἀλλά σφι δόσαν λωπῶτο πᾶσαοις.
 τῶν δ' ὅσις λωπῶτο φάγοι μελιηδέα καρπὸν,
 οὐκ ἔτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἤθελεν, οὐδὲ νέεσθ'·
 ἄλλ' αὖτις βέλοντο μετ' ἀνδράσι Λωλοφάγοισι
 λωπὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι μενέμεν, νόσος τε λαθέσθαι (a).

To the South of the Land of Palms lye the *Libyan* Desarts, one wide-extended Waste of Sand, boundless, and level to the Eye, as the Sea; and when the Wind blows, agitated by it, which is finely described in *Cato*;

*So, where our wide Numidian Wastes extend,
 Sudden th' impetuous Hurricanes descend;
 Wheel thro' the Air, in circling Eddies play,
 Tear up the Sands, and sweep whole Plains away.
 The helpless Traveller, with wild Surprise,
 Sees the dry Defart all around him rise,
 And, smother'd in the dusty Whirlwind, dies.*

CATO.

Even these miserable Countries are inhabited: The *Arabians* dwell with pleasure amongst the Sands; for *Leo* says, an *Arabian* without a Defart, is like a Fish out of Water. Providence hath made Man to be capable of inhabiting all Parts of this Earthly Globe; and hath given to him such kind

-
- (a) *The Tenth we touch'd, by various Errors tost,
 The Land of Lotos, and the flow'ry Coast.
 We climb'd the Beach, and Springs of Water found,
 Then spread our hasty Banquet on the Ground.
 Thrice Men were sent, deputed from the Crew,
 (An Herald one) the dubious Coast to view,
 And learn what Habitants possess'd the Place.
 They went, and found an hospitable Race:
 Not prone to ill, nor strange to foreign Guest,
 They eat, they drink, and Nature gives the Feast;
 The Trees around them all their Food produce,
 Lotos, the Name; divine, nutritious Juice!
 (Thence call'd Lotophagi) which whoso tastes,
 Insatiate riots in the sweet Repasts;
 Nor other Home, nor other Care intends,
 But quits his House, his Country, and his Friends.*

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kind of Organs as form themselves to the Heat or Cold, Moisture or Drowth of the Climate he is bred in. The *Laplanders* live with Comfort near the Pole; and the *Libyans* are happy in these Deserts. The same Wisdom that has contrived Man's Organs capable of becoming suitable to the Climate, has given other Animals, and Food for those Animals suitable to it likewise. Amongst these Sands there are some Places less barren, where Thorns, Briars and the poorest of Herbage grows, yet such as the Camels can feed upon. The Ostrich also, and some other kind of Creatures found by Nature to subsist amongst these Sands, live here, and the rambling Tribes of *Arabs* feed upon their Flesh, but their chief Dependence is upon the Camel, which is their Wealth. They keep them as we do Sheep; they make Cloathing of their Hair for themselves, and their Houses feed upon their Milk, and they also eat their Flesh. The *Arabs* Manner of Life is so different from those Nations who live upon Corn, and the Produce of Agriculture, that the Extraordinariness of it cannot but make the 30th and 31st Pages of the Extracts, from *Leo*, agreeable. To the South of these Deserts lye the Rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which run parallel to the *Mediterranean* Sea. All the Lands that these Rivers water or overflow are fertile; for all that is not cultivated bears Wood, and what is cultivated produces such Corn as grows in warm Countries, and plenty of Pasture for Cattle. This is inhabited by the *Negroes*, a Race of People who appear to be different from the rest of Mankind; their Hair being woolly, and their Colour black; their Noses flat, and their Lips large; but whether these are an original Race, or whether the Difference arises from the Climate, the Vapours of that particular Soil, the Manner of breeding their Children, and from the Mothers forming of their Features, is not here determined, tho' there are some curious Facts relating to it mention'd in the *Journal*.

The Book consists of several Pieces, which are necessary to give the Reader a true Notion of *Africa*. The Author, who hath compiled it, hath not alter'd the Tracts which he hath quoted, but given them as they were wrote, tho' they sometimes contradict each other: By which means the Reader may form a better Judgment of the Truth, than if he was to rely upon a single Traveller.

The 1st is, Travels into the Inland Parts of *Africa*, being a Journal kept by Mr *Francis Moore*, Factor for the Royal
African

African Company, who lived five Years in the Country of *Gambia*, travelled by Land as well as by Water, and went up 500 Miles from the Sea. This Journal contains a Map of the River *Gambia*, from an actual Survey taken upon the Place by Mr *John Leach*; and several Draughts of Birds, Insects and Buildings.

To illustrate his own Journal, and to shew the Truth of it, (a Thing most valuable, as all Rarities are in Travels) he has added all the other Pieces.

1st, A Journal of Capt. *Stibbs* up the same River.

2^{dly}, Some Remarks of Capt. *Stibbs's*, together with the Author's Observations upon them.

3^{dly}, Extracts from the *Nubian* Geographer, and from *Leo the African*, a very valuable Book.

4^{thly}, A Chapter from *Ludolphus's* History of *Ethiopia*, a laborious and learned Man, who has spared no Pains to enquire into the Heads and Course of the *Nile*.

5^{thly}, The Passage quoted from *Herodotus* by *Ludolphus* set down at length.

6^{thly}, Some Words of the *Mundingoe*, which is the most extensive of the native *Negroes* Languages.

7^{thly}. Some Letters and Papers relating to the Company and the Gum-Trade.

8^{thly}, The Journal of a Person who went up the River in K. *Charles* the II^{d's} Time : Which Journal is frequently mention'd by Capt. *Stibbs*, and then Accounts differ.

And Lastly, The Royal *African's* Company's Establishment at *James Fort* in the Year 1730.

Upon the whole, There can hardly be a more curious Subject than this. The (a) Factor, in a plain honest Way, gives an Account of the River *Gambia*; where there is a great Trade drove by the *English*: A River, which is wonderful in many Things which he mentions. The Tide flows up it many hundred Miles. The Climate so different from ours, that there is no Winter; which occasions a Difference in the whole Vegetable and Animal World. To shew you whereabouts this River lies, he has collected from various Authors Accounts of those Countries which reach from thence to the *Mediterranean* Sea over-against *Gibraltar*, in which there is a Scene of natural Won-

(a) Travels into the Inland Parts of *Africa*, from p. 1. to 234.

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Wonders, or rather Nature varying from the ordinary Method in which with us the works: Whole Nations with their Herds living in Deserts almost without Water (*a*); others upon Fruits of Trees without Grain (*b*). The Heads of the Nile are here plainly revealed (*c*), and the Tops of Mount Atlas made known. Nations safe in the inaccessible Fastnesses of those Mountains have preserved the Roman Garb (*d*), and the Roman Courage. And here in a few Days Travel they mount up from the excessive Heats of the Deserts of *Libya*, to the perpetual Winter on the Tops of *Atlas*. Here is described the Manner and Reason of the (*e*) Decay of the *Saracen* Empire, from the Height of Politeness in the Time of *Manſor*, to the lowest Degree of *Barbarism*.

I am, &c.

- (*a*) *Leo's* Ext.. p. 29. (*b*) *Ibidem*. (*c*) *Ludolph*.
(*d*) *Leo's* Extr. p. 40. (*e*) *Ibid.* p. 45.



E R R A T A.

- PAGE 87. Line 23 for *not* read *hardly*.
P. 108. Bottom Line, for *bestiast* read *being*.
P. 114. L. 1. for 1724. read 1734.
P. 159 L. 3. for *Boots* read *Roots*.
P. 160. L. 15. for *Pare* read *Paw*.
P. 205. L. 21. for *so* read *to*.

Part of P. 210, 211, and 212, should be turn-comma'd, i. e. mark'd thus “
Extracts, P. 15. Title Page, for *smegasing Journal* read *The Niger-Nile or
Gambia*.

P. 17. for *Frassora* read *Frassoro*.



T R A-



TRAVELS

Into the INLAND PARTS of

AFRICA, &c.



IN the Month of *July*, 1730, I was examined and found qualified by the Accomptant-General belonging to the Royal *African* Company of *England*, and by him represented to the Directors as such : Upon which they were pleased to appoint me a Writer in their Service, at their Settlement at *James Fort*, in the River *Gambia*, on the Coast of *Guinea*, in *Africa*. In Consequence thereof, I contracted with them ; and on the 23d sign'd Articles for the Term of three Years. A Copy of which, for the Information of those concern'd this Way, is given in the Appendix, No. I.

1730.
July.

The Author appointed
Writer to the R. African
Comp.

Appendix,
No. I

TRAVELS into the

1730.
September. *Dispatch*
Sloop
bound
for Gam-
bia.

ON the 2d of *September* I set out from *London* for *Gravesend*, in order to go to *Gambia*, in the Royal African Company's Sloop the *Dispatch*, *Robert Hall* Master: But when I arriv'd at *Gravesend*, the Sloop had been gone about two Hours: Upon which I agreed with the Master of a Sloop call'd the *Thomas* and *Samuel*, (bound for *Malaga*, and just then under Sail) to carry me to the *Downs*. We had not gone above three Leagues before she sprung a Leak, insomuch that she was obliged to come back again to *Gravesend*, but a *Feversham* Hoy coming by at that Time, I agreed with the Master to carry me to *Feversham*; where we arrived in the Night. The next Day I hired Horses, and set out for *Canterbury*. I got fresh Horses there, and proceeded to *Deal*, where the Sloop lay waiting for a fair Wind, and for fear of the worst, I went on Board immediately. During the Time we lay there, several homeward-bound Ships came in, many of them with their Topmasts and Mizenmasts lost. We had generally thick hazy Weather, with blustering Winds, and a great deal of Rain.

Goes on
Board her
in the
Downs.

Sets sail.

ON the 10th in the Evening, the Wind being fair, we weigh'd Anchor, and set sail in Company with a great many other out-bound Ships. We sailed pleasantly on till the next Morning at 8 o'Clock, at which Time the Wind turn'd against us, and blow'd prodigious hard, the Seas ran Mountains high, and the Sloop labour'd very much. Our Rigging was out of Order, and we could not get down our Topfail, but were obliged

ged to cut it away. We could not see Land for Mist and Rain. The Water ran over our Decks, and the Sloop lay along so much, that all our Guns on one Side were under Water for a considerable Time, by reason of our not being able to get down our Top-sail. We made shift to get back to the *Downs* by about 8 at Night, where we anchored and moored, as several other Vessels had done before us. 1730.
Forced to put back by stormy Weather.

ON the 16th the *Falmouth* Man of War came into the *Downs*, having lost her Main-topmast. On the 18th in the Evening, being fair Weather, we set out again for Sea. On the 20th early in the Morning we made the Island of *Alderney*, at about five Leagues distance. The next Morning we saw the high Land near *Plymouth*, at about six or seven Leagues distance. Sets sail again.

ON the 2d of *October*, the Wind, which had been fair for us all the Way from the *Downs*, turned against us, and blew excessive hard, insomuch that in the middle of the Night it split our Mainsail from Top to Bottom; but having a new one on Board, we got it bent as soon as possible, and then lay to, with the Head of the Sloop to the Wind, driving towards the Coast of *Barbary* at the Rate of about two Miles an Hour, our Lives depending on the Mainsail, which we expected, by the Wind coming in such terrible Squalls, to split every Minute. October.
A Storm.

ON the 4th, the Seas continuing still to increase, and the Wind very boisterous, the

1730. Captain persuaded us to bear away to the
 nearest Port, which was *Cadiz*, in *Spain*,
 about 130 Leagues from which we then were;
 so about Noon we lowered our Mainfail, and
 hoisted our Squarefail, and scudded away
 before the Wind, at the Rate of ten Miles
 an Hour. The same Evening we ran by a
 Brigantine, which was lying to, as we had
 done.

Discover
 the Town
 of *Cadiz*. ON the 7th, the Storm began to be pretty
 well over, and the next Morning early we
 made the Town of *Cadiz*, whose Churches
 at a Distance look like a Fleet of Ships;
 about Noon we came into the Harbour;
 soon after a Boat, with the King of *Spain*'s
 Colours and an Officer, came a-board us, to
 demand whence we came, and whither bound,
 as also to know our State of Health; this is
 not only customary, but very reasonable, in
 order to prevent Vessels from bringing any
 Infection among them, which if they have
 any Suspicion of, they will make them per-
 form a Quarantine of forty Days. The
 Boat stayed on board us about an Hour,
 and then went away; the Officer at his going
 took several of the Captain's Papers with
 him to the *English* Consul, and told us not
 to offer to come a-shore till we had got a
 Licence, for if we did, we should certainly
 be put to Death. The next Morning the
 Captain sent our Chief Mate to the Consul,
 to make Oath, if required, that we were all
 well, upon which he immediately procured us
 a Licence, and then we Passengers landed.
 The first Thing I heard in Town, was, that
 the late Storm had forced some of the Vessels
 a-shore,

Health-
 Officers
 come on
 board.

The Au-
 thor, &c.
 obtain a
 Bill of
 Health,
 and land.

a-shore, as they lay at Anchor in the Harbour, and the Captain of one of them told me, that he and his Men with much Difficulty saved their Lives. Four Days we stay'd at *Cadiz*, during which Time I made the following Observations. 1730.

CADIZ, or *CALIS MALIS*, was an- Situation
ciently called *Gades*: It stands upon an Island of *Cadiz*,
separated from the Main of *Andaluzia*, a
Province of *Spain*, by a narrow Arm of the
Sea, over which there is a Bridge. It lies not
above ten or twelve *Spanish* Leagues by Land
from *Gibraltar*, and about twenty from *Seville*. This Town was first built by the *Phæ-* built by
nicians, and made a great Figure in the anti- the *Phæni-*
ent History. It is the Port from whence all *cians*,
the King of *Spain*'s Ships are fitted out for
America, and the Channel through which the
Riches of *Peru* and *Mexico* are conveyed to
Europe. It hath been several Times attacked
by the *English*, and was taken by the Earl of
Essex and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in the Reign of
Queen *Elizabeth*. The Town is, as I guess'd Description
by walking round the Walls of it, about three on of it.
Miles in Circumference; there are some mag-
nificent Houses in it, but the Generality are
badly built, though all of Stone, and very
strong; the Streets stink, by reason of their
throwing all the Nastiness into them. It lies
very low, and is strongly fortified both by
Workmanship and Nature. All the Part to-
wards the Harbour is surrounded with Rocks,
that stretch out above a Mile from the Town,
except only at the Place where the Boats land,
called the *Mole-head*, upon which there are
two lofty Pillars of white Marble erected, and

1730. on each are the King of *Spain's* Arms finely carved. That Part of the Town which does not face the Water, is strongly fortified with Bastions and Outworks. About a Quarter of a Mile from the *Mole-head* is a Gate, and a constant Guard, which search all Persons that pass; when you are through that Gate, you come into the *Herb-Market*, where is a fine Stone Basin with Steps round it, erected in the Middle of the Market-Place. On the Right-hand of this Market is a Street with Shops on both Sides of it, and Stalls in the Middle, like unto those in *Covent-Garden* at *London*.

Spanish
Womens
Habit.

THE Women generally go with their Hair tied up without any Caps; they seem to be very agreeable, and have fine black Eyes, but wear Veils, and sometimes cover their Faces with the Tails of their Gowns, which they generally wear loose; but those Ladies who go abroad in Coaches, wear no Veils at all.

Churches.

THE Churches are very numerous, and finely adorned with gilded Altars, carved wooden Images dress'd in rich Cloaths, others of Wax-work, and a vast Number of Candlesticks, in which are Candles always burning. Here I saw two Burials, different from

Manner of
Burying.

any I ever saw before: One of the Persons deceased, after having had Mass sung over him in a Church, was carried in a Coffin (covered with Fish-skin) to a burying Vault a great Way under the Church, where was neither Bones nor Coffins to be seen, only a Heap of about 300 Skulls, piled upon one
ano-

another like Cannon-Balls in a Fortification. 1730.
 Here the Corps was brought by four Men, who threw it off their Shoulders out of the Coffin, and there left it, carrying the Coffin back with them. The other Person had Mass sung over him by about an hundred Priests, all drest'd in White, with long Wax Candles burning in their Hands, which they carried before the Corps, along the Streets, to the Church. As soon as Mass was over, the Person was taken out of his Coffin with his Shroud on, in the Middle of the Church, and was put into a Hole about two Foot square, with his Feet first, and as soon as the Corps was in, the Hole was stop'd up, under which, I suppose, there was a Vault.

THE Coaches are not drawn by Horses, Coaches. but by Mules, and instead of sitting on the Coach-Box, the Coachman rides upon one of the Mules; this is said to owe its Original to a Nobleman's losing his Life by the Evidence of his Coachman, who overheard what he said in the Coach, as he sat upon his Box.

AN Inhabitant of the Town told me, that Garrison. there were then in this Town ten Regiments of Soldiers, but such poor Creatures I never saw, most of them being superannuated, and scarce able to carry their Arms. Their Fruit, such as Apples, Grapes, and Pomegranates Provisions. are very plenty, delicious, and cheap. The Wine is very strong and good, and sold by Retail at about four Shillings *per* Gallon. The Bread is nothing near so good as our

1730. *English*, it is four, occasioned by its being
tailed with Leaven instead of Yest.

At about two Leagues Distance I saw the
Spanish Flotilla lying in the Harbour, near
which is a Castle built in the Sea, in it, I am
told, are 100 Pieces of Cannon.

*Port St
Mary's.*

ABOUT five Miles West, and directly
across the Harbour from *Cadiz*, is a Town
called *Port St Mary's*, which was, in the
Time of *Queen Anne*, taken by the *English*
Forces under the Command of his Grace the
Duke of *Ormond*, where the King of *Spain*
has a fine Palace, that at a Distance looks
something like the Royal Hospital at *Green-
wich*.

Murders
frequent.

It is very dangerous to be abroad in this
Town after it is dark, for during the short
Time I was here, two Persons were mur-
der'd passing the Street by Night; one of
them was laid on a Bier all Day in the open
Market-Place, to see if any Body would own
him, as well as to gather Money to bury
him; when I saw him, his Brains were run-
ning out, the Spada having went in at his
left Eye, and out at the back Part of his
Skull: This was an *Englishman*, but the other
was a *Spaniard*, whom I did not see, but a
Person that saw him, told me that the
Wound was given him in at his Back, and
went quite through his Body.

Author
sails from
Cadiz.

On the 13th, having taken in fresh Water,
and mended our Rigging, Sails, &c. and the
Wind being fair, we weighed Anchor for
Sea;

Sea; as soon as we were got out of Sight of Land we met with Calms, so that we moved but slowly. 1730.

ON the 19th, we had a great Deal of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, and in the Evening we caught a Hawk, altho' we were a great Way out of Sight of Land.

ON the 20th, we had a very hard Gale of Wind right against us, we were obliged to lye to, with the Head of the Sloop to the Wind, as we had before done, during which we had a great many very hard Squalls of Wind, accompanied with dreadful Thunder, Lightning, and Rain.

ON the 21st, the Sloop sprung a Leak under the Captain's Cabin, we were afraid we should have been obliged to run back to some Port or other to have it stop'd, but by the Diligence of the Boatswain and Carpenter they found it out, and stop'd it.

ON the 25th, about 4 o' Clock in the Evening, we made *Palma*, one of the *Canary* Islands, and tho' we judged ourselves to be six Leagues from it, the Top seemed to be above the Clouds.

THESE *Canary* Islands are in Number twelve. " They were discovered about the *Canary* Islands.
" Year 1420, for King *Henry III.* of *Spain*,
" by *John de Betancour*, a *Frenchman*. In
" them he left *Majot de Betancour*, his Ne-
" phew, who conquered *Gomera*, and ex-
" changing them with Prince *Henry* for some
" Land

1730. “ Land in *Madera*, he went and lived there.
 “ And whereas the Islands were twelve in
 “ Number, and there remained eight not con-
 “ quered, viz. *Grand Canaria*, *Palma*, *Gra-*
 “ *ciosa*, *Infierno*, *Alegranca*, *Santa Clara*,
 “ *Roche*, and *Lobos*, the Prince sent a Fleet,
 “ in which were 2500 Foot, and 120
 “ Lances, commanded by *Don Ferdinand de*
 “ *Castro*, who landing there converted many
 “ Infidels. But upon Complaints made
 “ from *Spain*, to whom that Conquest apper-
 “ tained, it was given over. Afterwards
 “ King *Henry IV.* of *Portugal* gave them to
 “ *Don Martin de Ataide*, Count of *Atonguia*.
 “ And lastly, in the Treaty between *Alphonso*
 “ of *Portugal*, and *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, it
 “ was agreed that they belonged to *Castile*.
 “ The Inhabitants of these Islands were go-
 “ verned by a certain Number of Persons;
 “ they varied in their Worship; they used
 “ no Weapons but Sticks and Stones; their
 “ Cloathing, upwards, was Skins, the lower
 “ Part, a Covering made of Palm-Leaves
 “ of divers Colours; they took off their
 “ Beards with sharp Stones; their Governors
 “ had the Maidenheads of all Women that
 “ married; they feasted their Guests with
 “ them at their Visits; their Children sucked
 “ Goats; and their common Food was
 “ Wheat and Barley, Milk, Herbs, Mice,
 “ Lizards, and Snakes *.”

THESE Islands now belong to the King
 of *Spain*, and are entirely inhabited by the *Spa-*

* *Fid.* Discovery and Conquest of the *Indies* by the
Portuguese.

niards, the whole Race of the Natives being by them extirpated. The *English* had formerly a great Trade for Wine here, but now it is much lessened. In one of these Islands is the *Pike of Teneriff*, formerly believed to be the highest Land in the World, but that Opinion is now much disputed. 8730.

ON the 26th, very early in the Morning, we had the Glimpse of another of the *Canary* Islands called *Ferro*; it being very hazy Weather, we were got within a League of it before we saw it. At Day-light we plainly saw the Breakers which surround it, and a great Number of Rocks, particularly one at the West End of it, which, at about two Leagues Distance, resembles *St. Paul's Church* at *London*. About Noon we had a stark Calm (which I find are very frequent about those Islands) and having a very great North-West Swell we were all Hands obliged to tug at an Oar, and it was no small Fatigue to us to prevent the Sloop's being hove upon the Rocks. In the Evening there was a pretty fresh Gale sprung up fair for us, upon which we made what Haste we could towards *Gambia*, having for three Days together a great deal of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain. *Ferro.*

ON the 2d, we cross'd the *Tropick of Cancer*, *November.* and this Morning spied the Land off *Cape Blanco*, at about six Leagues distant. Saw several *Tropick* Birds, which are very remarkable, by a single Feather in their Tails about a Foot long. We saw also great Numbers of Flying Fish; some are as large as small Herrings, their Fins are in Length and Breadth proportion-
Cape Blanco, on the Continent of Africa.
Tropick Birds
Flying Fish.
 able

1730. able to Wings, and so long as these Fins continue wet, so long they can fly; I believe some of them flew half a Mile on a Stretch.
- Dolphins. The Dolphin is a great Enemy to these Fish, and to his chasing them we owe the Pleasure of seeing them fly, which is in order to avoid his Jaws. The Dolphin is reckon'd to swim swifter than any other Fish, and altho' they fly from him, yet does he often catch them after they have fled even a long Way. The Dolphins are generally painted with twisted Tails, but I never saw
- how taken. so strait a Fish; we caught several of them, by making an artificial Flying Fish, and skipping it to and fro very fast, on the Surface of the Water, at the Stern of the Vessel.

Senegal River.

ON the 6th, we spied the Land near *Senegal River*, "Which was first discovered about the Year 1420, by *Lancelot*, Servant to Prince *Henry*, the fifth Son of King *John I. of Portugal*: It was by the Natives call'd *Ovedee*, but received from *Lancelot* the Name of *Sanaga*, because a Black of that Name was released there. It was then believed to be one of the Branches of the *Nile*, because they were informed that it rose far to the Eastward *."

Cape de Verde.

THE next Day we made *Cape de Verde*, particularly the two Paps. "This Cape was discovered about the Year 1419, by *Dinis Fernandez a Portuguese*, who valued himself upon it not a little, and returned

* *Vid. Disc. and Conq. of Ind. by the Portuguese.*

“ to *Portugal* highly pleased with his Dis- 1730.
“ covery *.”

ON the 9th, we made *Cape St Mary's*, and *Cape St*
the same Evening came to an Anchor at the *Mary's*.
Mouth of the River *Gambia*, at such a Dist- The River
ance as not to distinguish well the Shore; *Gambia*.
but the next Day, as we sailed up the River
near the Shore, the Country look'd beautiful,
being for the most Part woody, but between
the Woods pleasant green Rice Grounds,
which after the Rice is cut are stocked with
Cattle. About Four in the Afternoon we
passed by *Charles Island*, which lies on the
North Side of the River, very close to the
Shore of the Kingdom of *Barrab*. About
Eight at Night, being within a Mile of
James Fort, we had from thence a Shot fir'd
over us, to bring the Sloop to; we came to
an Anchor, and the Captain went ashore
with his Letters, and returned about Mid-
night.

ON the 11th, at Sunrising, we saluted the
Fort with seven Guns, and had five returned.
After which, we Passengers went a-shore, The Pas-
viz. Mess. *Charles Houghton* and *John Hamil-* sengers
ton, Factors, *Philip Galand* and myself, land.
Writers. When we landed, the Soldiers
were drawn up before the Gate, a File of
which conducted us to the Governor. In the
Evening, one of the Soldiers died, by Name
John Skinner, having been ill a long while;
he had been about three Years in the River
Gambia, but before he came over thither had

* *Ibidem*.

1730. ruin'd his Constitution in the *East and West Indies.*

*James
Island.*

JAMES ISLAND lies almost in the Middle of the River *Gambia*, which is here, at least, seven Miles wide. It belongs to the *Royal African Company of England*, who pay a small annual Tribute to the King of *Bar-rab* for the same. It lies three Miles from the nearest Shore, and about ten Leagues from the River's Mouth. At low Water it is about three Quarters of a Mile in Circumference, upon which there is a square Fort of Stone regularly built, with four Bastions; upon each are seven Cannons well mounted, which command the River all round. Under the Walls of the Fort, facing towards the Sea, are two round Batteries, on each of them are four large Cannons, well mounted, which carry Shot of 24 Pounds weight, and between those are nine small Guns mounted for Salutes.

The Fort

IN the Fort are some very good Apartments, in which the Governor, chief Merchants, Factors, Writers, and Ensign lye, and under some of these Apartments are very good Storehouses.

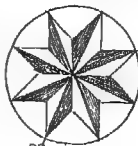
The Gar-
rison.

ONE Officer, one Serjeant, two Corporals, one Gunner and Gunner's Mate, and thirty Soldiers, are by the Establishment the Garrison of this Fort: But Sickness, occasion'd chiefly by the excessive drinking of distilled Liquors, often reduces it to a very weak Condition, till such Time as Recruits can be raised in *England*, and by the Compa-

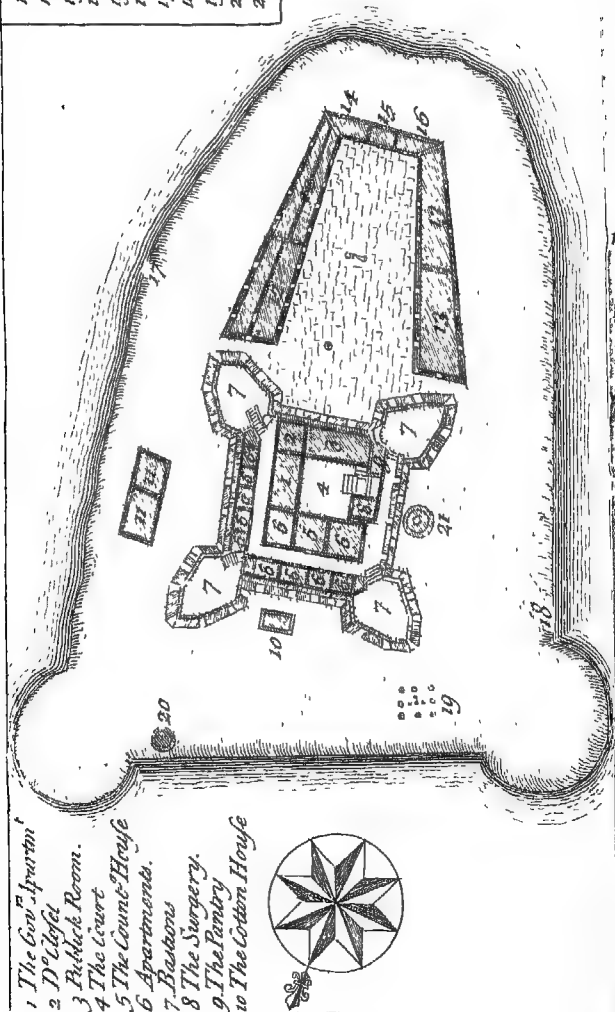
Sickness
occasion'd
by Drink-
ing.

ny

- 1 The Genl^l Apartment
- 2 D^o Usher
- 3 Publick Room.
- 4 The Court
- 5 The Count^l House
- 6 Apartments.
- 7 Bastions
- 8 The Surgery.
- 9 The Pantry
- 10 The Cotton House



- 11 The Coopers Shop
- 12 The Old Barracks
- 13 The New D^o
- 14 The Smiths Shop
- 15 A Stone House
- 16 A Salt House
- 17 The East Land place
- 18 The West D^o
- 19 A Boat Shed
- 20 A Lime Kiln
- 21 The Lundry Room



ny sent over hither. The Soldiers and Tradesmen, and other Servants, lye out of the Fort, in Barracks built, as the Fort is, with Stone and Mortar : The Whole is fortified with Palisades, and surrounded with the River, that makes an excellent Ditch, being (as I said before) three Miles wide in the narrowest Part. There are also other Barracks built opposite to those of the Soldiers, for the Use of the Company's Castle Slaves and Black Servants : Under them there are Storehouses, and under those of the Soldiers are Slave-houses. 1730.

IN the Day-time there are three Sentries, one at the Gate of the Fort, one at the Door of the Publick Room, and another walking round the Fort, to see what Boats come and go to and from the Island, and to report the same to the Governour : These are duly relieved every two Hours. Towards the Evening there is a Sentinel posted on the Bastions within the Walls of the Fort, whose Business it is to challenge all Boats or Canoes that come near the Island ; and if they refuse to answer at three times challenging, he fires his Musquet at them, and by that means alarms the Fort. At Night when the Gates are lock'd (which is whenever the Governour pleases to order it) two Sentinels patroll without the Fort to take care that the Slaves do not rise or mutiny, and that no Boats come or go from the Island without Permission. Every now and then they cry, *All is well*, if they find it so ; but if they find it otherwise, they fire their Musquets to alarm the Fort.

1730.

James
Fort.Keeps the
Right of
Trading
for Eng-
land.French ex-
clusive
Trade.

THE Fort is called *James Fort*, and is the chief Settlement that the Royal *African Company* have in this River. This Fort keeps the Right of Trading to the River *Gambia* for the Company, and consequently for the Subjects of *England*. Were this once in the Hands of the *French*, who, I am very well inform'd, in the Year 1719 would have purchas'd it for the *Mississippi Company*, could they have obtained Leave for the so doing, they would then exclude not only the Company, but all other Nations, from Trading hither, as they already have from the Coast of *Senegal*, where they maintain an exclusive Trade by Force, and take all Ships. Thus they justify by two Forts, which they possess on the Coast of *Senegal*. The Royal *African Company of England* had formerly an exclusive Trade here ; but for the Encouragement of the Plantations in *America*, the Parliament thinking fit that all his Majesty's People should enjoy the Liberty of Trade to *Africa*, for the Company's Right, and in Equity to them, who are at the Charge of maintaining the Forts for the Benefit of others, did first grant them Ten *per Cent.* upon all separate Ships that should Trade to the Coast, and since that ceased, have for some Years past granted to the Company 10,000 *l.* each Year for the Maintenance of their Forts. This is a very advantageous Bargain to the Nation ; for as these Forts are necessary to be kept up as Marks of the *British* Possessions in *Africa*, if the Company did not maintain them, the Crown would be obliged to do it, or let them fall into the Hands of Foreigners, and
it

it would cost the King to maintain them with the Garrisons and Governors under his Majesty's Commissions, three or four times as much as it does now. By this Agreement, besides a free Trade, the separate Traders have had their Ships often assisted, their Car- ^{Advanta-} goes taken off at good Prices, and have ^{ges reap'd} reaped several other Advantages, as well as ^{by sepa-} the Publick: And the Increase of Duties, ^{rate Tra-} ^{ders.} which arises from the Increase that these Advantages have made in the *American*, as well as the *African* Trade, more than makes up to the Publick, the Money that is given by them for this Purpose.

BESIDES the Fort, there are several Factories up the River settl'd for the Conveniency of Trade. They are all under the Direction of the Governor and chief Merchants at this Fort, to whom the Factors remit all their Trade. For this Purpose the Company have here three or four Sloops of about thirty Tons each, and about the same Number of Long-Boats; some of them are constantly employed in fetching Provisions and Water from the Main for the Use of the Garrison, and the rest are employed in carrying Goods up to the Factories, and bringing from them Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Wax, or whatever Trade they have by them, down to *James Fort*; from whence most of it, except Slaves, is sent home by the Governor and chief Merchants to the Company in *England*. These Factories are supplied with Factors sent over by the Company; or, for want of them, the most able Writers, who have given Security to the Company for their Honesty, which is generally

1739. rally done by two Bondsmen for the Sum of 1000*l.* besides the Person's own Bond for the like Sum. Notwithstanding this giving Security, several of the Company's Factors have been so base as to embezzle their Goods, and squander them away to the Amount of very large Sums; yet have they met with such Indulgence from the Court of *Chancery*, that I have not known one Instance of their ever being able to oblige the Bondsmen to pay the Penalties of their Bonds. For the Factors and Chiefs, when the Company has begun to call them to Account on their Bonds at Common Law, have thrown the Dispute into *Chancery*; and if the Persons with whom they transacted are not *Christians*, Oaths cannot be administered, nor Evidence given by them, for want of which the Company has been defrauded with Impunity; and, unless they had more Power over their Servants, they will run great Risque of their still suffering considerably. The Governors and Chiefs always take care to supply their Factories up the River with Goods in the dry Season, for it is impossible to do it after the Rains are set in, by reason of the River running continually down with a rapid Stream for some Months together.

I SHALL give a short Description of this River, and begin from the Point of *Barrab*, which forms the Mouth, and so up the Northern-side to *Fatatenda*, the farthest Place that I have been, and which is 500 Miles from the Sea; then I shall begin at *Cape St Mary's*, and describe the South-side of the River to over-against *Fatatenda*.

Description

Description of the North Side of the 1730.
River GAMBIA, from the Mouth
to FATATENDA, being 220 Leagues.

THE Mouth of the River *Gambia* lies in 13' 20° North Latitude, and in 15' 20° West Longitude. It is form'd on the North Side by *Barrab* Point, and on the South by *Banyon* Point, about four Miles over. But some think that it reaches lower, and that it is form'd by the Broken Islands on the North, and *Cape St Mary's* on the South; and I am apt to think, that the latter Opinion is the truest. *Barrab* Point is in the Kingdom of *Barrab*, the King is by Race a *Mundingo*, and Tributary to him of *Barsally*. *Barsally*. In this Country the Royal *African* Company of *England* have two Factories, one at *Gillyfree* over-against *James* Fort; the other at *Colar*, which is up a River of the same Name, that empties itself through one Mouth into the *Gambia*, about eight Leagues above *James* Island. In this Kingdom, about six Leagues from the Sea, is *Charles* Island, lying within a Musquet-Shot of *Barrab* Shore, on which *Charles* Island. there formerly was a Fort, but now it is gone to ruin. There are also two Shoals of Sand and Rocks in the River, on the Coast of this Kingdom; that is to say, one at *Le-main* Point, the other at *Seaca* Point; the former lying about six Miles below *James* Fort, the latter the same Distance above it. *James* Island lies opposite to *Gillyfree*, from which a Spit of Sand and Rocks runs

1730. runs out a good Way to the N. N. W. vulgarly call'd the Company's *Spit*. Several Ships, particularly some from *Liverpool*, have run aground upon it, but by the Company's Assistance have got off again without any Damage or Charge; and tho' some must inevitably have been lost, if not assisted by the Fort, yet have the Masters refused signing an Acknowledgment of their having been so assisted, giving no other Reason for it, than that their Owners had not order'd them to sign any such thing. Since they were to do nothing without Orders, we desired to know whether their Owners order'd them to run aground upon the *Spit*?

Customs
paid in
Barrab.

Reasons
for the
Merchants
coming so
low down
the River.

To this King the Separate Traders generally pay Custom, which amounts to about One hundred and twenty Barrs, it being a Country of good Trade, especially when the Merchants come down with their Slaves, which happens according to the Numbers they bring, which are sometimes so large, that the Company's Factories up the River are not able to purchase them all; and very often when they can sell them all up the River, yet if they hear that there are a good many Ships in *Barrab*, they will bring their Slaves down to them, having found by Experience that by White Mens out-bidding one another, they have sometimes had very large Prices for their Slaves, whereas had they not been so eager to buy from, and out-bid one another, they might have bought the Slaves for half the Money they paid for them.—Unless the separate Traders pay their Custom here, the King will not allow them to have either Wood or Water in his Country;

Inland Parts of AFRICA.

28

try ; for which Reason only a pretty many 1730.
 Masters of Ships chuse to pay the King's Custom, and yet do not stay to trade here, but proceed directly up the River. This Country reaches about 20 Leagues along the River, *Barrah*,²⁰ and then begins the Kingdom of *Badibu*. In Leagues.
 it, and over-against *Tancrow*, all in *Caen*, which lies on the South-side of the River, is an Island, parted only by a small Gut of Water from the Main-Land of *Badibu*. This Island formerly used to supply the Fort with Stones; but in the Year 1733, Mr *Richard Hull*, the Royal *African* Company's chief Merchant at *James Fort*, found Plenty of Stones much nearer the Fort on another small Island, till then not perceived to be an Island. The King of *Badibu* is a *Mundingo*, and his Country extends about 20 Leagues, *Badibu*,²⁰ Leagues.

THE next is called *Sanjally*, a petty Kingdom, but not tributary to any other. This King is likewise a *Mundingo*, whose Dominions extend about fourteen Leagues along the River Side; and then begins *Barfally*, *Sanjally*,¹⁴ Leag. which is a very noted Country, governed by a King of the *Jolloiff* Nation, of whom more will be said. In this Country is the Company's chief Factory of *Joar*, close to the Town of that Name, and about two Miles from the River, the Road to which lies one Mile over a fine pleasant Savannah, the other Mile along a narrow Creek. The Separate Traders generally come up hither to trade at *Rumbo's Port*, which is about three Miles from *Joar*, and the same Distance from *Cowee*, where is the greatest Resort of People, and the most Trade of any Town in

1730: the whole River; for it is to this Place that the Merchants always bring their Slaves, provided that they are not in great Haste to return home, or cannot meet with a very good Market for them before they come down so low. At *Joar* the Water of the River is always fresh.

Barfally. THE Country of *Barfally* extends itself about fifteen Leagues along the River, and then begins the Kingdom of *Yany*, by the *Nubian* Geographer called *Ghana*, which is large and wide, and divided into two Parts; one called the Upper, and the other the Lower *Yany*, each governed by a distinct King, one a *Jolloiff*, the other a *Mundingo*. In the Lower *Yany* the Company have a small Factory at *Yanimarew*, kept by a *Portuguese*, whose only Business is to buy Corn and Rice for the Use of *James Fort*. Upon the Shore of this Kingdom lies *Bird Island*, about twelve Leagues above *Joar*, upon which there is scarce a Tree, but it seems to be marshy Ground. About thirty Leagues above this Island, near the same Shore, are several other Islands, called *Sappo*, which are very numerous, and some of them very large, but not inhabited; there is one above them called *Lemain Island*, about four Leagues in Length, on which are great Numbers of wild Beasts and Palm Trees; which induces the Natives to go often to them, to hunt, and draw Palm Wine. About six or seven Tides above *Yanimarew*, is the River *Samy*, which rises a vast Way in-land; it abounds in Crocodiles, and is said to part Lower from Upper *Yany*, it enters the *Gambia* between

tween *Brucce* and *Tamyamacunda*. These two Kingdoms reach about eighty Leagues along the River; and the next to them is *Woolly*, through which Country the Merchants are obliged to pass on their Way down to *Cowee*. *Woolly* extends itself a long Way up the River, but at about seven Leagues from *Yany* is the Company's Factory of *Fatatenda*, where the River is as wide as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*; and to which Sloops of forty Tons come up with Cargoes; and the Tides rise three or four Foot high. This is about 500 Miles on the North Side the River *Gambia*. I shall not pretend to give an Account of Places higher up, on this Side of the River; because I never was above *Fatatenda*; therefore I shall return to the Sea, and briefly run over the Countries on the South Side.

1730.

Yany, 80 Leagues.

Woolly, 7 Leagues.

*Description of the South Side of the River
GAMBIA, from the Sea, to over-
against FATATENDA, being 500 Miles.*

THE Kingdom of *Cumbo* extends itself about eleven Leagues from *Cape St Mary's*, which is at the Entrance of the River *Gambia*, to a Place called *Cabata River*, noted for Plenty of Goats, Fowls, and Cattle. There's a common Word in the *Mundingo* Language, signifying an Ox, Bull, or Cow, which they call *Neefa*, and they distinguish Cows from Bulls by the Addition of the Male or Female Gender, as *Neefa Moofa*, a

Cumbo, 11 Leagues.

1730. Cow, *Neefa Kea*, a Bull; the *English* translating this Word with the Female Gender, call all Cattle, Cows, tho' there is sometimes but one Cow in ten Head. In this Country the Company have a small Factory, to purchase Provisions for the Support of the Garrison at *James Fort*.

Fonia, 7 Leagues. THE next Country is *Fonia*, it begins where *Cabata* River falls into the *Gambia*, and reaches to the River *Vintain*, being about seven Leagues along the River Side, but inland it is very large, and governed by two Emperors, who are of a *Banyoon* Race, which is a Sort of *Floops*, and have each their distinct Districts. And now I speak of Emperors, I must observe that when these Countries were first discovered, they were then large, and worthy of that Title; but tho' they are now much lessened, not only in Territories, but by having sold into Slavery infinite Numbers of their Subjects, yet do they still retain their ancient Grandeur of Titles, in being called Kings and Emperors.

Vintain River. BETWEEN *Fonia* and *Caen*, lies the River *Vintain*, whose Mouth is about a Mile over; this River is navigable a great many Leagues. About three Leagues from the Mouth of it is the Town of *Vintain*, situate in *Fonia*, and above that, on the same Side the River, is *Geregia*, at each of which Places the Company have a Factory, chiefly for Elephants Teeth, Bees-wax, and other dry Goods.

OVER-AGAINST *James Fort*, near the Main, on the South Side the River is an Island,

Island, lately discovered to be such, called 1730. *Cabusbeer Island*, separated from the Main only by a large Brook. This Island produces great Quantities of Iron-Stone, with which it now supplies the Fort, whereas before the Year 1734 we were obliged to send for Stones from an Island beforementioned over-against *Tancrowall*.

THE next Country to *Fonia* is *Caen*, governed both by an Emperor and a King, both *Mundingo*s, who have their different Revenues arising from the Customs and other Things. In this Country the Company have a Factory settled at *Tancrowall*, which is a large Town close to the Water-side. Above that Town, about three Leagues, are a Parcel of Rocks, at a Place called *Tendebar*, lying a good Way out from the Shore, which are dry at Low-Water. This Country extends about twenty three Leagues along the River-Side.

THE next above *Caen*, is *Jagra*, famous for laborious People, by which Means it abounds with Corn and Rice. In this Country is *Elephants Island*, which is four or five Miles long, full of Trees, and withal marshy. This Kingdom extends itself about twelve Leagues; and then begins the Country of *Yamina*, which abounds chiefly in Corn and Fowls: In it is a large Island, which is very pleasant; likewise a small Island, almost in the Middle of the *Gambia*, called *Sea-Horse Island*, full of Trees, and marshy Ground, abounding in Sea-Horses, from whence I believe it takes its Name. This Country extends

1730. tends about fourteen Leagues; and then is *Eropina*,
Eropina, *pina*, a petty Kingdom, extending about 14
 14 Leag. Leagues along the River Side. After which
Jemarrow, begins *Jemarrow*, governed by an Emperor,
 32 Leag. who is a *Mundingo*; here the Company have
 a Settlement near a large Town called *Brucoe*,
 which is inhabited by People of the *Mundingo*
go Race, but still Followers of *Mahomet*.
 About half a Mile below this Town is a
 Ledge of Rocks dry at Low-Water, which
 reaches from the Northern Shore $\frac{1}{2}$ of the
 Way over the River, and leaves so narrow a
 Channel under the South Shore, that it is
 very dangerous for large Ships to pass it, and
 our Sloops are obliged to take the Opportunity
 of slack Water to go through this Place,
 which is called *Pholey's Pass*. In the same
 Empire, about nine Miles above *Pholey's*
Pholey's *Pass*, are a great many Rocks, near a Town
 called *Dubocunda*, which reach from the
 South Side $\frac{2}{3}$ across the River; and about
 three Miles above this, is another Ledge of
 Rocks, dry at low Water, but there is a deep
 Channel on the North Side. This Country
 runs about thirty two Leagues along the River;
 and then begins *Tomany*, which is a
 very large Country, consisting of more
 Towns than any other which I know on the
 whole River. The Company have a Factory
 at a small Town called *Tamyamacunda*,
 which makes a considerable Trade in dry
 Goods, provided it is well supplied: A little
 below the Town, in the Middle of the River,
 are some Rocks, but never dry; and
 over-against the Factory, on the North Side
 the River, about half a Mile from it, is a
 standing Lake, about two Miles long, which
 abounds

abounds in Fish. This Country extends up the River Side about twenty six Leagues, and is governed by a *Mundingo*, by Name *Hume Badgy*, of whom more will be said hereafter. 1730.

ABOVE *Tomany* begins *Cantore*; in which, on the South Side of the River, and about six Miles below *Fatatenda*, is a Town called *Colar*, six Miles beyond which is the farthest I have been; and it being little known to white People, I shall conclude with saying that *Colar* in *Cantore* (for there is another *Colar* in *Barrab*) is, I believe, about 500 Miles from *Cape St Mary's*, the South Part of the Entrance into *Gambia* River.

HAVING given an Account of the River as far as I can, by my own Knowledge, the Curious, I believe, will be desirous to know the Heads of the River, and the more inland Parts of *Africa*. I therefore shall, for their Satisfaction, give what I could learn of it from the Accounts of the Natives, which I cannot affirm as certain, but shall add the Authority on which I found my Relations.

THE Company have been very desirous to know how far the *Gambia* was navigable, and to open new Trades up that River. They sent over small Sloops in Frames for Discoveries, and Mr. *Thomas Harrifon*, one of our chief Merchants, went up the River, in a Sloop, for that Purpose; and his Return from that Voyage is herein mentioned, on the 10th Day of *June*. 1732. Upon Examination

1730. mination of this Matter, I found that Mr *Harrison* himself did not go far above *Fatatenda*; but remained in the Sloop, and sent up a Boat on Discovery, with Mr *John Leach*, who went about twenty Leagues, and then beginning to want Provisions, and undergoing several Hardships, and also discovering some Rocks that seemed to cross the River, had not Time or Conveniency to search whether there was any Passage among the Rocks. But by the Tradition of the Country People, the River is passable a great Way farther up, to some large Lakes. Others believe that the *Senegal*, which falls into the Sea on the North, and the *Cassamanfa*, which falls into the Sea on the South, rise both out of the same Lakes as the *Gambia* doth, and that those Lakes are supplied by a Branch which separates from the *Nile*, after it leaves the Mountains, and the Kingdom of the *Abyssines*. *Herodotus*, and long since him, the *Nubian* Geographer, both say, that a Branch of the *Nile* runs westward, and after a very long Course falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean. What makes this seem improbable, is, the great Distance from *Æthiopia* to the Mouth of the *Gambia*; but if we consider that the Mountains of *Atlas* run from *Nubia*, East and West, to Cape *Blanco*; which hinders any River, rising in the South of *Africa*, from falling into the *Mediterranean* Sea; it will be less difficult to believe that if a Branch of the *Nile* does divide to the Westward, it must fall into the Ocean by the *Gambia*, *Senegal*, and *Sierra Leone*, being augmented in its Passage by all the Waters which fall to the South of Mount *Atlas*. This is certain, that the Sea-Horse,
the

the Crocodile, and other Animals for which the Nile is famous, abound in the *Gambia*: It also overflows at a certain stated Season. But these being Matters of Curiosity, we must leave to the Learned to dispute, and to some future Discoverers, by Experience, to clear up.

THESE different Kingdoms upon the Banks of the *Gambia* are inhabited by several Races of People, *Mundings*, *Jolloiffs*, *Pholeys*, *Floops* and *Portuguese*: The most numerous are call'd *Mundings*, as is likewise the Country where they inhabit: They are generally of a black Colour, and well set. When this Country was conquer'd by the *Portuguese*, which was about the Year 1420, some of that Nation settled in it, who have cohabited with the *Mundings*, till they are now very near as Black as they are; but as they still retain a sort of a bastard *Portuguese* Language call'd *Creole*, and as they christen and marry by the Help of a Priest sent yearly over hither from *S. Jago*, one of the *Cape de Verd* Islands, they reckon themselves still as well as if they were actually White, and nothing angers them more than to call them *Negroes*, that being a Term they use only for Slaves, and their not understanding the true Meaning of the Word is the Reason of their being so very much affronted at it.

ON the North Side of the River *Gambia*, *Jolloiffs*. and from thence in-land, are a People call'd *Jolloiffs*, whose Country is vastly large, and extends even to the River *Senegal*. These People are much blacker, and much handsomer

1730. former than the *Mundingo*s, for they have not the broad Noses and thick Lips peculiar to the *Mundingo*s and *Floops*. In short, all the Countries hereabout (and I have seen vast Numbers of People from each) cannot come up to the *Jolloffs* for Blackness of Skin, and Beauty of Features.

Exceeding
Black.

Pholeys. IN every Kingdom and Country on each Side of the River there are some People of a tawny Colour, call'd *Pholeys*, much like the *Arabs*; which Language they most of them speak, being to them as the *Latin* is in *Europe*, for it is taught in Schools, and their Law, the *Alcoran*, is in that Language. They are more generally learned in the *Arabick*, than the People of *Europe* are in *Latin*, for they can most of them speak it, tho' they have a vulgar Tongue besides, call'd *Pholey*. They live in Hoards or Clans, build Towns, and are not subject to any Kings of the Country, tho' they live in their Territories; for if they are ill-treated in one Nation, they break up their Towns, and remove to another. They have Chiefs of their own, who rule with so much Moderation, that every Act of Government seems rather an Act of the People than of one Man. This Form of Government goes on easily, because the People are of a good and quiet Disposition, and so well instructed in what is just and right, that a Man who does ill, is the Abomination of all, and none will support him against the Chief.

IN these Countries the Natives are not avaricious of Lands; they desire no more than what

what they use; and as they do not plough 1730.
 with Horses or Cattle, they can use but very
 little, therefore the Kings are willing to give
 the *Pholeys* Leave to cultivate Lands, and live
 in their Countries. They plant near their
 Houses Tobacco, and all round their Towns
 they open for Cotton, which they fence in
 together; beyond that are their Corn-Fields,
 of which they raise the four Kinds usual all
 over this Country; that is to say, *Indian*
 Corn, or Maize, which grows in great Pods,
 and is the Food of the Natives of *America*,
 as well as *Africa*, therefore is so well known
 as not to need being described: Besides which
 they have Rice, and the larger and the lesser
Guinea Corn. In *Gambia* is no Wheat, Barley,
 Rye, Oats, nor any other *European* Grain; but
 there is a kind of Pulse between the Kidney-Bean
 and Pea, and Potatoes and Yams. The *Indian* *Indian*
 Corn they set in Holes, three or four together, Corn.
 about four Foot distant from each other, so that
 it grows like Hops. This shoots to about eight
 or ten Foot high, being a large Cane, with
 the Ears growing out of the Sides. The Rice, Rice.
 which is the second Kind, and esteem'd their
 choicest Food, they set in Rills, as we do
 Pease; it grows in wet Grounds, the Ears Larger
 like Oats. The larger *Guinea* Corn is round, and *Guinea*
 about the Size of the smallest Pease: They Corn.
 sow it by Hand, as we do Wheat and Barley;
 it grows to nine or ten Foot high, upon a
 small Reed; the Grain is at the Top in a large
 Tuft. The lesser *Guinea* Corn is call'd by the
Portuguese Mansaroke. This likewise is sowed *Mansa*
 by Hand, and shoots to the same Height, roke.
 upon a large Reed, on the Top of which the
 Corn grows, on a Head like a Bulrush: The
 Grain

1730. Grain itself is very small, and like Canary-Seed in Shape, only larger.—These are all the Bread-Kind that are used in *Gambia*; and indeed the Natives make no Bread, but eat the Flower of the various Grains, as Thickeners to Liquids. The *Indian* Corn they mostly use when green, parching it in the Ear upon
 Their Use. Coals, and then it eats like green Pease. They boil their Rice chiefly as the *Turks* do: They always by beating in wooden Mortars make Flower of the *Guinea* Corn and *Manfaro*ke, as they do sometimes of the two former Species. The Natives never bake Cakes or Bread for themselves (as I said before) but those of their Women accustomed to *Europeans* have learnt to do both.

Manners
of the
Pholeys.

Humanity.

I HAVE chose to mention their various Kinds of Grain, now that I am speaking of the *Pholeys*, because they are the greatest Planters in the Country, tho' they are Strangers in it. They are very indoltrious and frugal, and raise much more Corn and Cotton than they consume, which they sell at reasonable Rates, and are very hospitable and kind to all; so that to have a *Pholey* Town in the Neighbourhood, is by the Natives reckon'd a Blessing. And their Behaviour has gain'd them such general Reputation, that it is universally look'd upon as infamous to violate the Laws of Hospitality towards them. As their Humanity extends to all, they are doubly kind to People of their own Race, inasmuch that if they know of one of them being made a Slave, all the *Pholeys* will redeem him. And as they have plenty of Food, they never suffer any of their own Nation to want; but

but support the Old, the Blind, and Lame, 1730.
equally with the others; and, as far as their
Ability goes, assist the Wants of the *Mundin-*
goes, great Numbers of whom they have main-
tain'd in Famines. They are very rarely
angry, and I never heard them abuse each Temper.
other; yet this Mildness does not proceed
from want of Courage, for they are as brave
as any People of *Africa*; and the *Jolloiffs*,
nay even the King of *Barfally* does not dare
to meddle with them. They use their Arms
very dexterously, which are the Lance, a Sagay,
Bows and Arrows, short Cutlasses, which
they call Fongs, and Guns upon Occasion.
They settle commonly near some *Mundingo*
Town, there being scarce one of any Note
or Bigness (especially up the River) but what
there is another of these *Pboleys* not far from
it. They are strict *Mahometans*; none of them Religion.
(unless here and there one) will drink Brandy,
or any thing stronger than Water and
Sugar.

THEY breed Cattle, and are very dexte- Cattle.
rous at managing them, so that the *Mundin-*
goes leave theirs to their Care; the whole Herd
belonging to Towns feed all the Day in the
Savannahs, and after the Crop is off, in the
Rice-Grounds: They are watched by some
Herds-men, who prevent their going into the
Corn, or running into the Woods. They
have a Place near each Town for the Cattle,
in the Middle of which they raise a Stage
about eight Foot high from the Ground,
and eight or ten Foot wide: To this is a
Ladder, and over it a Roof of Thatch, with
the Sides all open. They drive great Num-
bers

1730. bers of Stakes in Rings round the Stage, and every Night they duly bring up the Cattle, who are so tame, and well accustom'd to it, that they come up with Ease; each Beast is tied separate to a Stake, with a strong Rope, which they make of the Barks of Trees.
- Milk. After the Cattle are tied, they milk the Cows, and four or five Men stay upon the Stage all Night, with their Arms, to guard them from the Lyons, and other wild Beasts. The Calves they wean from the Cows, and keep in a common Penn, which is made with so strong and high a Fence round it, that no wild Beast can pass it. In the Morning they again milk the Cows, and then let them go into the Savanahs, as usual.
- Breed.

THEY are great Huntsmen: They kill Lyons, Tygers, and other wild Beasts, and often go twenty or thirty in a Company to hunt Elephants, whose Teeth they sell, and whose Flesh they smoak, dry and eat, keeping it several Months together. The Elephants (as they say) generally go an hundred or two hundred in a Drove, and do great Mischief, not only to the small Trees, which they pull up by the Roots with their Trunks, but likewise to the Corn: To prevent which, the Natives, on Notice or Suspicion of their coming, make Fires all round their Corn to keep them out; for if they get once in, they will with their broad Feet trample it down for perhaps half a Mile together.

Manner of
Hunting.

Elephants
mischiev-
ous.

WERE it not for these *Pholeys*, I believe, many of the *Mundingoos* would want Sustenance, they selling them a great deal of Corn: They

They are almost the only People who make Butter, which they barter up the River for Salt. They are very particular in their Dress, and never wear any other than white Cotton Clothes, which they make themselves. They are always very clean, especially the Women, who keep their Houses very sweet, and which are built in a very regular Method, a good Way distant from each other, to avoid Fire, forming very good Streets and Passages, a thing which the *Mundings* do not regard. [I have given a Draught of a *Pholey* Town, with their Cotton and Cattle Ground, most of their Towns are upon the same Model.] They are great Admirers of large white, and large yellow Beads, which last are call'd by their own Name, viz. *Pholey Beads*.

1730.

Their
Dress.

Buildings.

THESE are almost the only People high up the River, of whom Beasts can be purchased: We used to purchase a Cow for an Iron Barr, but of late some of the Masters of the Sloops in this River have raised the Prices, so that now we are obliged to give sometimes two Iron Barrs for one Beast, it being a very hard Matter to make them lower the Prices again, when once they have had an Opportunity of raising them. They are very Superstitious in some Things, one of which is, that if they know any Body boils the sweet Milk which they buy of them, they will not for any Consideration sell that Person any more, because they say, that boiling the Milk makes the Cows dry.

Odd Notions.

ON the South-side of this River, over-against *James* Fort, in the Empire of *Fonia*, *Fonia*.

1730. and but a little Way inland are a Sort of
Floops People call'd *Floops*, who are in a manner
 wild: They border close to the *Mundingo*es,
 and are bitter Enemies to each other. Their
 Country is of a vast Extent, but they have
 no King among them, each of their Towns
 being fortified with Sticks drove all round,
 and filled up with Clay: They are independ-
 ant of each other, and under the Government
 of no one Chief; notwithstanding which, they
 unite so firmly, that all the Force of the
*Mundingo*es (tho' so very numerous) cannot
 get the better of them. In the Year 1731,
 the Governour of *James Fort* sent a Sloop
 and a Shallop on a trading Voyage to *Cutcheo*,
 a Settlement belonging to the *Portuguese*, ly-
 ing about twenty Leagues to the Southward
 of the Mouth of this River, and in their Way
 thither in going up a River the Shallop ran
 aground on a Place belonging to the *Floops*,
 who came down in great Numbers to the
 Water-side, and attack'd the Shallop with
 Bows and Arrows; which being well-mann'd
 with about five white armed Men, and seven
 Castle-Slaves, who on Occasion serve as Sol-
 diers, they fought bravely, and kill'd a great
 many of the *Floops*. In about half an Hour's
 time the Water rising, and the Shallop being
 afloat, it gave the *Floops* the slip, and left
 them to bury their Dead. When the Sloop
 return'd to *James Fort*, the Governor gave
 each of the black People a new Suit of Clothes.
 These *Floops* have the Character never to for-
 give, or let the least Injury go unrevenged;
 but then, to make amends, the least good
 Office done them is always repaid by them
 with a grateful Acknowledgment.

GAMBIA River is navigable for Sloops 1730. above 200 Leagues, the Tides reaching so far from the Mouth of it. The Sides of the River are for the most part flat and woody, for about a quarter of a Mile inland, in some Places not so much, and within that are pleasant open Grounds, which they use for their Rice, and in the dry Season it serves the Cattle for Pasture. Inland it is generally very woody, but near the Towns there is always a good large Space of clear'd Ground for Corn. The Soil is mostly Sand, with some Clay, and a great deal of rocky Ground. Near the Sea, and the lower part of the River, are no Hills to be seen; but high up the River are some lofty Mountains, from the Tops of which are pleasant Prospects. The Hills are of Iron-Stone; and tho' they are sometimes little else but a continued hard Rock; yet are they full of Trees. In every Kingdom there are several Lords of Soils, commonly call'd Kings of the Towns where they dwell. It is their Property to have all the Palm-Trees and Ciboas-Trees, insomuch that no one durst cut any Leaves, or draw any Wine from them, without their previous Knowledge and Consent. The Men who have the Liberty of drawing Wine, give two Days Produce in a Week to the Lord of the Soil, as an Acknowledgment; and White Men are obliged to make a small Present to them, before they can have liberty to cut Ciboas Leaves or Grass to cover a House. And here perhaps it will not be improper to mention the Palm-Tree, a fine strait Palm-Tree, that grows to a prodigious Height; Tree. out of it the Natives extract a sort of white Liquor like Whey, call'd Palm-Wine, by

Soil on the
Banks of
the River
Gambia.

Lords of
the Soil.

1730.
Palm-
Wine.

How
made.

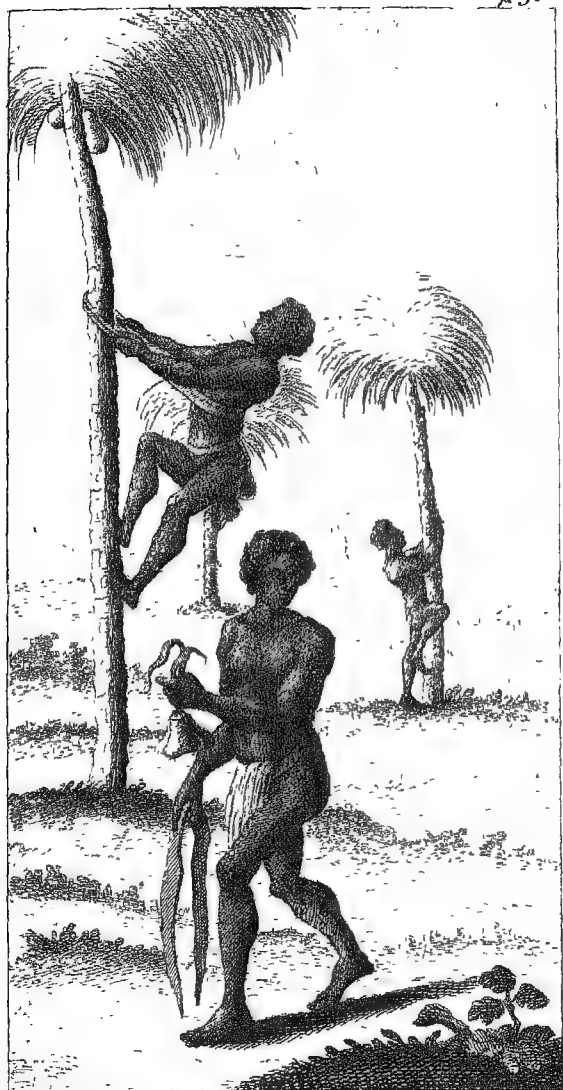
Method of
climbing
Trees.

making an Incision at the Top of the Trunk of the Tree, to which they apply Gourd-Bottles; into them runs the Liquor by the means of a Pipe, which they make of Leaves. This Wine is very pleasant to drink as soon as drawn, being extraordinary sweet, but is apt to purge very much: In a Day or two it ferments, grows hard and strong, like *Rhenish* Wine, at which time the Natives drink it in abundance, it being then no way prejudicial to the Health. It is very surprizing to see how nimbly the Natives will go up these Trees, (which are sometimes sixty, seventy, or an hundred Foot high, and the Bark smooth.) They have nothing to help them to climb, but a Piece of the Bark of a Tree, made round like a Hoop, with which they enclose themselves and the Tree, and so setting their Feet against the Tree, and their Backs against the Hoop, (upon which their Lives depend) they go up very fast: Sometimes they miss their Footing, and fall down and lose their Lives.

Ciboa-
Tree.

THE Ciboa-Tree is very much like a Palm-Tree, and grows to a great Height: The Leaves which grow on the Top are very useful for covering of Houses, and the Natives extract Wine out of it just the same Way as out of the Palm-Tree: It is not quite so sweet as the Palm-Wine, but tastes not unlike it. The Trunk of this Tree, when young, is, as well as the Palm, very sappy; but when old, is very tough.

Language. THE most general Language is *Mundingoe*, by which Name the Country and People are call'd:



Fr. Lopez del.
A Negro climbing a Palmetto tree. *Miller sculp.*

call'd : If you can speak that Language, you may travel from the River's Mouth up to the Country of *Foncoes* (alias Merchants;) so call'd from their buying every Year a vast Number of Slaves there, and bringing them down to the lower Parts of this River to sell to the White People : Which Country, I believe, cannot by all Reports be less than six Weeks Journey from *James Fort*. 1730.

THE next Language mostly us'd here is call'd *Creole Portuguese*, a bastard Sort of *Portuguese*, scarce understood in *Lisbon* ; but it is sooner learnt by *Englishmen* than any other Language in this River, and is always spoken by the Linguists, which serve both the separate Traders and the Company. The two foregoing Languages I learnt whilst in the River. Author learns it.

THE *Arabick* is spoken by the *Pholeys*, and by most of the *Mahometans* in the River, tho' they are *Mundingo*s ; but those who can write *Arabick*, are very strict at their Devotions three or four Times a Day, and are very sober and abstemious in their Way of Living, chusing rather to dye than drink strong Liqueurs, and rather fast than eat any thing which is not kill'd by one of their own Way of Thinking. They have a great Veneration paid them by all the *Mundingo*s, inasmuch that if any of them are ill, they apply to a *Mahometan* for Cure ; but not by inward Potions, as any one would reasonably imagine, but they put so much Faith in them, that they desire them only to write a sort of a Note on a small Piece of Paper, for them to wear about them, Sobriety. Superstition.

1730. imagining that as they have a Paper about them written by a Holy Man, no Ill can happen to them, or continue long with them: But the worst of it is, that they pay a great Price for these Papers; by which means the *Busherines* *Mahometans*, commonly call'd *Busherines*, are generally richer, and have greater Plenty of Things about them, than the Generality of the *Mundings*.

Mumbo-Jumbo. AMONGST the *Mundings* there is a Cant Language, entirely unknown to the Women, being only spoken by the Men, and is seldom us'd by them in any other Discourse than concerning a dreadful Bugbear to the Women, call'd *Mumbo-Jumbo*, which is what keeps the Women in awe: And tho' they should chance to understand this Language, yet were the Men to know it, they would certainly murder them.

BESIDES the foregoing Languages, there are also others which every Kingdom has peculiar to itself; such is that of the *Floops*, *Banyoons*, *Folloiffs*, and *Bumbrongs*; the latter of which are very distant from the River; in the Merchants Country.

Trade. THE chief Trade of this Country is Gold, Slaves, Elephants Teeth, and Bees-Wax. The Gold is of a very good Quality, and finer than the Sterling Gold. They bring it in small Barrs, big in the middle, and turned round into Rings, from 10 to 40*s.* each. The Merchants who bring this and the other Inland Commodities, are Blacks of the *Munding* Race, and are call'd in *Munding*, *Jou-*
1001.

coes. They are very unwilling to tell much of the Inland Countries; all that I could gather from them concerning the Gold was, that it is not wash'd out of the Sand, but dug out of Mines in the Mountains, the nearest 20 Days Journey from Cower. In the Country where the Mines are, they say there are Houses built with Stone, and cover'd with Terras; and that the short Cutlasses with wooden Handles, and Knives, which they bring down with them, are made there, the Steel of which is very good. 1730. Gold, how got.

THE same Merchants bring down Elephants Teeth, and in some Years Slaves to the Amount of 2000, most of which they say are Prisoners taken in War: They buy them from the different Princes who take them; many of them are *Bumbrongs* and *Petcharies*, Nations who each of them have different Languages, and are brought from a vast Way inland. Their Way of bringing them is, tying them by the Neck with Leather-Thongs, at about a Yard distance from each other, 30 or 40 in a String, having generally a Bundle of Corn, or an Elephant's Tooth upon each of their Heads. In their Way from the Mountains they travel thro' very great Woods, where they cannot for some Days get Water, so they carry in Skin-Bags enough to support them for that Time. I cannot be certain of the Number of Merchants who follow this Trade, but there may perhaps be about an Hundred, who go up into the Inland Country with the Goods, which they buy from the White Men, and with them purchasing in various Countries Gold,

1730. Gold, Slaves and Elephants Teeth. They use Asses as well as Slaves in carrying their Goods, but no Camels nor Horses.

Punish-
ment.

BESIDES the Slaves which the Merchants bring down, there are many bought along the River. These are either taken in War, as the former are, or else Men condemn'd for Crimes, or else People stolen, which is very frequent. The Company's Servants never buy any of the last, if they suspect it, without sending for the Alcade, or chief Men of the Place, and consulting with them about the Matter. Since this Slave-Trade has been us'd, all Punishments are chang'd into Slavery; there being an Advantage on such Condemnations, they strain for Crimes very hard, in order to get the Benefit of selling the Criminal. Not only Murder, Theft and Adultery, are punish'd by selling the Criminal for a Slave, but every trifling Crime is punish'd in the same manner.

Hard Sen-
tence

THERE was a Man brought to me in *Tomany*, to be sold for having stolen a Tobacco-pipe. I sent for the Alcade, and with much ado persuaded the Party grieved to accept of a Composition, and leave the Man free.

Man-
slughter.

IN *Cantore*, a Man seeing a Tyger eating a Deer, which he had kill'd and hung up near his House, fir'd at the Tyger, and the Bullet kill'd a Man: The King not only condemn'd him, but also his Mother, three Brothers and three Sisters, to be sold. They were brought down to me at *Tamyamacunda*; it made my Heart ake to see them, and I did not buy them;

them; upon which they were sent farther down the River, and sold to some separate Traders Ships at *Joar*, and the King had the Benefit of the Goods for which they were sold. 1730.

SEVERAL of the Natives have many Family-Slaves born in their Families: There is a whole Village near *Brucoe* of 200 People, who are all the Wives, Slaves, or Children of one Man. And tho' in some Parts of *Africa* they sell their Slaves born in the Family, yet in the River *Gambia* they think it a very wicked thing; and I never heard of but one that ever sold a Family-Slave, except for such Crimes as would have made them to be sold had they been free. If there are many Family-Slaves, and one of them commits a Crime, the Master cannot sell him without the joint Consent of the rest; for if he does, they will all run away, and be protected by the next Kingdom, to which they fly. The Slaves sold in the River, besides those brought by the Merchants, may amount in a Year to about 1000, more or less, according to the Wars upon the River. Slaves.

THE third great Merchandise of the River is Ivory, or Elephants Teeth, got either by hunting or killing the Beasts, or pick'd up in the Woods. It is a Trade us'd by all Nations hereabouts, for whoever kills an Elephant has liberty to sell him and his Teeth; but those traded for in this River are generally brought from a good Way inland, and a great many of them by the Merchants. I never saw a full-grown Elephant, so shall not speak

1730. speak concerning them; but the Teeth I have had some Experience in. Some are found in the Woods; but whether they are of Elephants long dead, or whether the Elephants shed their Teeth, I have not been able to learn: But I have known Men bring in Teeth, which they have found in the Woods, without any Skull or Bones fix'd to them. The biggest Tooth I ever saw, weigh'd 130*l*. The larger they are, the more valuable by the Pound. One Tooth which weighs 100 Pounds, is worth more than three Teeth which weigh 140 Pounds. Many of them are broken-pointed, these are considerable less in their Value; some are white, others are yellow, but the Difference of Colour makes no Difference of Price.

Large
Tooth.

Bees-Wax. THE 4th Branch of Trade is Bees-Wax; which may be much increas'd. The *Mundin-goes* make Bee-Hives of Straw, in Shape like ours, and fix a Bottom-Board into the Hive, thro' which there is a Hole for the Bees to go in at; they then sling them by Wyths to Boughs of Trees. When they take the Combs they smother the Bees, and pressing off the Honey (of which they make Honey-Wine) they boil up the Wax with Water, strain it, and press it through Hair-Clothes, into Holes made into the Ground for that purpose. They make and sell Quantities of it in this River. That which is clearest from Dirt is the best; we try it by boring through the Cakes, which are from 20 Pounds to 120 Pounds Weight.

1730.

A BARR is a Denomination given to a certain Quantity of Goods of any Kind, which Quantity was of equal Value among the Natives to a Barr of Iron, when this River was first traded to. Thus, a Pound of Fringe is a Barr, two Pounds of Gunpowder is a Barr, an Ounce of Silver is but a Barr, and 100 Gun-Flints is a Barr, and each Species of trading Goods has a Quantity in it called a Barr; therefore their Way of reckoning is by Barrs, or Crowns, one of which does not sometimes amount to above one Shilling Sterling; but that happens according to the Goods which they are in Want of, sometimes cheap, sometimes dear. These five Articles, *viz.* Spread-Eagle Dollars, Crystal Beads, Iron Barrs, Brass Pans, and Arrangoes, are called the Heads of the Goods, because they are dearest. When you agree with the Merchants for Slaves, you always agree how many of the Heads of the Goods you shall give him upon each Slave, which is three or four, if Slaves are worth forty or fifty; but when Slaves are dearer, as they oftentimes are, at eighty Barrs *per* Head, then you must give five, and sometimes six of the Heads upon every Slave; and there is an Assortment made of the Goods, by Barrs of different Species, which come out to the Price of the Slaves. The Men and Women used to be much dearer than Boys and Girls; but there have been so many Vessels in the River of late Years, for young Slaves, to carry to *Cadiz* and *Lisbon*, that there is scarce any Difference between the Prices of young Slaves and grown ones.

1730. I ARRIVED (as I mention'd before) on the tenth of *November*, and I had to myself a good Apartment, near the Compting-House. I dined with the rest of the Writers, at what was the second Table; we had fresh Provisions in Plenty, there being a Beast killed every other Day; we had Fowls brought daily by the Natives, to sell to the Governor, and he allowed any Person, who did not care for Beef, to have them at a very easy Rate. Our Table, as well as the Governor's, was almost every Day supplied with Greens out of the Company's Garden at *Gillyfree*, and for which we paid nothing. Flower we were well supplied with by the Company, and having a Baker on the Island, and an Oven, we had very good Bread made us every Day. Oysters we had when we pleased, for at Low-water we could get them at the N. N. W. Point of the Island. We had Wine and Brandy at a moderate Price, and when there was any Quantity of Beer on the Island, we were allowed a pretty good Share of it. In short, we wanted for nothing that was necessary in regard to Diet; but then it is right for every one who comes over here, to bring Bedding, Chests, and Cloathing. It is usual, as soon as a Person arrives here, to agree with some Woman at *Gillyfree* to wash their Linnen, which they do by the Month, and with Soap of their own making, reckon'd exceeding good; so that it is unnecessary to bring Soap out of *England*. When any one wants to go a-shore, it is but asking Leave of the Governor, who seldom denies it.

Provision.

Washing.

ON the 12th of *November*, our third chief Merchant, Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, went up
the

the River, on board the Company's Sloop, *Adventure*, to settle a Factory at *Tancrowall*, which lies on the South Side of the River, about twelve Leagues above *James Fort*. 1730.

ON the 13th, came up to the Fort the Company's Sloop *Fame*, *John Boys* Commander, having been on a trading Voyage to *St Jago*, one of the *Cape de Verde* Islands, from whence she brought some *Portuguese* Masons, to repair the Fort. I never was at these Islands, but *Dampier* gives the following Account, which agrees with what I have generally heard. *rives from St Jago.*

“ *SAINT JAGO* is a Town lying on the South-West Part of one of the *Cape de Verde* Islands, of the same Name; which is the Seat of the General Governor, and of the Bishop of all the *Cape de Verde* Islands. This Town stands scattering against the Sides of two Mountains, between which there is a deep Valley, which is about 200 Yards wide, against the Sea. In the Valley, by the Sea, there is a straggling Street, Houses on each Side, and a Brook of Water in the Bottom, which empties itself into a fine small sandy Bay, where the Sea is commonly very smooth; so that here is good Watering and Landing at any Time, tho' the Road is rocky, and bad for Ships. Just by the Landing-Place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea, where is always a Court of Guard kept. On the Top of the Hill, above the Town, there is another Fort, which, by the Wall that is to be seen from
“ the *Account of that Island*

1730. “ the Road, seems to be a large Place.
 “ They have Cannon mounted there, but I
 “ don’t know what Use that Fort can be of,
 “ unless it be for Salutes. The Town may
 “ consist of 200 or 300 Houses, all built of
 “ rough Stone, having also one Convent,
 “ and one Church.

Its Inha- “ The People, in general, are black, or
 bitants. “ at least of a mix’d Colour, except only
 “ some few of the better Sort, *viz.* the Go-
 “ vernor, the Bishop, some Gentlemen, and
 “ some Padres, or Priests, for some of these
 “ also are black. The People about *Praya*
 “ are thievish, but those of *St Jago* Town,
 “ living under the Governor’s Eye, are
 “ more orderly, tho’ generally poor, having
 “ little Trade.

Bad Road “ *SAINT JAGO* Road is one of the
 for Ships. “ worst that I have seen. There is not clean
 “ Ground enough for above three Ships,
 “ and those also must lye very near each
 “ other; one even of these must lye close
 “ to the Shore, with a Land-fast there, and
 “ that is the best for a small Ship. The
 “ Island *Fuogo* shews itself, from this Road,
 “ very plain, at about seven or eight
 “ Leagues Distance; and in the Night are
 “ seen the Flames of Fire issuing from its
 “ Top*.”

THE Governor and chief Merchants of
James Fort do sometimes send Vessels to these
 Islands for Salt, which is one of the best

* *Dampier’s Voyages.*

Commodities for *Gambia River*. In the Year 1730. 1733 they sent a Scooner thither, at which Time the People of *Si Fago* were in such Want of Corn, by Reason of their having had no Rain, that they were almost starved; and contracted with the Company's Supercargo, for a Lading of Corn, in Barter for Skins, which is a great Trade at these Islands.

ON the 14th, failed the Company's Snow, *Ship sails*
Guinea Pacquet, Capt. *William Martin*, on a down for
 trading Voyage down the Gold Coast, and so the Gold
 to *Cape Coast* Castle, the head Settlement the Coast.
 the Company have in all *Africa*; with her went
 Mr *Philip Galand*, my Ship-Mate, in order
 to learn the *Coast* Trade. About Midnight
 our *Ensign* was called down by the Centinels,
 who were then on Duty, in order to pre- *Slaves at-*
 vent the Slaves from making their Escape, *tempt an*
 they having got an Iron Bar out of the Slave- *Escape.*
 House Window; but it was then too small
 for a Man to get out at, so that they were
 taken and secured in another Place for that
 Night, and on the next Day the Ringleader
 of them being found out, and proving to be
 an old Offender, he was ordered one hundred
 Lashes.

ON the 16th, Mr *John Hamilton*, my Ship- *Factory*
 Mate, was ordered up to manage the Factory *at Tan-*
 at *Tancrowall*, now settling there by Mr *Har-*
rison, chiefly for Bees-Wax, for which they *wall.*
 must pay a dear Rate, there being a Compe- *A Portu-*
 titor, called Seignior *Antonio Voss*, a noted *gueise Black*
 Black *Portuguese*, who lives near the Factory, *drives a*
 and trades very largely with most of our *great*
 Trade *English* there

1730. *English* separate Traders who use this River, and very often trades with the Company. He is reckon'd to be worth 10,000*l.* Sterling, has got a vast Number of House-Slaves, (*viz.* Slaves which live with him as Servants, a Grandeur much used both by the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*) which he keeps for Service and Breed, and are esteemed by him almost as much as his own Children. And as he has got a great many Canoas, he sends his own Men-Slaves with them to all Ports of Trade up the River, and by that Means engrosses a great deal of Trade; insomuch that he has commonly a great many Slaves, and good Quantities of Elephants Teeth and Bees-Wax by him, with which he turns a Penny with the separate Shipping, and is well skilled in his Way of bartering, he being thoroughly Master of the prime Cost, in *England*, of all sorts of Goods, taking always care to keep his Warehouse well stocked with Goods, and has the upperhand vastly of some of his Neighbours, who are sometimes obliged to stand still half a Year together for want of Goods to trade with.

Description of the Place.

TANCROWALL is divided into two Parts, one for the *Portuguese*, and the other for the *Mundings*; the former living always in square large Houses, the latter in round Huts, made of a good, fat, binding Clay, which soon hardens, about twenty Feet Diameter, and about eight Feet high; over them there is a Covering like a Beehive, made either of Straw or *Palmetto* Leaves, so well fitted that the Rain cannot penetrate them, nor the Heat of the Sun strike through them: They

They very much resemble some Ice-houses I have seen in *England*. 1730.

THIS Town of *Tancrowall* is the Residence of a Priest, who is yearly sent over from *St Jago*. Here is also a Church, where, during the Priest's Stay, is Mass almost every Day. Here are a great many other *Portuguese*, who have among them several Canoes, which they send up the River to trade once or twice a Year; by which means they have made this Town a Place of great Resort, and the richest in the whole River. It is pleasantly Situated by the Water-Side, about half a Mile in Length, with a woody Hill behind, that runs some Miles along the River-Side about half a Mile from it, between is pleasant Walking in the Dry-Season.

ON the 17th, early in the Morning, the French Factory at *Albreda*, four Miles distant, *Albreda* was on Fire: It made a dreadful Figure. The Governor, with twelve Soldiers, went over to their Assistance; notwithstanding which, the House was much damaged, a great deal of Flower and Bread spoiled, and one Slave burnt to Death.

ON the 22d, the Governor went up in the *Dispatib* Sloop to *Geregia*, a Place up the *Vintain* River about fourteen Leagues from the Fort, where the Company have a Factory for dry Goods chiefly, under the Direction of Mr *William Roberts*. The Factory-House being very bad, and ready to fall, and the King of the Country not willing that a new one should be built nearer the River-Side than the old

1730. old one was, is the Reason of the Governor's going up, in order to have it built in a Place most commodious for the Company's landing Goods, and on occasion to withdraw them. At the same time went up the *Adventure* Sloop to the same Place, with our Ensign, a Corporal, Drummer, and sixteen or twenty Soldiers.

Described. *GEREGIA* is a small Town lying on the South-Side of *Vintain* River, and about eleven Leagues from the Mouth of it, which enters the *Gambia* about three Leagues above *James* Fort. It is inhabited by *Portuguese* and *Banyons*, the former are, as in other Parts of the Country, very civil, but the latter are scarcely civilized. The Factor here buys a great deal of Bees-Wax. Towards the Water-Side the Land is pretty well clear'd, and affords excellent Shooting.

ON the 29th, the *Dispatch* and *Adventure* came down from *Geregia* with the Governor and Soldiers, having made the King of *Geregia* condescend to let the Factory-House be built in whatever Place the Governor pleases. The Sailors of the *Dispatch* told me, that in their Way to *Geregia* one of their Crew dropt overboard in the Night and was drown'd :
 Sailor dug out of his Grave by Wolves. The next Day after they found the Body floating, and buried it near the River-Side ; but the next Day they found him again a great Way higher, taken out of the Ground by Wolves, who had eaten his Head, one of his Arms, and part of his Breast : Upon which they took him and buried him very deep in the Ground, to prevent the Wolves from coming at him again. ON

ON the 5th of *December*, Mr *Robert Banks*, ^{1730.}
a Writer, went up to *Vintain* in the *Fame* ^{*December.*}
Sloop, *John Boys* Master, to settle a Factory ^{*Vintain.*}
there, for which Purpose he carried with him
a small Cargo of Goods.

ON the 12th, we perceived a Ship coming ^{Three}
up the River: When she was over-against ^{*French*}
Albreda, the Governor order'd a Shot to be ^{Ships put}
fired to bring her to; upon which she saluted ^{in at *Al-*}
our Fort with nine Guns, which return'd the ^{*breda*}
same Number, and soon after she came to
Anchor at *Albreda*. The same Night about
nine of the Clock, being Moon-light, I per-
ceiv'd two Vessels coming up the River; the
Governor hearing of it, came directly upon
the Bastion, and order'd a Shot to be fired
to bring them to, upon which they came to
Anchor; but not sending their Boats to tell
us who they were, the Governor order'd an-
other Shot to be fired over them: Then the
Captain of one of them came to the Fort,
and told the Governor, that they were two
French Sloops from *Senegal* to *Albreda* to wa-
ter; that the Kings about the River *Senegal*
being at War, made it dangerous watering
thereabouts. I could not forbear smiling to
see how the *Frenchman* was frightned, when ^{Timorous.}
the File of Musqueteers met him at the Wa- ^{ners of a}
ter-Side to conduct him to the Governor; he ^{Captain.}
looked so very simple, and quaked so very
much, that he could hardly speak a plain
Word.

ON the 18th, the *Fame* Sloop, *John Boys*
Master, sailed up the River for *Yamyama-*
cunda, with Mr *Conner*, Factor for that Place, ^{*Yamyama-*}
^{*cunda.*}
E 3 in

1730. in joint Commission with Mr *John Brown*, whose Colleague Mr *Matthew Wilson* is order'd down to this Fort by the Return of this Sloop.

Oysters
growing
upon
Trees.

THIS Evening I supped upon Oysters which grew upon Trees: This being somewhat remarkable, and most People in *England* unacquainted with, I shall give them a Notion of it. Down the River where the Water is salt, and near the Sea, the River is bounded with Trees called *Mangroves*, whose Leaves being long and heavy, weigh the Boughs into the Water; to these Leaves the young Oysters fasten in great Quantities, where they grow till they are very large, and then you cannot separate them from the Tree, but are obliged to cut off the Boughs, the Oysters hanging on them resemble a Rope of Onions.

St Domingo.

Gillyfree.

St Domingo
descri-
bed.

ON the 20th, I went to *St Domingo* on the Main Continent of *Africa*, over-against *James Fort*, being the first Time of my going ashore. I walked from *St Domingo* to *Gillyfree*, about a Mile and half, all the Way through Grass eight or nine Foot high; by the Way saw a great Number of Lizards, some of which have Heads as yellow as Gold. Not being able to get a Boat to carry me to the Fort, I was obliged to stay all Night. *St Domingo* lies on the North Side of the River, directly opposite to *James Island*, about three Miles from it. It consists only of a few round Huts belonging to the Company, in which some of their Castle-Slaves live, who are there to cut Wood for the Use of the Fort, and to take care of a Well which the Com-
pany

pany have there to supply the Garrison, and to help fill the Casks which are daily brought over from the Fort for that purpose. Having lain at *Gullyfree* all Night, the next Morning I went and hired a Canoa to carry me to the Island : The Canoa was very small, and just wide enough for a Man to sit down in. When we were got a little Way from the Shore, the Sea-Breeze blowing very fresh, we had like to have overfet the Canoa, and it was with much ado that I persuaded the Black 'Fellows to carry me to Shore again ; where, after being about two Hours, the Governor's Boat came over for me, with which I went to the Island.

ON the 24th, one of the Shallops, brought over in Frames in the *Dispatch* Sloop, was launched by the Name of the *James Island*, and *Thomas Gilmore* our Serjeant was made Master of her.

AFTER we had dined, we went ashore to *Seaca*. *St Domingo*, and from thence to *Seaca*, about two Miles above it, on the same Side the River, a very small Town, inhabited by *Portuguese*, who have a Church, seldom made use of, the Priest being there but twice in a Year : This, and *Tancrowall*, and *Geregia*, being the only Places he frequents whilst in this Country, unless it be a Visit now and then to the Governor of our Fort. At *Seaca* is a large Cotton-Tree about thirty Yards in Circumference ; it grows out in Spurs, and that makes it seem so very large, being measured in and out all round its Spurs to make thirty Yards, for if the outside Circumference of the Tree were measured it would not be above fifteen.

1730.
Separate
Trader
arrives.

ON the 31st, early in the Morning, we saw a Vessel coming up the River : When she was over-against *Albreda*, the Governor ordered a Shot to be fired to bring her to. Upon which she immediately lowered her Sails, but did not think fit to come to an Anchor, till she had run upon the Company's *Spit* of Sand and Rocks, which runs out from the Island, where she struck : Upon which the Governor ordered our Ensign to go on Board her, and bring her into the right Channel ; during which Time she sent her Boat with one of the Mates to tell the Governor, that she was the Brigantine *John and Anne*, Capt. *Thomas Stoneham*, a separate Trader from *London*. In the Evening she came to anchor on the North Side of the Island, and saluted the Fort ; and in about three Days time the Captain went ashore to *Gillyfree*, and was there seized by the Natives, for anchoring at the Port of *Gillyfree*, and not paying his Customs to the King of *Barrab* ; he immediately sent over Word of his being confined, upon which the Governor sent our Ensign over to his Assistance ; and upon Promise of his paying the King's Custom of One hundred and twenty Bars Country-Money, next Day he was permitted to go on board his Vessel, and on the Day following he paid the said Sum.

Captain
seized by
the Na-
tives.

January.
Tornado.

ON the 3d, early in the Morning, we had a Tornado of Wind and Lightning. After which, our third Chief, Mr *Thomas Harrison*, came down in the *Dispatch* Sloop from *Tancrowall*. After Dinner Mr *Kerr* our Ensign, and myself, with two or three Soldiers, went to try the *James Island* Sloop, which
was

was launched about ten Days go : We went 1731.
about nine Miles above the Island, and meet-
ing with a very fresh Sea-Breeze, and our
Rigging out of Order, and the Man at the
Helm none of the expertest, we had like to
have lost both Vessel and Selves ; she having
no Deck, and the Gunnel lying under Water, ^{A great Danger.}
occasioned our Ballast, which was six Barrels
of Water, to rowl all to Leeward, and fright-
en us very much, expecting she would have
filled before she righted ; but (thank God)
we got her upright, and got safe back to the
Fort by eight of the Clock at Night. This
Day there was a young Elephant brought a-
live as a Present to the Governor ; and Ad-
vice brought from Joar of the Death of Mr ^{Forbes}
Robert Forbes, Writer, after a short Illness ^{dies.}
contracted by hard Drinking.

ON the 10th, Capt. *Stoneham*, with the Ship sails
John and *Anne* Brigantine, sailed for the Cape ^{for Cape}
de Verde Islands, for Salt to trade with in this ^{de Verde}
River. After Dinner the Governor and myself ^{Islands.}
went on Board a large *French* Ship at *Albreda*,
call'd *Le St Michael*, Capt. *Tredilliac* Com-
mander, where having stay'd about two Hours
we went ashore, and supped at *Albreda*, and
about Midnight we returned to *James* Fort.

ALBRED A is a pretty large Town near *Albreda*
the River-Side on the North, about a Mile ^{described.}
or two below *James* Fort, near which the
French East-India Company have a Settlement
consisting of a Factor, two Writers, and four ^{French}
or five other White Men. They have two ^{Factory}
or three very handsome Houses built of Clay, ^{there.}
like unto the *Portuguese* Houses, with Walls
about

1731. about ten Feet high, covered with Thatch, being supported by strong Forkillas, and a Space left between the Walls and the Roof to let in the Air: They are very neat and well furnish'd, and drive a considerable Trade, but are much hinder'd by the *English* not allowing them to give above forty Barrs *per* Head for Slaves: But in the Year 1735, there being great Demand for Slaves at the *Mississippi*, where the *French* Gentlemen themselves informed me they send their Slaves, they broke thro' that Agreement, and gave fifty Barrs *per* Head for Slaves, with seven of each of the Heads of the Goods, which amounted to more than Ten Pounds Sterling; their Goods being better in their kind than our *English* generally are, was the reason of their purchasing a great many Slaves in that Year, notwithstanding there were no less than three *Liverpool* Vessels trading about a Mile above the *French*, at the Port of *Gillyfree*, who gave Seventy or Eighty Barrs *per* Head, and yet were not able to purchase near the Number of Slaves which the *French* did. In the Year 1724 there was a Contract made between the *French* Agents at *Gorce* and the *English* at *James Fort*, that the *French* should settle a Factory in the River *Gambia* below *James Fort*, in order to make what Trade they could; and altho' the *English* Company's Stock was then at the lowest Ebb, and not that only, but it is very probable that the *French* were resolved to settle there, either with or without Leave, yet is it to be observed, that the Royal *African* Company, in lieu of the *French* having a single Settlement in *Gambia*, obtained Leave for to send Vessels when they pleas'd, to trade both

Rival the
English in
the Slave
Trade.

Contract
between
them.

both at *Joally* and *Portodally*, two Places near *Goree*, which produce great Trade, and which the *French* are at a great deal of Pains, as well as Cost, to engross to themselves: By which means, notwithstanding the Articles, our Voyages there often miscarry.

THIS Factory of theirs at *Albreda* is not within reach of our Cannon: Whenever they want to go up the River above *James Fort* for Wood, or any thing else which they cannot so well be provided with below, they are obliged to ask Leave of our Governor, who seldom or never denies them, but puts a Man on Board to see that they do not make any Trade; neither are they allowed to go above *Elephants Island*, which is about thirty Leagues above *James Fort*.

ON the 11th, in the Evening, we saw two large Vessels coming up from Sea; about seven at Night one of them fired two Guns, being a Signal known by the Governor only, who order'd the Gunner to return one. About an Hour after came up the Ship *Elizabeth*, Captain *John Carruthers*, a separate Trader, and anchor'd near the Island, having brought over ten Soldiers from the Company for this Garrison. Early the next Morning came up the Ship *Herbert*, Captain *Plater Onley*, who anchored at *Gillyfree*. And the next Day came up a Vessel and anchored at the Fort, but could not salute it by reason of her being loaded with Horses from *Cape de Verde Islands*. She was the *Ruby Brigantine*, Captains *Creague* and *Colwell*.

1731.

Separate
Trader
runs on
the Spit.

Got off.

ON the 25th, came up a Ship call'd the *William and Betty*, Captain *Whitloe* from *Liverpool*, a separate Trader; who, not being us'd to the River, ran upon the Company's *Spit of Sand*: Upon which, the Governor sent three Boats full of Hands to her Assistance; but it being Tide of Ebb, they could not get her off till the next Morning, at which time they got her afloat; the Ship receiv'd no Damage, the Company's Hands staying on Board her all Night. The *Elizabeth*, Captain *Carruthers*, sail'd up the River for *Joar* to trade.

Bonetta
LIVERPES.

ON the 31st, the *Ruby* Brigantine sail'd up the River. At Noon we saw a Vessel coming up the River, which proved to be the Company's Ship *Bonetta*, Captain *James Livingstone*, with a large Cargo, which we had a long while expected. By this Ship came over several Persons in the Company's Service.

February.
Fame
Sloop from
Yanyamacunda.

Dispatch
goes up to
Fatatenda.

ON the 3d of *February* the *Fame* Sloop came down from *Yanyamacunda*, with Mr *Matthew Wilson*, a Writer, on Board from thence. And in three Days after that, our third Chief Mr *Thomas Harrison*, and Mr *John Nind* Factor, embarked on Board the *Dispatch* Sloop, *Robert Hall* Commander, on a Trading Voyage to *Fatatenda*, almost two hundred Leagues above *James Fort*, where the Company intend shortly to settle a Factory.

ON

ON the 10th, came up to anchor at the Fort, the Company's Snow *Succefs*, Robert Cummins Commander. She was consign'd to Cape Coast Castle, but springing a Leak at Sea she thought proper to put in here to stop it. The next Morning we saw a Vessel coming up the River, about Noon; being but a little below the Fort, she sent her Boat to acquaint us that she was a separate Trader, the *Arabella*, Capt. Pyke, from London; after which he came to Anchor over-against Gilly-free, and the next Evening sailed up the River for Joar.

ON the 15th, about One in the Morning, died Mr *William Rufing*, a Writer, having been ill about two Months. Some few Days before he died, he desir'd, that whenever he should die, I would see that his Grave was dug six Foot deep, for Fear of the Wolves eating him. In the Morning the Flag was hoisted half-mast up, and in the Evening he was buried at *Gillyfree*, in a Grave according as he desired. He lost his Life by not being ruled by the Doctor, who advised him to stay more at home, and keep himself warm. The next Day the Governor, Capt. *Livingstone*, Capt. *Jenkins*, and myself, went on board the *Succefs*, Capt. Cummins, to accompany him down to the River's Mouth, the *Adventure* Sloop going down with us, to bring us back again. Before we weighed Anchor, the *John* and *Anne*, Capt. *Stoneham*, arriv'd from the Cape de Verde Islands, whither he went the tenth of January last. He saluted our Flag at Maintopmast Head, with five Guns, and the Fort returned the same Number. We came

1731.
Succefs
Snow.

Arabella
from Lond.

Mr *Will.*
Rufing
dies.

Cause of
his Death.

John and
Anne from
Cape de
Verde

1731. came to Anchor about Eight at Night, a little below *Charles Island*, and the next Morning we went ashore at *Banyon Point*, in the Kingdom of *Cumbo*, to buy some Cattle and Fowls for Capt. *Cummins*, after which we dined on board him, and then parted. About Sunset we ran upon the Rocks abreast of *Charles Island*, being one Moment in four Fathom and half, and the next Moment fast upon the Rocks. We carried out our Anchois, and in an Hour's Time hove her off, but soon after ran upon another and worse Place, so that all Hands were obliged to work, nor was the Governor himself excepted, for he help'd me in taking up the Floor of the Cabbin, and throwing over-board about a Ton of Ballast. At Midnight we got her afloat, and free from the Rocks, and went to Anchor farther off the Island, till next Morning, when we went a shooting Wild-Fowl upon the Island, where I found a Cherry-Tree, scarce in this Country, the Fruit whereof was not ripe; the Tree and Leaves much resemble ours, and is about the same Bigness. At Noon we weighed Anchor, and as we passed by *Albreda* the French Chief saluted the Flag at our Topmast-head with nine Chambers, to which we returned seven Guns, being all we had on board; soon after we came to *James Fort*.
- A Misfortune.
- Remedied.
- Cherry-Tree found.

On the 19th, in the Morning, came up to *Albreda*, a Brigantine with a white Flag at the Topmast-head, having on board the French General of *Senegall*, Monsieur *Levens*, she saluted our Fort with seven Guns, which returned the same Number. The same Evening

ing the Ship *Kent*, Capt. *Franis Wheeler*, 1731. from the *Gold Coast*, arrived, and anchored at *James Fort*, in order to take in some Boys and Girls, which he had contracted for of our chief Merchants. Another Shallop, which was brought over in *Flames*, by the *Dispatch* Sloop, from *England*, was launched this Evening, by the Name of the *Gambia*; and our Corporal, *William Child*, was made Master of her. The next Morning the *French General*, and several other *French Gentlemen*, came and dined with our Governor, who saluted them with a great many Guns, and treated them with a very handsome Dinner. The same Evening the *John* and *Anne* Brigantine, Capt. *Stoneham*, sailed up the River. And the next Day the Governor, several others, and myself, went to visit the *French General*, at *Albreda*, where we were very merry, and stayed till Midnight.

Gambia
Shallop
launched.

ON the 22d, the *Ruby*, Capts *Creague* and *Colwell*, came down to the Fort, having sold all their Horses, which, as I said before, they brought from the *Cape de Verde* Islands. The Generality of Horses in this River, are brought from the Borders of *Barbary*; but as the *Jolloiffs* are nearest them, they buy them up, and reap an Advantage, by selling them to the *Mundings* and *Mahometans*. They never sell Mares, so that all the Time I was in *Gambia* I saw no more than one Mare, and she was brought in this Vessel, by Capts *Creague* and *Colwell*, from *Cape de Verde* Islands. The same Day one of the Emperors of *Fonia* came to the Fort, being saluted with five Guns, on his Landing. His Name

Horses,

Empeior
of *Foma*
visits the
Governor.

1731. Name is *Tassel*, and came to see the Governor, or rather to ask for some Powder and Ball, in order to defend himself against some People with whom he is at War; he is a young Man, very black, tall, and well set; he was
- His Drefs. drefs'd in a Pair of short yellow Cotton Cloth Breeches, which came down to his Knees, and a Garment on his Back, of the same Cloth, made like a Surplice; he had no Shoes nor Stockings, but a very large Cap, with Part of a white Goat's Tail fasten'd in it, being a great Fashion among the Great Men of this River. He and his Retinue came in a large Canoa, holding about sixteen People, all armed with Guns and Cutlasses; with him came two or three Women, and the
- Mundingo Drums. same Number of *Mundingo* Drums, which are about a Yard long, and a Foot, or twenty Inches diameter at the Top, but less at the Bottom, made out of a solid Piece of Wood, and covered, only at the widest End, with the Skin of a Kid. They beat upon them
- Manner of beating. with only one Stick, and their left Hand, to which the Women will dance very briskly; they stay'd here all Night, and then went home, having nine Guns fir'd at their going off.

ON the 28th, the *Ruby* Brigantine, Capts *Creague* and *Colwell*, sail'd for the *Gold Coast*, intending to be here again next *August*. But, poor Men, they had the Misfortune to be cut off by the Natives down the Coast. *Colwell* and most of the Sailors were killed, but *Creague* sav'd himself in his Boat, with the Help of his black Boy, out of the Cabbin

Win-

Window, being so ill, it is said, that he 1731.
could not get out himself.

ON the 8th of *March*, two Porcupines were *March*.
brought alive to the Governor. Soon after,
Mr *Henry Johnson*, a Writer, was sent up to
Colar, to settle a Factory, chiefly for dry
Goods, viz. Elephants Teeth, Bees-wax, and
Gum; but the Company having the Misfor-
tune to have Persons there who traded more *Colar Fac-*
for themselves than their Masters, they were *tory* settled
at a great Charge to no Purpose, and so in
the Year 1733, they thought proper to break and with-
it up, since which they have had no Settle-drawn.
ment there.

ON the 17th, the Company's Sloop, *Fame*,
John Boys Master, sailed for *Cobone*, in *Bar-Cobone*.
Jally, on a trading Voyage, which lies in the
same Kingdom as the Company's chief Fac-
tory at *Joar*, about a hundred Miles from it,
and near the Sea. There the King commonly
resides; and as there is good Profit to be *The King's*
made for the Company by these Voyages, *Place of*
provided their Supercargoes are honest, they *Residence*.
generally send two or three Times in a
Year. Whenever the King of *Barsally* wants
Goods or Brandy, he sends a Messenger to
our Governor, at *James Fort*, to desire he
would send a Sloop there with a Cargo; this
News being not at all unwelcome, the Go-
vernor sends accordingly. Against the Arri-
val of the said Sloop, the King goes and ran-
sacks some of his Enemies Towns, seizing *Short Ac-*
the People, and selling them for such Com- *count of*
modities as he is in want of, which com- *him*.
monly is Brandy or Rum, Gunpowder, Ball,
F Guns,

1731. Guns, Pistols, and Cutlasses, for his Attendants and Soldiers; and Coral and Silver for his Wives and Concubines. In case he is not at War with any neighbouring King, he then falls upon one of his own Towns, which are numerous, and uses them in the very same Manner. After the *Fame* Sloop had been gone about five Days, she came back to the Fort, having lost three Anchors, and narrowly escaped being lost herself, in trying to go over the Bar which is at the Mouth of the River *Foally*, on her Way to *Cobone*; the Smith immediately set to work and refitted her, and on the Morrow she set out again on her Voyage.

His Way
of Traffick
and get-
ting Slaves.

Fame Sloop
damaged.

ON the 29th, the Company's Ship *Bonetta* failed on a trading Voyage down to *Sierra Leone*, and *Cape Coast* Castle, &c. with whom went Mr *Thomas Bursey*, a Writer, in joint Commission with Capt. *Livingstone*, who commanded the said Ship.

The *Bonetta*
goes
down to
Cape Coast
to trade.

ON the 4th came up the Company's Sloop *Adventure* from *Cutcheo*, with about eight Tons and half of Bees-Wax. *Cutcheo* is a Settlement belonging to the King of *Portugal*, lying about 20 Leagues to the Southward of the Mouth of this River, and about three Days Travel over Land from *Geregia*, where we have a Factory, who trade much for Wax brought from thence: We also make often Voyages by Water; but the former I take to be the most profitable to the Company, and yet even by that they are no great Gainers, the Wax being so very foul, that sometimes there will be Twenty or Thirty *per Cent.* Loss upon

906

upon it. The Ship *Kent*, Captain *Francis Wheeler*, sailed for *Lisbon*, with a Cargo of young Slaves, In the Afternoon I went over to *Gillyfree* in the Kingdom of *Barrab*, a little below *James Fort*, a large Town near the River, inhabited by *Portuguese*, *Mundingo*s, and some *Mahometans*, who have here a pretty little Mosque to pray in. This Town is used to supply all private Shipping with Linguisters; but the King of *Barrab*, in the Year 1733, made it no less than Slavery for any of his Subjects to serve as Linguisters on Board of any Vessels, but what pay his Customs, and trade in his Country. The Company have a Factory here pleasantly situated, facing the Fort, and likewise some Gardens, which supply the Fort. About the Town is fine Shooting, and were it not somewhat too Sandy, it would be pleasant walking. Here are great Numbers of Plantain and Banana Trees, the latter of which is a long fruit, six or seven Inches in Length, cover'd with a yellow and tender Skin, when ripe: The Pulp of it is soft as a Marmalade, and of a very good Taste: It grows on a Stalk about six Yards high, and the Leaves are two Yards long, and about a Foot wide. One Stalk bears only one single Cluster or Bunch, which perhaps may consist of forty or fifty Bananas; and when the Bunch is gather'd, they cut off the Stalk, otherwise it could not bring forth any more Fruit. The Plantain is not much unlike the Banana, but somewhat longer, and very much of the same Taste. There are also Guavas, which resemble our Peaches, only the Outside is much rougher, and there is no Stone in the Inside, but Kernels less than those

1731.
Description
of *Gil-
lyfree*.

Fine
Shooting.

Banana
Tree.

Plantain
Tree.

Guavas,

1731. of Apples. This is reckon'd an excellent
 Oranges and Medicine against the Flux. Here are a great
 Limes. many Orange-Trees and Lime-Trees, with
 the Produce of which the Fort is supplied to
 make Punch, &c.

Physical Here are also other Fruits, such as Phy-
 Nuts, and sical Nuts and Tabacombas; the first are
 Tabacom- Nuts, which contain three or four small Ker-
 bas Fruits. nels, one or two of which is a Purgin-
 Dose, but they are apt to vomit as well as purge;
 these are frequently used by the Natives. The
 Tabacomba is almost like a Bon-Chretien Pear,
 the Rind not unlike that of a Pomegranate;
 when it is ripe it opens of itself, and contains
 four or five Fruits, small, and of a reddish
 Colour, with large Stones, and very insipid.

Pelican. HERE I saw a Number of Pelicans, which
 is a Bird as large as a Goose, and much the
 same Colour; its Bill is very long; under the
 lower Part of it is a Bag, some of which will
 contain two Gallons of Water, when well
 stretch'd. They live upon Fish, and there-
 fore are commonly near the Rivers.

Poison'd Arrows. A NATIVE carried me to his House, and
 shewed me a vast Number of Arrows, which
 were daubed over with a black Mixture, said
 to be of such rank Poison, that if the Arrow
 did but draw Blood it would be mortal, un-
 less the Person who made the Mixture had
 a mind to cure it, in whose Power it only
 was to do it; for he said there were no poison-
 ous Herbs, but what there are others which
 would expell them.

ON the 11th, in the Evening, seeing a
 Vessel coming up the River, we fired a Shot
 to bring her to; upon which she sent her Boat
 to

to acquaint the Governor that she was a separate Trader, call'd the *Snow Mary*, Captain *Gordon*, from *Glasgow*, but last from *Barbadoes* with Rum and Sugars. Sure never was a Vessel's Arrival more welcome than this was to our common Gentry, who were afraid they would have been obliged to be without Liquor all the Rains, but now their Fears were over. Soon after came down the *Arabella*, Captain *Pyke*, a separate Trader, from *Joar*, loaded with Slaves; and having stay'd a Day or two at *James Fort*, sail'd for *Maryland*, having among his Compliment of Slaves one Man call'd *Job Ben Solomon*, of the *Pholey* Race, and Son to the High-Priest of *Bundo* in *Foota*, a Place about ten Days Journey from *Gillyfree*; who was travelling on the South Side of this River, with a Servant, and about twenty or thirty Head of Cattle, which induced a King of a Country a little Way inland, between *Tancrowall* and *Yamina*, not only to seize his Cattle, but also his Person and Man, and sold them both to Captain *Pyke*, as he was trading at *Joar*. He would have been redeemed by the *Pholeys*, but was carried out of the River before they had Notice of his being a Slave. The same Day the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Carruthers*, came down from *Joar* with his Compliment of Slaves.

Rum and
Sugai ar-
rive op-
portunely.

*Job Ben
Solomon* ta-
ken and
sold.

On the 18th, in the Morning, the *John* and *Anne* Brigantine, Captain *Stoneham*, a separate Trader, came down the River with most of his Men sick. The same Morning the Governor, Mr *Younger Nelme*, and my self, went on Board the *Mary*, and breakfasted with Captain *Gordon*; from thence we went, according

1731.
French
General's
grand En-
tertain-
ment.

A White
Woman
deliver'd.

to Appointment, and dined at *Albreda*, with the *French* General, having for Dinner no less than Seventy three Dishes, and at Supper more than half that Number; during which time the *Factor* and Shipping fired above two hundred Guns. The next Day the *Mary*, Captain *Gordon*, sailed for the Coast; as did likewise the *Sierra Leone*, Captain *Jenkins*, for *South Carolina*; which last arrived here before I came, and delivered his Cargo to the Governor and Chief Merchants, for which they paid One hundred and eighty Slaves. In the Evening the Wife of our Serjeant Mr *Gilmore* was brought to Bed of a Girl; they both did well, notwithstanding the Opinion of a great many People in *England*, who think it morally impossible for a White Woman to live in this Country, and bear Children.

French Ge-
neral goes
to *St Jago*.

ON the 20th, the General came to the Fort to take his Leave of the Governor. On his Landing, the Governor saluted him with thirteen Guns, a great Number whilst here, and thirteen more at Midnight when he went away. The next Day after he embarked on Board the *Duke de Bourbon* for *St Jago*, and saluted the Fort with thirteen Guns, which returned the same Number.

Dispatch
Sloop
down from
Fatatenda

ON the 24th, the Company's Sloop *Dispatch* came down from *Fatatenda*, with Mr *Harrison* Chief Merchant, and Mr *John Nind* *Factor*, who went up from hence the 6th of *February* last.

May.

ON the 2d of *May*, the *John* and *Ann*, Captain *Stoneham*, sailed for *Sierra Leone*, the Crew

Crew being in very indifferent Health. About 1731.
two Days afterwards the *Herbert*, Captain
Onley, sailed for *Virginia* or *Maryland*; as did
also the Day after the *William* and *Betty*,
Captain *Whisloe*, for the *West-Indies*.

ON the 15th, the *Adventure* Sloop sail'd up for *Yamyamacunda*, from whence she took Mr *James Conner* on Board her as Super-Cargo to *Fatatenda* on a Trading-Voyage. About Day-light we had a very smart Shower of Rain, the first I had seen since my Arrival in this Country. In the Evening came up a Long-Boat belonging to his Majesty's Ship the *Pearl*, Captain *Lee* Commander, who lay at the River's Mouth; and, according to form, sent to our Governor to know if there were any Pyrates in the River, or thereabouts. The next Day the Company's Snow, *Guinea* Pacquet, Captain *Martin*, came up to *James* Fort, from a Trading-Voyage down the Coast. We had expected her two Months past, but the reason of her Stay was occasion'd by her being obliged to turn to Windward all the Way back from the Coast. The *Greyhound* Galley, Captain *Ramsay*, from *England*, a separate Trader, came up in the Evening, and anchor'd near the Fort.

Rain, the first I had seen in *Africa*.

Man of War's Long Boat comes to Fort.

Guinea Pacquet returns from the Coast.

ON the 19th, we had for the first Time a Tornado. Tornado of Thunder and Lightning, Wind and Rain.

ON the 22d, the *Elizabeth*, Captain *Caruthers*, a separate Trader, loaded with Slaves, sailed for *South Carolina*. The *Fame* Sloop returned from the King of *Barfally's* Town

A separate Trader
Fame Sloop returns from *Cobone* in *Barfally*.

1731. *Cobone*, having made a tolerable Voyage; she directly unloaded, and putting on Board a Cargo for *Joar* Factory, she proceeded immediately up thither, and from thence to *Tamyamacunda*, in order to bring down all the Dry Goods from each Factory, to send Home by the *Guinea* Pacquet, which will go very soon for *England*. The next Evening our Smith, *James Collins*, being drunk, fired a Musquet at our Ensign's Head, which very narrowly miss'd two others, and the Ball was very near going into the Publick-Room Window, where the Governor was sitting with a great many Gentlemen: He was well secured in Irons, and put into the Slave-House.

Our Smith
attempts to
shoot the
Ensign.

June. ON the 4th of *June*, the *Sea-Nymph* Sloop came down from *Geregia*, with Mr *William Roberts*, the Company's Factor there, and a good Quantity of Cotton and Bees-Wax. The Captain said, that whilst the Sloop lay at anchor at *Geregia*, she had her Topmast split to pieces by the Lightning, and ten Fowls kill'd in the Coop upon Deck, and her Fore-castle set on fire, but very soon extinguish'd. As it happen'd no Body was upon Deck, being just before drove off by a smart Shower of Rain: But, what was most remarkable, tho' the Bones of the Fowls which were kill'd by the Lightning were broke all to pieces, yet their Skins were neither torn nor crack'd.

Sea-Nymph
Sloop loses
her Top-
mast, and
is set on
Fire by
Light-
ning.

THIS Day two *Jolloff* People came to the Island with some Cloths to sell. The *Jolloffs* make the finest Kind of Cotton-Cloths, and that in large Quantities: Their Pieces are generally twenty seven Yards long,
and

and never above 9 Inches wide; they cut them ^{1731.} to what Length they please, and sew them ^{Folloys,} together very neatly, to make them serve the ^{ingenious} Use of broader Cloths. They clean the Cot- ^{in manu-} ton from the Seed by Hand, and spin it by ^{facturing} Cotton. Hand with Spindle and Distaff, they weave them with a Shuttle and a Loom of very plain, coarse Workmanship. They make them up into Pairs, one about three Yards long, and one and half wide, to cover their Shoulders and Body; the other almost of the same Width, and but two Yards long, to cover from their Waist, and downwards. Such a Pair is the Clothing either for a Man, or a Woman; they only differing in their Manner of Wearing. I have seen a Pair of Cloths so fine, and so bright dyed, as to be worth Thirty Shillings Sterling. Their Colours are either Blue or Yellow, some very lively; the first is dyed with Indico, the latter with Barks of Trees. I never saw any of them Red.

ON the 16th, our Smith *James Collins*, Our Smith who had fired at our Ensign as before men- ^{sent to} tion'd, was drummed out of the Company's ^{England} Service, with an Halter round his Neck, and afterwards sent on Board the *Guinea* Pacquet, in which he took his Passage for *England*; she having this Evening broke ground, and fallen a little Way down the River. The next Day the Governor and Mrs *Davis* went in her to accompany our Second Chief, Capt. *Stibbs*, as far as the River's Mouth: He went home on account of his ill State of Health. The *Fame* Sloop came down the River, and proceeded along with the *Guinea* Pacquet, in order to bring back the Governor and Mrs *Davis*.

1731. ON the 26th, Mr *William Roberts*, late Factor at *Geregia*, set out for *Joar*, and with him took Mr *John Harrison* as his Assistant; Mr *Thomas Saxby*, the present Factor there, being order'd down to the Fort, on account of several Extravagancies by him there committed.

Author goes to *Vintain*. A Description of that Place. ON the 29th, about Noon, the Governor and I set out for *Vintain*, where we arrived in three Hours. It lies about six Leagues from *James Fort*; some Part of the Way is up a River of the same Name. This Town belongs to one of the Emperors of *Fonia*, and is very pleasantly situated on the Side of a Hill, close to the River. It is inhabited both by *Portuguese* and *Mahometans*; the latter having for their Devotions a handsome Mosque, with an *Ostrich's Egg* at the Top on the Outside. It is noted for Plenty of Provisions; a great many of which are brought by the *Floops*, who border on it. It also produces good Quantities of Bees-Wax, to buy which the Company have here a small Factory. Above the Town is fine green Grass, and some Trees, which make it very pleasant.

Dress of the People. As soon as we came to Town, the Alcade, and all the chief People, came to welcome us, and soon after the Emperor arrived (in whose Dominions this Town lies). The common People were dress'd with a Cloth round their Middles, which came down about their Knees, and another Cloth over their right Shoulder, (the Men having generally one Arm bare, which the Women have not) and the Womens Cloths come generally down as low as the small

small of their Legs. They are very proud of their Hair; some wear it in Tufts and Bunches, and others cut it in Crosses quite over their Heads: The Men commonly wear Caps made of Cotton-Cloth, some plain, and some with Feathers and Goats Tails. The Women generally wear Handkerchiefs tied round their Heads, leaving their Crowns bare, and for want of Handkerchiefs they use Slips, of blue or white Cotton-Cloth. Others will let their Hair hang down on each Side of their Heads, plaited like Horses Manes, on which they string Coral, and for want of it Pipe-beads. A great many of them, (especially up the River) wear on the Crowns of their Heads a good Number of small Horse-Bells; which, when their Hair is plaited, and they are in all their Finery, makes 'em look not unlike the Fore-Horse of a Country Farmer's Team. 1731.

THEY are not very proud in the Furniture of their Houses; for the most that any of them have is a small Chest for Clothes, a Mat raised upon Sticks from the Ground to lye on, a Jar to hold Water, a small Calabash to drink it with, two or three wooden Mortars in which they pound their Corn and Rice, a Basket or two to sift it in when beat, and two or three large Calabashes, out of which they eat it with their Hands. They are not very careful of laying up a Store against a Time of Scarcity, but chuse rather to sell what they can, and in the Time of Famine they can fast two or three Days without eating, (which I myself know to be true, there being a very great Famine in the Year

The Natives Houses should Furniture.

Economy.

1731. 1732, especially high up the River, where I then was) but then they are always smoaking Tobacco, which serves to amuse 'em. This Tobacco they raise themselves: They sow it as soon as they have cut their Corn: That which grows near the River is very strong, but a little Way from it, it is much weaker.
- Pipes. Their Pipes are made of Clay, very neat, and of a reddish Colour, the Stems are only a Piece of Reed, or small Stick bored through with an hot Iron Wyre, some of which are six Foot long. After they are bored they polish them with rough Leaves till they are very smooth, white and handsome, and withal very strong; they fasten the Bowl and Stem together with a Piece of red Leather, sometimes with a fine Leather Tassel hanging to it about the middle of the Stem; and tho' the End of the Reed goes into the Bowl of the Pipe, it fits almost as well as Pipes that are made all in one; they clean the Reeds, when foul, by drawing long Straws thro' them, and the earthen Bowls by scraping them with a small Knife. The Merchants which travel much, carry with them Pipes of a great Size, some of them holding no less than half a Pint: These are their Travelling-Pipes.

- Towns. THEIR Towns are Numbers of Houses built promiscuously together; the Huts are generally fourteen or fifteen Yards in Circumference, built with Mud and binding Clay, and cover'd with long Grass or Ciboia Leaves, commonly call'd *Palmetto*: Their Doors are very small, and don't go upon Hinges, but are set into the House-Wall. They generally keep

keep their Houses very clean; but I cannot say sweet, by reason of their stinking Fish, and other things which they keep in them. 1731.

ON the 2d of July, in the Afternoon, we set out from *Vintain* for *Geregia*; when we went to take Water, we were accompanied to the Boat by the Emperor, and almost all the Men in the whole Town. In the Evening we reach'd *Geregia*; where, during the Time we stay'd, I shot a wild Goose, which weigh'd twenty Pounds; and likewise a long green Snake about five Foot long, as he was wrapt round a poor Lizard, endeavouring to kill him. *July. Author goes to Geregia.*

ON the 5th, being disappointed of Horses to carry us over Land to *Tancrowall*, we set out in the Governor's Cutter: About Midnight we reach'd *Vintain*, where we stopt till Day-light, and then we set out from it; and I observ'd that at about two Miles Distance the Town look'd just like a Parcel of Bee-Hives. When we came to *Vintain* River's Mouth, we met with the Tide of Flood, which carry'd us up to *Tancrowall*, where we staid about four Days; and the Governor having done his Business, we then set out for *James Fort*, about Two a-Clock in the Afternoon. By the Time we came to *Seaca* Point (which is within six Miles of the Island) it was quite dark; but having continual Flashes of Lightning, we could see the Fort very plain. We steer'd by the Lightning till we were within two Miles of the Fort, and then it ceased: We could see no Land, it was excessive dark, a Tornado came upon us, and the Wind blew *Goes from Geregia to Tancrowall. Returns to James Fort.*

1731. blew so very hard, that we were obliged to take down our Awning for fear of Oversetting ; we would have come to a Grapling, but had not Rope enough. The Thunder rattled dismally, and the Rain wetted us soon to the Skin. In this Condition we tumbled and tossed at the Mercy of the Waves for about an Hour and half, the Tornado still continuing, and the Sea running very high. At last the Lightning began again, and we saw some Land, to which we rowed directly, and it proved to be *Seaca Point* ; upon that we went to the Port, and got ashore ; and in going from the River Side to the Town on a narrow Path between the Rice-Grounds, we got several Slips, and it was seldom that we were both upon our Legs at once ; however we got safe to the Governor's House, and having a good Fire made, we shifted ourselves, drank large Drams of Cordial Waters, went to Bed, slept three or four Hours, and then went over to the Island. I was soon after taken ill of a Fever.

Near being lost in a Tornado.

Author is ill.

ON the 19th, Mr *Verman*, a Merchant of *Cutcheo*, came over Land to *Gerepia*, and from thence by Water to the Fort, to visit the Governor.

August. ON the 13th of *August*, a little Girl-Slave belonging to our Governor, as she was washed away ing herself up to her Knees in the River, was taken away by a Shark.

AGirl carried away by a Shark.

ON the 15th, being Sunday, I was able to read Prayers to those few People, who could come into the Publick Room, there being

The Author recovers.

being a great many very ill in their Beds, as I had been for this Month past, but was then pretty well recover'd. 1731.

ON the 24th, the Governor and Mr *Harrison* sent for me, and told me, that as they were in Expectation of my being appointed a Factor by the next Advice from the Company, they had thought it proper to send me up to *Joar* in the mean Time, to learn the Nature of the Trade, and the Temper of the Natives, and order'd me to prepare myself for the Voyage.

ON the 28th, about Ten at Night, I embark'd on Board the *Fame* Sloop, *John Boys* Master, and proceeded up the River towards *Joar*, having receiv'd from the Governor and Chief Merchants the following Orders. goes up the River to Joar.

MR FRANCIS MOORE.

James Fort, Aug. 28, 1731.

SIR,

YOU are, on Receipt hereof, to embark on Board the Company's Sloop *Fame*, Capt. *John Boys*, and proceed to *Joar* Factory under the Direction of Mr *William Roberts*, Factor, whom we have order'd to give you the best Light into the Nature of the Trade, and every thing else necessary to qualify you to take upon you the Management of the Company's Affairs, where and whenever it shall be required of you. His Or. deis.

You are therefore, upon your Arrival there, to apply yourself to him; and, so long as you shall continue there, to aid and assist him in every

TRAVELS *into the*

1731. *every thing that relates to the Trade, and the Company's Affairs, and especially to be on all Occasions obedient to his Commands, in order to enable you to be the sooner qualified as afore-said.*

You are to advise us, from Time to Time, of the Progress you make, and give us a particular Account of your Remarks of the Trade, and above all, the Methods you shall think best to be used to please the Traders, and to encourage them to trade with the Company with the least Expence. We wish you Health, and are

Your Loving Friends,

ANTHONY ROGERS.

THO. HARRISON.

September. ON the Passage we met with a great many hard Tornados, which by their being very formidable, obliged us to come often to Anchor About thirty Leagues from the Fort we met the *Greyhound* Galley, Capt. *Ramsay*, a separate Trader, who had been lying at *Joar* all the Rains, and not purchased above seventy five Slaves, and some of them he was obliged to take by Force, they being free People, crossing the River in a Canoa, whom he took on Account of old *Serin Donso*, a noted Broker at *Cower*, near *Joar*, who having had a great deal of Money from Capt. *Ramsay*, on Promise of bringing him a great deal of Trade, and not being so good as his Word, he very justly seized these People, and the Natives hearing of it, obliged the old Broker

Broker to redeem them, which he accordingly did. 1731.

THIS Ship having lost her Voyage, for want of being able to slave soon, and being obliged to lie, at great Expence and Hazards of Men's Lives, all the wet Season, made me think what great Advantage it might be both to the separate Traders, and the Company, if the great Mart of Exchange was to be at *James Fort*: That is to say, if the Company kept a Stock of Slaves at the Fort, sufficient to furnish any Ship immediately, with a whole Cargo, which as soon as disposed of, they might be again supplied from their Out-Factories. The separate Trader would afford to give a larger Price at *James Fort*, than he can up the River, for there is the Charges of going up, the Uncertainty of getting the Cargo, and when he has sometimes got half a Cargo, he may lie some Months before he can be able to compleat it; all the Time he lies there he runs the Hazard of the Sickneſs and Rebellion of thoſe Slaves he already has, they being apter to riſe in a Harbour than when out at Sea; ſince if they once get Maſters of a Ship, in the River, their Eſcape to Shore is almoſt certain, by running the Ship aground; but at Sea it is otherwiſe, for if they ſhould ſurprize a Ship there, as they cannot navigate her, they muſt have the Aſſiſtance of the White Men, or periſh. Beſides, whiſt the Ships lie in the River, the Crews are apt to be ſick, and conſequently not able to guard their Slaves; of which ſeveral Inſtances have been, and Ships loſt thereby. They are alſo liable to Palavers, which often turn out very

Observations on the Slave Trade.

Advantage of *James Fort* for a Mart.

1731. expensive, and they are obliged to pay Customs, and make excessive large Presents to the Kings and Brokers, as those who have been trading to *Joar* must know by Experience. All this would be avoided by buying a Cargo at once. The Company would have a Conveniency also by it, since they cannot, without Disadvantage, buy dry Goods, without buying Slaves with them. If therefore they sold the Slaves to the separate Traders, they might assort their Warehouse with the *European* Goods from them, and thereby command all the dry Goods in the River, in spite both of the *Portuguese* and *French*; and with good Care of the Factors, there might be dry Goods enough procured for to load home the Company's Ships with Speed, so as they might not be upon Charges, and lose Time by going on trading Voyages down the Coast, none of which, in my Time, ever turned out to the Company's Advantage.

Author
arrives at
Joar.

ONE Night we anchored off *Elephant's Island*; from whence we had a vast Number of Musquitoes and Sand Flies, who diverted us so prettily that we could not get any Sleep all Night. On the 4th of *Sept.* we reached *Joar*, but I was so miserably mauled, on the Way, by the Musquitoes, that I could hardly walk from the Boat up to the Factory. In the Evening, the *Adventure* Sloop, *John Leach* Master, came to *Joar*, having been on a trading Voyage to *Fatatenda*, where, by the Violence of the Freshes, she lost all her Anchors, and was obliged to use her Guns instead of them. She got an Anchor and Cable from

from the *Fame*, and the same Night sailed for 1731.
James Fort.

ON the 9th, the King of *Barsally* came to Town, attended by three of his Brothers, viz. *Boomey Haman Seaca*, who was formerly King, and elder than the King, *Boomey Flaman Benda*, younger than the King, and *Boomy Loyi Eminga*, younger than him, besides which there were above 100 Horsemen, and above the same Number of Men on Foot. Notwithstanding he has a very good House of his own in this Town, yet would he come and lie at the Factory. In the first Place he took Possession of Mr *Roberts's* own Bed, and then having drank Brandy till he was drunk, at the Persuasion of some of his People, order'd Mr *Roberts* to be held, whilst himself took out of his Pocket the Key of his Storehouse, into which he and several of his People went, and took what they pleased; his chief Hank was Brandy, of which there happen'd to be but one Anchor, he took that out, drank a good deal of it, made himself drunk, and then was put to bed. This Anchor lasted him three Days, and then he went all over the House to seek for more; at last he came into a Room where Mr *John Harrison* lay sick, and seeing there a Case in which was six Gallons and half of Brandy belonging to him and me, he ordered *Jack Harrison* to get out of Bed and open it, but he told him very seriously that there was nothing in it but some of the Company's authentick Papers, which must not be opened. The King was too well acquainted with Liquor-Cases to be put off so, and therefore ordered

King of
Barsally
arrives at
Jeor.

His Beha-
viour.

1731. some of his Men to hold him in his Bed, whilst he took the Key out of his Breeches Pocket, he then open'd it, and took all the Liquor out of it, and was not sober so long as it lasted; but I must do the King this Justice, by saying that he very often sent for Mr *Harrison* and myself to drink with him. As soon as this Brandy was drank up, he talked of going home, upon which, his People, even his chief Ministers, who are the General, and the Keeper of his Majesty's Stores, amused themselves in taking what they thought best, which, with one Thing or another, amounted to twenty Pound Sterling; and they had the Assurance to open even Chests and Boxes. What Resistance could three Men make against 300? Sometimes the King would ride abroad, and take most of his Attendance with him, but then, when he was gone abroad, we were plagued with the Company of *Boomey Haman Benda*, and his Brother, who were, if possible, worse than his Majesty.

Behaviour of one of the King's Brothers. ONE Day it happen'd that he took a Mug of Water, and pretending to drink, took his Mouth full, and then putting the Mug on the Table, he spurted the Water out of his Mouth into my Face, upon which, considering that if I suffer'd such Insolence from Black Men, it would make them the more bold and insulting, and that it was better to venture dying once, than to be continually abused, and the Occasion of other *Englishmen* being condemn'd, so I took the Remainder of the Water, and threw it into his Breeches; upon that, he had Recourse to his Knife, and endeavour'd

endeavoured to stab me, but was prevented by his favourite Attendant, who, seeing what had pass'd, held his Arm, and represented to him the unhandfom Usage he had given me, and the Provocations I had received to wet him: Upon which he was so much ashamed, that he came and lay down upon the Floor, with his Garment off, and took my Foot and placed it upon his Neck, and there lay till I desired him to rise: After which, no Man was a greater Friend to me, nor more willing to oblige me in any respect than he was. 1731.

ANOTHER time he came at Night, after our Gate was shut, and broke it down, and coming into the House, with a Pistol in his Hand, demanded Entrance into the King's Chamber; but the King's Attendants stopt him, and tried to awake the King, but found it impracticable: The next Morning he being acquainted with it, sent his General to charge him not to come in his Presence any more till he should send for him; and that for his Attempt to kill him the Evening before, he fined him three Slaves.

THE King and all his Attendance profess the *Mahometan* Religion, notwithstanding they drink so much Strong Liquors; and when he is sober, or not quite fuddled, he prays. Some of that Perswasion are so strict, that they will sooner die than drink Strong Liquors; but the King is of quite another Opinion, for he will sooner die than drink Small when he can get Strong. He dresses the same as most other Kings in this Country do, with a Garment like a Surplice, which comes no lower than the King's Religion. He differs from others of the same.

1731. than the Knees, a Pair of Breeches of the
 His Drefs. fame Sort of Cloth, about seven Yards wide,
 gather'd round the middle; he wears no Stoc-
 kings, but always a Pair of Slippers, (except
 when he rides) a small white Cotton-Cap,
 and commonly a Pair of Gold Ear-rings. His
 People, as well as himself, wear always white
 Cloths and white Caps; and as they are ex-
 ceeding black, it makes them look very well.
 He is a tall Man, very passionate, and some-
 times when any of his Men affront him, he
 does not scruple to shoot them; at which, I
 am told, he is very dexterous: And some-
 times when he goes aboard a Company's Sloop
 at *Cohone*, (his own Town and Place of Dwel-
 ling) he is for shooting at all the Canoes
 His fatal which pass by him, killing perhaps one Man
 Diversion. or two frequently in a Day. He has got a
 great many Wives, but never brings above
 two or three abroad with him. He has sever-
 al Brothers, to whom he seldom speaks, or
 permits into his Company; and when they do
 come, they pull off their Caps and Garments,
 and throw Dust upon their Foreheads, as every
 one does which come into the King's Prefence
 (except White Men.) As soon as the King
 dies, his Brothers or Sons go to fighting for
 the Crown, and whoever is the strongest, is
 made King.

His Pow- THIR King is potent, and very bold:
 er. His Dominions are large, and divided into
 Govern- several Parts, over which he appoints Gover-
 nment. nors, call'd *Boomeys*, who come every Year
 to pay Homage to him. These *Boomeys* are
 very powerful, and do just what they please
 with

with the People; and altho' they are feared, 1731.
yet are they beloved.

OTHER Kings generally advise with their He is ab.
Head People, and scarcely do any thing of solute.
great Consequence, without consulting with
them first; but the King of *Barsally* is so
absolute, that he will not allow any of his
People to advise with him, unless it be his
Head-Man (and chief Slave) call'd *Ferbro*, viz.
(*Master of the Horse*) who carries the King's
Sword in a large Silver-Case of a great Weight,
and who gives Orders for what things the
King wants to have, or to be done, and in
Battle he is the Leader of his Men.

THE King's usual Way of Living is to His odd
sleep all Day till towards Sun-set, then he gets Way of
up to drink, and goes to sleep again till Mid- Living.
night; then he rises and eats, and if he has
any strong Liquors, will sit and drink till Day-
light, and then eat, and go to sleep again.
When he is well stock'd with Liquor, he will
sit and drink for five or six Days together,
and not eat one Morsel of any thing in all
that time. It is to that insatiable Thirst of
his after Brandy, that his Subjects Freedoms
and Families are in so precarious a Situation;
for he very often goes with some of his Troops
by a Town in the Day-time, and returns in
the Night and sets fire to three Parts of it,
and sets Guards at the fourth to seize the His Way
People as they run out from the Fire; he ties of getting
their Arms behind them, and marches them Slaves.
to the Place where he sells them, which is
either *Joor* or *Cobone*.

1731.
He leaves
Joor. ON the 16th, the King and his Guards went away for *Cobone*, having amongst them stript Mr *Roberts's* Chamber, and carried away his Clothes and Books, which last they took to *Cower*, and offer'd to sell to the *Mabometan* Priest; who looking over the Books, and not understanding any of them, and being a Friend to Mr *Roberts*, told them, That he believed they were Books wherein he kept the Account of his Goods, and that to take them away would inevitably ruin him: Upon which they left them with him, to give back to the Person they belonged to.

October. ON the 17th Day of *October*, Mr *John Harrison*, my Fellow-Writer, went down to *James Fort* in the *Fame* Sloop, in order to be cured of a Flux, with which he was very much afflicted; but I believed he would be never free from it, unless he left off the strong Liquors, which are usually drunk in that Country. All this Month was excessive hot, and it began to be very foggy Mornings.

November.
Cold Mornings and Evenings. ON the 1st of *November* I found the Mornings and Evenings begin to be exceeding cold, but in the middle of the Day the Sun very hot.

Author catches a Thief. ON the 5th, at Midnight, being not very well, I happen'd to awake, and seeing a Light in the Storehouse, I immediately rose, and taking a loaded Pistol in my Hand, went towards the Light, where I found one of our Black Servants very busy in robbing the Store; I seiz'd him, and had him put in Irons, without Mr *Roberts* knowing any thing of the Matter,

Matter, altho' he lay in the next Room, with the Key of the Stores always under his Pillow: The Fellow got it from under his Head without awaking him, and thinking that I was asleep too, was the reason of his lighting the Candle, in order to pick and chuse what sort of Goods he liked best; and had he not lighted a Candle, it is probable I should not have detected him. 1731.

ON the 12th, I saw an *Ostrich*, with a Man riding upon the Back of it, who was going down to the Fort, it being a Present to our Governor, from Mr *James Conner*, who bought it when he was trading at *Fatatenda* in *August* last. The Evenings and Mornings were very cold. I was very ill with Pains in my Bones, and Boils breaking out all over me, so that for four Days I was scarce able to crawl. A large *Ostrich*.

ON the 22d of *December*, Captain *Robert Clarke*, a separate Trader, who was late in the Company's Service, and went home last *June*, came to anchor at *Rumbo's Port* in the *Snow Tryall*, in order to purchase young Slaves for *Lisbon*. December.

ON the 3d of *January* came up a *New-England* Schooner call'd the *Gambia*, *John Major* Master, loaded with Salt and Rum; he stay'd here but a short while, and then proceeded up the River to *Cassan*, about four Tides above this Place. We bought some wild Hog and Venison, and found it very good Eating, but very lean. I also saw an Allegator about six Foot long, kill'd by a Native January.

1732. Native with a Spear, as he was swimming in the River.

A Camel. ON the 18th, I saw a large Camel belonging to the King of *Barfally*, which was presented to him by the King of *Demel*, a Country near the River *Senegal*. A Messenger which Mr *Roberts* sent down to the Fort, return'd this Day with Letters from *England* for us both, wherein I found that Mr *Oglethorpe* had been so indulgent as to have 2000*l*. Security given for me, and upon his Recommendation the Company was pleas'd to appoint me Factor. I receiv'd likewise Letters from the Governor, and other Gentlemen at *James Fort*; which, among other Things, inform'd me of the Death of one of my intimate Friends and Acquaintance, Mr *Charles Houghton*, Factor, with whom I came over. On *New Years-Day* he and one Mr *Sergeant* lying in a Room, and not being well, went to Bed before Night. About Midnight Mr *Houghton* awaked, and not being able to go to sleep again, and ill withal, desir'd *Sergeant* to give him a few Drops of *Laudanum* (of which there was a small Vial in the Window) in a Glas of Water. That careless Fellow *Sergeant*, being in the Dark, pours the *Laudanum* into the Water by guess, and gives it to Mr *Houghton*, who drank it up, went to sleep, and never waked after. He was a very worthy Man, and would have been of great Service to the Company, had he lived.

Author
made
Factor.

Account of
the Death
of Mr *Cha.
Houghton*.

K of *Barfally* comes again to *Jour*. ON the 21st of this Month of *January*, arrived the King of *Barfally*, who yesterday fell

fell upon one of his own Towns, and having taken a good many Prisoners, brought them along with him, with Intent (I believe) to sell them to Captain *Clarke*, a separate Trader, now at anchor at *Rumbo's* Port. On his Arrival he took Possession of Mr *Roberts's* Bed and Room for himself, and the Slavehouse for his Slaves and People who look after them. He soon inquired after that Fellow, which I found robbing the Stores, whom Mr *Roberts* some time since sent down to the Fort, he being an intimate Acquaintance of the King's. The King's Behaviour this Time was not much unlike the last, which obliged me to write the following Letter to the Governor.

To ANTH. ROGERS, *Esq;* Governor of
JAMES FORT.

Joar Factory, Jan. 22, 1731-2.

SIR,

ON the 18th Instant I received your agree-
able Letter, as also some from Mr Ogle-
thorpe and Mr Hayes. I must now acquaint
you, that the Day after, the King of Barfally
arrived with a small Retinue of about a hun-
dred Men, and forty or fifty Slaves, most of
which are unmerchable. He came directly to
the Factory, and took Possession of Mr *Roberts's*
Room for himself, and the Slavehouse for his
People and Captives. He endeavour'd as much
as possible to get the Key of the Stores, which
Mr *Roberts* prevented with much Difficulty by
rushing out of the Room. Soon after he sent his
Men to seize me, who when they brought me to
him, laid me along upon the Bed, and searched
my

Author's
Letter to
the Go-
vernor.

1732. my Pockets for the Key of the Store, but found it not. He asks much after that Fellow we sent down for robbing the Stores, and is very angry at our sending him away from hence. His being so inquisitive after that Fellow, so eager after the Key of the Stores, and his not suffering People to carry any thing from the Factory, gives me reason to believe that he intends to strip the Warehouse ere he departs; which, I am afraid, nothing but a Sloop's Arrival (with Mr Harrison) can prevent. I am obliged to bear the Insults of his People to prevent Outrages; but as I am now in hopes of going soon from hence, I will bear whatever I possibly can, believing it to be for the Company's Interest. I am

S I R,

Your most obedient and

humble Servant

FRA. MOORE.

The King trades with C. Clarke. ON the 23d, the King began to trade with Captain Clarke, and his People behaved very insolently to Mr Roberts and myself, on account of that Fellow which we sent down to the Fort for robbing the Stores.

Fame Sloop arrives with a Cargo. ON the 27th, in the Afternoon, arrived the Company's Sloop Fame, with a Cargo amounting to about five thousand Barrs, and a long Letter from the Governor and Mr Harrison, which came away before it was possible for our Letters to be arrived there. As it is concerning the Trade, I am of Opinion it

it will not be thought improper to enter the whole Letter, of which there is an exact Copy, *Appendix*, No. II. 1732.

THE Occasion of this Letter was upon new Instructions coming from *England*; for the Direction, into which Mr *Oglethorpe* had been lately chosen, and in which Mr *Hayes*, who was perfectly well acquainted with the Trade of *Africa*, had a great Weight, were resolved to leave no means unattempted to re-establish that, and the Affairs of the Company; not by distressing the separate Traders, but by bringing the Company's Servants to do their Duty, and to act with Zeal and Honesty towards the Company. To encourage them in it, the Prices of Provisions at *James Fort* were lower'd, Mr *Hayes* also was thoroughly satisfied that the Trade might be made very advantageous, by enlarging up the River, and encouraging Dry Goods, and by striking out new Trades with the Inland People of *Africa*; who are almost innumerable, and who would demand and consume a great many Manufactures, had they wherewithal to pay for them. To enable them to do which, Mr *Hayes* proposed taking off all Kinds of Goods which that Country produces, and encouraging the Natives with giving them Goods, for what they before thought useless, viz. Gums, Dying Barks, Woods, Hides, &c. And to induce the Company's Servants to be vigilant in opening new Trades, they gave Twenty *per Cent.* Encouragement to those who should discover any new Goods, out of the Gains that should arise from them; but this last is not mention'd in the Letter.

THE

1732. THE King and his Guards not being gone
 The King and their Behaviour extraordinary bad, we
 not to be did not think it proper to land the Goods, or
 trusted. take a Survey of those in the Store, till such
 Time as the Coast was clear, being apprehensive that they had a Design of seizing them. During the Time the King had been trading with Captain *Clarke*, he had obliged us to lend him our Storehouse to put his Goods into, where he and his Attendance frequently sat an Hour together drinking and smoaking. This Evening, as they were carousing there, the King took up a Musquet of ours in his Hand, and not imagining it to be loaded, fired it off, and shot a Brace of Balls into the Thigh of *Tomba Mendez*, Son to the late King of *Barfally* by a *Portuguese* Woman, and Cousin to the King. This Man was the Promoter of all the Mischief that was done; for the King himself is a good-natur'd Man, and when sober, is unwilling to use any White Man ill, especially those belonging to the Company. Had the King happen'd to have been sitting on the other Side of the Room, the Ball would have went into the very middle of our Powder-Room, and the Fire perhaps have blowed us all up. However, as it was, the King was very angry at Mr *Roberts* and me for keeping loaded Arms by us, and at the same time ask'd us, If we thought that either he or his People would do us any Harm: Which shews, that he thought we ought to be as obedient to him as his own Subjects, whom he daily makes Slaves of; and that he was so exceedingly mistaken, as to think that his Behaviour was very agreeable to us, when nothing can come up to it for Vexation
 and

Unfortu-
 nate Acci-
 dent.

and Uneasiness. However, on the third of 1732-
February, very early in the Morning, the *February*.
 King and his Attendance went away, some of
 them having broke open my Buroe, and King, &c.
 taken Things out to a considerable Value; depart like
 the same Fate attended Mr *Roberts*, and poor Robbers.
 Mr *Harrison*, who leaving his Scrutore behind
 him, had it broke all to Pieces, and some
 Things taken away. They also took near
 200 Barrs of the Company's Goods out of
 the Storehouse, exclusive of the Presents made
 them by Mr *Roberts*, which were very confi-
 derable. As soon as they were gone, Mr
Roberts, *Boys*, and I consulted in what Manner
 it was best for us to proceed. I was unwilling
 to take Charge of this Factory, where
 we were liable to so many Insults from the
 King's People, whenever he came here, which
 had been twice within five Months, and yet
 for five Years before *September* last, he was
 not near the Factory once. At last, I agreed
 to take a Survey of the Goods in Store, and
 take the Cargo a-shore which the *Fame* had
 brought up, and that being done, to take
 my Passage in the *Fame*, down to the Fort,
 to acquaint the Gentlemen thoroughly of the
 King's Manner of behaving towards us, when
 at the Factory, and withal to have him pre-
 vented from coming any more, or else it
 would be impossible for any one to live there.
 Three Days we spent in taking an Inventory,
 and bringing our Cargo into the Storehouse;
 which being done, I immediately set out for
 the Fort, as I proposed, carrying with me
 the following Letter, from my Colleague,
 Mr *Roberts*, viz.

Consulta-
 tion had.

Resolution

To

1732.

To the GOVERNOR, and chief Merchants of JAMES FORT.

JOAR Factory, Feb. 8, 1732.

GENTLEMEN,

Robert's
Letter.

YOURS, per the Fame Sloop, came safe to hand, with the Goods, agreeable to Invoice. I have perused the several Paragraphs of your Letter, and shall endeavour, on my Part, carefully to observe the same, and hope shall not fail therein. What merchantable Slaves the King of Barfally brought, he sold to Capt. Clarke, before the Sloop arrived, altho' he gave me fair Promises every Day. As to his Behaviour here, Mr Moore, and Capt. Boys will inform you more than I can express in Writing. We endeavour'd to keep him out of the Stores, but to no Purpose, he would not be resisted, but go in, and with him ten or twelve of his People, intent upon nothing but Thieving, which we could in no manner prevent. His own Key-keeper has a Key, with which they open'd the Stores in the Night-time, and stole considerable Quantities of Goods, an exact Account of which you have herein inclosed. Had not the Sloop come up, nothing could have prevented their taking the whole Store. They have stole almost all I had, broke my Chest, and Messieurs Harrison's and Moore's Scrutores, and taken most of the Things out of them. All our Servants ran away, being afraid of being seized and sold. Unless the King can be prevented from coming here, and acting in this Manner, no Person can pretend to live here; being not only in Danger of losing what Things we have,

have, but even our Lives. I hope, Gentlemen, 1732.
you'll consider, and give Redress, our Case being
quite desperate. I have no more to add, but
remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

ON our Way down we met a large Ship ^{Ship Gre-}
from *Bristol*, called the *Gregory*, Capt. *Robert* ^{gory, a sepa-}
Smith, a separate Trader, going up the River ^{rate} Trader
to slave at *Joar*. We also met the *Adventure*
Sloop going up to *Samy*, with Mr *Lemaigre*,
a Company's Factor, who lives there, and
trades for the Company, to whom he remits
Slaves all the Year round, at forty Barrs *per*
Head.

ON the 11th, we arrived at *James Fort*, Safe Re-
having had a brisk fair Gale all the Way ^{turn to}
down. The Governor was gone down in the ^{*James*}
Guinea Packet, Capt. *Martin* (who arrived ^{Fort.}
here from *England* the 15th Instant) to *Bar-*
ringding, one of the King of *Barrab's* Towns, ^{Governor's}
where he yet staid, in order to adjust some ^{Dispute}
Disputes between him and the Company, ^{with the}
concerning the Governor's assisting some se- ^{King of}
parate Traders, who refuse to pay the King's ^{*Barrab.*}
Customs.

ON the 14th, the *Guinea Packet* returned
with the Governor; there likewise came up
in Company with her a large Ship from *Lif-*
bon, called the *Andaluzia*, Capt. *Pearson*, to ^{*Andaluzia*}
purchase Slaves for the *Brazil*. The next ^{Ship for}
Day the *Adventure* Sloop carried 'up the ^{*Brazil.*}
Al-

1732. cade of *Vintain*, and his Attendants, to their own Town, they having been down with the Governor at the King of *Barrab's* Town.

Dispatch
Sloop goes
for *England*

ON the 22d, the Governor and I went on board the *Guinea Packet*, who was then going on a trading Voyage to *Cutcheo*, after which we went on board the *Dispatch* Sloop, to take Leave of the Captain, being now bound for *England*. After we had sailed a little Way down with them, we came up in the *Cutter*. And the next Day we went over to *Gullyfree*, with Mr *John Harrison*, to take Charge of that Factory, in the room of Mr *Hugh Hamilton*, who was going to settle a Factory at *Fatatenda*.

Factory of
Yamyama-
cunda
burnt.

SOON after, the *Andaluzia*, Capt. *Pearson*, sailed up the River; and the *Tryal*, Capt. *Clarke*, came down from *Joar*, having about seventy young Slaves; by him we received Advice that the Company's Factory at *Yamyamacunda* was burnt down.

March.

Author's
Representa-
tion.

ON the 1st of *March*, having thoroughly acquainted the Gentlemen of the Manner we were used in at *Joar*, by the King of *Bar-sally*, and his Attendants; and having several Times expressed my Un easiness at staying so long from my Factory, and being as often assured by the Governor, that whatever Deficiencies should be made, during my Absence, should be placed to my Colleague's particular Account, I set out for *Joar*, in the *Sea Nymph* Sloop, *John Cooper* Master, but having strong Land Breezes against us, we could not arrive there in less than five Days, and
having

Sets out
again for
Joar.

having by the Way Occasion to drink some of the River Water, occasioned by Neglect of not filling Casks below, we found the same to be brackish forty Leagues above the Fort. On my Arrival at Joar, I delivered Mr Roberts the following Letter.

JAMES FORT, Feb. 28, 1731.

Mcst, { WM ROBERTS
and
FR. MOORE,

THIS will be delivered to you by Mr Moore, and serves to answer Mr Roberts's Letter, of the 8th Instant.

Letter in
Answer to
Mr Ro-
berts's.

We have in the most mature Manner consider'd the Goods, which you, Mr Roberts, say were stolen by the King of Barsally; but when we compared the same with the Inventory you sent down, and the Goods disbursed by you, with that Inventory taken the 31st of December last, we find that what is represented by you to be stolen by the King, are all the Goods that appear to be deficient by casting up your own Books only, without giving any Proof to us that they were actually stolen by him or People, no otherwise, than that whatever Goods shall to you appear to be deficient at the King's coming to Joar, tho' from any Neglect of yours whatever, must, in Course, be stolen by him. These Proceedings of yours, now, Mr Roberts, when compared with what has appeared against you formerly, concerning Deficiencies, tho' out of meer Neglect only, without any such or other Cause whatever, you must believe, cannot influence us to pass such

1732. *Accounts, without absolute Prejudice to the Company's Interest. You are therefore to take Notice, that unless we are better satisfied concerning this Affair, than what is made to appear by Mr Moore and Capt Boys, we cannot, on any Account, admit of allowing such a Loss to the Company. For it is apparent by what you, Mr Moore, have acquainted us, that Mr Roberts might have taken an Inventory of the Company's Goods in Store, from the Time he first received the News of the King's coming, to his Arrival at Joar. Your Deficiencies, upon a second Survey, at his Departure, might justly then be supposed to be made away with by the King and People, (as they did forcibly enter into the Company's Warehouse.) And what leaves you no Excuse for not doing this when you first heard of his coming, was your frequent Declarations, long before, that you expected no otherwise, whenever he came to Joar. This, and many other Proceedings, which do not cohere with the Company's Interest; obliges us to acquaint you, and you are hereby directed, that Mr Moore, your Colleague, have the Charge of keeping the Warehouse, and you the Books; and for the more effectual preventing any Abuses being offered to either Party, it is expected, upon Receipt of this, that a Survey be taken, in order that you, Mr Moore, have no Pretence from being accountable, in case of any Deficiencies happening hereafter, and which is to be done in the Presence of Capt. Cooper to avoid Disputes.*

THERE goes by this Sloop a small Cargo, which Mr Moore has sign'd Receipts for. We have not to add, but wish you Health, and remain

Your Friends and humble Servants,

ANT. ROGERS, THO. HARRISON.

WE

WE set directly about taking an Inventory of the Company's Effects, on my being appointed to look to the Stores; at which Mr *Roberts* was exceeding angry, and let fall a great many Expressions, which relish'd of nothing but ruin to myself and the Company's Affairs. Soon after, the *Sea-Nymph* sail'd for *James Fort*, with a Parcel of fine Slaves which Mr *Roberts* had purchased during my Absence.

1732.
Misunder-
standing
with Mr
Roberts.

Sea-
Nymph
with Slaves
for *James*
Fort.

ON the 8th, came up the *Fame Sloop*, with Mr *Hugh Hamilton*, and *Edward Peeters* his Assistant, now going to settle a Factory at *Fatatenda*. The *James Island* Shallop came up also, with Mess. *Philip Galand* and *Henry Johnson* Writers, who were going to settle another Factory at *Brucoe*, about seventy Leagues above this Place. They stay'd here but one Night, and then proceeded on their Voyages.

Fame
Sloop, &c.
for *Fata-*
tenda and
Brucoe.

ON the next Day my Colleague, Mr *Roberts*, quitted the Factory, on account of my being in Charge of the Store: All the Servants belonging to the Factory he took along with him, except our Girl-Cook, and she would not be perswaded to go away on any Account. He dressed himself in Clothes like the Natives, and went and lived at *Cower*, which lies about three Miles from *Joar*, across a fine large Savannah, on which there are no Trees, but fine low Grass, which makes it pleasant for Walking, Riding and Shooting. This Town is so large, that it is divided into three Parts, *Cower*, *Jonacunda* and *Touracunda*; the first and last of which are inhabited mostly

Roberts
quits the
Factory.

And goes
and lives
at *Cower*.

1732. by *Mahometans*, the other by *Jolloiffs*; each of
 Descripti- these are about a Mile round, situated at the
 on of that Bottom of Hills on the West, and a fine Plain
 Place. of open Pasture-Ground on the East. They
 make 'exceeding good Cotton-Clothes here,
 very dear to purchase, and much 'valued by
 all the Women on the River. Here lives that
 old Man, so well known to all White Men,
Serin Donso call'd *Serin Donso*, who exacts upon every
 an emi- Body very much, and has such great Power
 nent Bro- over all the Merchants who bring their Slaves
 kel. here, that unless you see him, it is in vain to
 expect Trade. This is the chief Town on the
 whole River; and, as I hinted before, the
 best Place for Trade.

ON the 12th, the *Andaluzia*, Capt. *Pier-*
son, came up to anchor at *Rumbo's* Port, in
 order to purchase Slaves; she had not a fort-
 able Cargo, and therefore bought but few;
 those which he did buy, lying him in about
 Slaves at 10 *l.* per Head. Ten Pounds Sterling *per* Head.

ON the 22d I receiv'd Advice, that Capt.
 Capt. Ma- *Major* of the *New-England* Schooner was some
 jor kill'd. few Days since cut off by the People of *Cassan*,
 a little Way up the River, at the Persuasion
 of *Chequo Voss*, a *Portuguese*, who lives there.

ON the 23d, I receiv'd Advice from Capt.
 Author *Pearson*, that he had heard some of the Na-
 beaten and tives talking in broken *Portuguese* about beat-
 abused. ing me, by the Persuasion of my Colleague
Roberts, and therefore desired I would take
 care of myself. I chose rather to be ill-us'd
 by them, than leave the Factory and Store-
 house to be plunder'd by them, and therefore
 stay'd at home. Soon after about thirteen
Jolloiffs

Jolloiffs came, who tore my Clothes, and beat me, and drew their Swords, and told me they would kill me if I would not give them Brandy. With much ado I rush'd out of the House, and call'd an old Man of the Town, whom they fear and reverence, who reproved them, and threatned to send Word of it to the King; which made them go away ashamed of what they had done, and promise not to go near Mr *Roberts* any more, he having put them on to do so. 1732.

Still at
Variance
with *Roberts*.

For several Days we lived in this manner, he at *Cower* with all the Company's Servants, and I at the Factory by myself, having much ado to prevent People stealing the Goods; sometimes they would be sent singly by *Roberts* in the Night-time to rob me; but I very often met with them, and used them accordingly, which made *Roberts* take occasion to send Word to the Gentlemen that I used the Natives very ill. At length, on the 5th of April, the *Adventure* Sloop arrived with Mr *Harrison* and Mr *James Davis*, by which Conveyance we receiv'd the following Letter.

To Mess. WM ROBERTS and
FRA. MOORE.

James Fort, Mar. 29, 1732. Letter to
them both.

Gentlemen,

THIS goes by the *Adventure* Sloop, and serves to acquaint you, that in Consideration of the sundry Complaints made by you against each other, and the Dangers that threaten the Company's Affairs under such irregular and distracted Management, we have appointed Mr

H 4

James

TRAVELS into the

1732. James Davis to take upon him the Direction of the Royal African Company's Affairs at Joar Factory. You are therefore hereby directed and required, upon Receipt hereof, to deliver up to him all the Company's Effects in your Possession.

YOU, Mr Roberts, are to continue at Joar Factory, and assist Mr Davis in repairing the Factory, till such Time as Mr John Brown comes to Joar to Mr Davis's Assistance, then you are to come down to the Fort with your Books of Accounts settled by both you and Mr Moore; who is also to observe, that he is to proceed along with Mr Thomas Harrison to Yamyamacunda Factory, and there joyn with Mr James Conner in directing the Company's Affairs there till further Orders, we being once more willing to give him an Opportunity of making amends for his past ill Conduct; but must recommend to him to use milder and more affable Treatment to the Natives there, than he has done at Joar.

AS for you, Mr Roberts, we look upon you as a lost Man, and one (whilst you continue that insatiable Thurst after Liquor) incapable of rendering the Company any Service. Such are the Representations we have had, which we should not be fond of giving Belief to, did not the Irregularity and Distraction that appeared in your Management of late, but too plainly confirm it. We are

Your Friends and Servants,

ANTH. ROGERS,
THO. HARRISON.

I ALSO received Advice, that the *Bonetta* belonging to the Company was return'd to James Fort, from whence she sail'd a Twelve-month

month ago, and was thought to be lost. In 1732.
 the Evening Mr *Harrison* sent to *Cower* for
 Mr *Roberts*, who being ashamed to come, de-
 fired the Messenger to say that he could not
 find him; but the Fellow being Mr *Harrison's*
 Servant, refused to impose a Lye upon him,
 and therefore told him the Truth.

Roberts
sent for.

THE next Morning we took a Survey of
 all the Company's Effects here, and deliver'd
 them up to Mr *Davis*, taking from him pro-
 per Receipts. Mr *Harrison* sent another Mes-
 senger for Mr *Roberts*, who finding it imprac-
 ticable to abscond, condescended to come a-
 long with the Messenger; when he came he
 acknowledged his Fault in absenting the Fac-
 tory, and own'd that he sent People to insult
 me: After which, Mr *Harrison* told him, that
 when Mr *Brown* came hither from *Yamyama-*
cunda, he must go down to the Fort by the
 first Conveyance, in order to go to *England*
 with the *Guinea* Pacquet, which would set out
 in about two Months time.

Davis
made Di-
rector at
Joar.

Roberts
order'd for
England.

ON the 9th, in the Evening, Mr *Harrison*
 and I supp'd on Board the *Andaluzia*, to take
 leave of Capt. *Pearson*. Afterwards we em-
 bark'd on Board the *Adventure* Sloop, in or-
 der to proceed up the River,

JOAR lies in the Kingdom of *Barfally*, *Joar* de-
 about three Miles from *Cower*, across a fine scribed-
 Savannah, surrounded with Woods, which
 harbour wild Beasts, which you may hear
 howling and roaring every Night. It is a-
 bout two Miles from the River *Gambia*, some
 part of which is up a narrow Creek, scarce
 wide

1732. enough for a Boat; the other part is very pleasant Walking in the dry Time, but in the rainy Season it is generally cover'd with Water. This Town is inhabited by *Portuguese*, but is much lessen'd of late Years. At present it consists of not above ten Houses, besides the King's and the Company's, which two contain as much Ground as all the others. About a Mile from it, there is a Ledge of Hills, high and rocky, but nevertheless full of Trees, which the Natives tell me runs a hundred Leagues up the River. In the Summer it is very pleasant Walking upon and about those Hills; but in the rainy Season it is dangerous, by reason of the vast Number of wild Beasts, who are obliged to keep to the Mountains by reason of the low Lands being almost cover'd with Water. In the Creek is very good Fishing, and on the Savannahs good Game. The Ships that come up to trade here, always take in their Stock of Water out of the River, which is reckon'd to be very good.

During the Time I was at *Joar* I saw several Cameleons, which some People think live upon the Air only, and that the Object before them makes them change their Colour, which is a vulgar Error, for they live upon Flies, and I have seen one catch thirty or forty of a Day with his Tongue, which is near as long as the Cameleon itself; he darts it out about seven, or eight, or ten Inches, and has (as I believe) a sort of glutinous Substance in the Tongue, for if it but just touches the Fly he catches it, and then coils his Tongue under his Jaws in his Throat.

Some-

Sometimes they will change their Colours twenty times a Day, just as they please; sometimes they will be of the Colour of the Object nearest them, but that is as they please too. In the Space of two Days I have seen one of all sorts of Colours, but I have observ'd that generally when they sleep they are of a bright light Yellow. Some of them are as large as the largest-sized Lizards, very ugly, but have small beautiful Eyes, which are made and placed in such a manner, as to look backward with one, and forward with the other. I thought that the Tongue and Eyes of this Creature had been observ'd only by myself; but after I return'd to *England*, going to see the Collection made by that Learned Gentleman Sir *Hans Sloane*, I found nothing had escap'd his Curiosity, and that the Tongue of a Cameleon had been by him preserv'd in Spirits, and dissected in such a manner as plainly shows, that Nature has wisely provided the Camelcon with a Weapon with which he can nourish himself, and that this little Creature has a Tongue which he uses to feed himself with Flies, in the same manner as the great Elephant uses his Trunk.

HERE are a sort of Screech-Owls, which in the Night make a very dismal Noise, and are taken by the Natives for Witches: If one of these Birds happens to come into a Town at Night, the People are all up firing at it; and as I do not find that they ever had the good Fortune to shoot any of them, the poor Creatures still continue in the Opinion of their being Witches. These Screech-Owls were a Terror to the *Egyptians*, and frequent upon the *Nile*.

ABOUT

1732. ABOUT the Savannah are plenty of Deer, wild Hogs, Buffaloes, Geese, Ducks, Partridges, Doves and Quails; all which are very good Eating, and admired by the Natives themselves, and what is worth remarking, the Partridges here have sometimes two large Spurs on each Leg. I had reason to remark it, because one Day as I had just shot one, fearing he would get away, I snatch'd him up, and tore my Hands with his Spurs.

Partridges
with Spurs.

ABOUT *Joar*, and in no other place on the River, I have seen a remarkable Bird, which comes abroad at Dusk, with four Wings, and about the Bigness of a Pigeon; but tho' this is called a Bird by the Natives, yet whether it is a Bird, or of the Bat-Kind, I am not certain, having never seen one of them dead, tho' I have frequently shot at them.

Bird with
four
Wings.

IN the beginning of the rainy Season Purslain grows wild of itself, very good, and not unlike what we have in *England*. We have also another Herb call'd Colliloo, much like Spinage, and eats almost as well.

Wild
Purslain.

Colliloo.

HERE are also Nuts, which are tolerable good Eating, and produce two Kernels in each Shell; they do not look like our Nuts, but rather like a dry'd Acorn.

Nuts with
two Ker-
nels.

HERE are also plenty of Crocodiles, which the Natives are great Admirers of, as likewise their Eggs, which I have frequently seen them eat when there have been young ones in them as long as my Finger, which makes them (they say) the nicer.

Croco-
diles, their
Eggs with
young a
nice Dish.

THIS is one of their nicest Dishes, but their common Food is call'd Cooscoosh, being

ing Corn beaten in a Wooden Mortar, and sifted thro' a fine Basket till it is about as fine as coarse Flower, then they put it into an earthen Pot full of Holes like a Cullinder, which is luted to the Top of an earthen Pot, in which is boiling Water, and sometimes Broth in it, the Steam of which cures and hardens the Flower, and when it is done, they mix them together, and eat it with their Hands. Fish dried in the Sun, or smoaked, is a great Favourite of theirs; but the more it stinks, the more they like it. There is scarce any thing which they do not eat; large Snakes, Guanas, Monkeys, Pelicans, Bald-Eagles, Allegators, and Sea-Horses are excellent Food. And their Liquor is Palm-Wine, Cibo-Wine, Honey-Wine, (which is not unlike our Mead) Brandy and Rum; but when they can get the two last, they drink but a small Quantity of the others. The only Liquor to please a *Mabometan* is Sugar and Water.

1732.
Coofcoofh,
a sort of
Flumme-
ry.

Strange
kinds of
Foods.

Tempe-
rance of
*Mabome-
tans.*

THE *Mundingoes* have a Custom of building their Houses close together, which is the Occasion of so many Conflagrations that happen every Year; and if you ask them why they build not their Houses farther from one another, they tell you that their Ancestors did not, that they endeavour'd to imitate them, for they were wiser than they are now.

OddFancy
inBuilding

IN every Town, almost, they have a large Thing like a Drum, called a *Tantong*, which they beat only on the Approach of an Enemy, or some very extraordinary Occasion, to call the neighbouring Towns to their Assistance.

Tantong (a
Drum)

1732. ance. This same *Tantong* can, in the Night-Time, be heard six or seven Miles.

THEY are naturally very jocular and merry, and will dance to a Drum or a Balafeu sometimes four and twenty Hours together, dancing now and then very regular, and at other Times in very odd Gestures, striving always to outdo one another in Nimbleness and Activity.

Natives
given to
Mirth and
Dancing.

THEY are very subject to scold with one another, which they call fighting, for if two Persons abuse each other very heartily, they call it a great Fight, and are generally a good while before they come to Blows, which however does sometimes happen; and then they do fight in Earnest, either with Knives, Sagays, or Cutlasses, whichever they are provided with, and they very often kill one another; but when that happens, the Murderer flies to another Kingdom, and that King always protects him, and looks upon him kindly, and treats him as one of his own Subjects.

Yet apt to
quarrel.

SOME People have a good many House-Slaves, which is their greatest Glory, and they live so well and easy, that it is sometimes a very hard Matter to know the Slaves from their Masters or Mistresses; they very often being better clothed, especially the Females, who have sometimes Coral, Amber, and Silver about their Hands and Wrists, to the Value of twenty or thirty Pounds Sterling.

Easy Con-
duon of
Slaves.

IN the rainy Season, at Night, the Frogs, of which there are vast Numbers, and much larger

Frogs
la ge and
loud

larger than those in *England*, make as much Noise as a Pack of Hounds, and at a good Distance is not much unlike it. 1732.

BOTH Men and Women, especially the latter, take a great Delight in carrying a Bundle of small Keys about them, tied round their Middles, only for the Sake of being thought rich. Fancy of carrying Keys.

ON the 10th, we arriv'd at *Yanimarew*, which is the pleasantest Port in the whole River, being delightfully shaded by Palm and Ciboia Trees, the Leaves of which are made use of for covering Houses, and are called Palmetto. *Yanimarew* a delightful Port. Here the Company have a small House, with a Black Factor, to purchase Corn for the Use of the Fort. In 1734 several separate Traders coming to *Joar*, and finding themselves ill used by *Serin Donso*, the chief Broker, they one and all came up to this Place, and made the Merchants bring up their Slaves from *Joar* after them, which had like to have occasioned a Quarrel between the King of *Yany* and the King of *Barsally*, the latter thinking that the former had sent Messengers to decoy the Ships from his Port of *Joar*.

ON the 15th, we left *Yanimarew*, and proceeded up to *Cassan*, a little above it, where, about three Weeks before, the *New England* Schooner was cut off by the Natives. As soon as we arrived there, Mr *Harrison* and I went ashore, where, when the whole Town was come about us, Mr *Harrison* demanded the Slattee to give him an Account *Cassan*.

1732. count how he dared to kill Capt. *Major*, of the *New England* Scooner: To which he answer'd, as near as I could translate it, in the following Manner.

Relation of
the Murder
of Capt.
Major.

“ SOME Years ago this Place was a Port
“ of great Trade, which made a great many
“ Ships resort hither; who often used us
“ very ill, by carrying away several of our
“ Friends and Relations by Force, without
“ any Provocation. Even last Year Capt.
“ *Stoneham* carried away one of my own Ne-
“ phews, because Seignior *Chequo Voss*, a Por-
“ tuguese, who lives in this Town, was not so
“ good as his Promise, in bringing him
“ Trade by the Time limited. Now lately,
“ this *New England* Scooner began also to
“ impose upon me in the following Manner.
“ Soon after it arrived at my Port, the King
“ of Lower *Yany*, in whose Dominion this
“ Town is, sent a Slave to me to sell for him,
“ which I carried aboard the Scooner, to
“ Capt *Major*; but he having no very good
“ Goods, at least not such as I liked, made
“ me defer selling him, till such Time as I
“ could acquaint the King what Sort of
“ Goods he had; upon which the Captain de-
“ sir'd I would leave the Slave aboard till the
“ King's Answer came, which I accordingly
“ did. At length I receiv'd Orders from the
“ King not to sell the Slave, for he did not
“ like the Captain's Goods. Upon that, I
“ went on board, and told the Message to
“ the Captain; at which he fell into a great
“ Passion, and would not let me take the
“ Slave out of the Scooner. I did not say
“ much to the Captain, but came home,
“ called

“ called all my People together, told
 “ them the Case, and then we reckon’d up
 “ the many Injuries we had received from
 “ other separate Traders, and at last we re-
 “ solved to take the Scooner, which we did
 “ the next Morning. In the Action the Cap-
 “ tain was killed, for which I am very sorry;
 “ but as for the rest of the Men which were
 “ on board the Scooner, I gave them the
 “ Boat and some Provisions, and let them go
 “ where they pleased.” 1732.

THIS Scooner belonged chiefly to one Capt. Moore, of *New England*, who was then trading in a Sloop at the Port of *Tamyamacunda*. The Men, when the Slattee gave them the Boat, went up to him thither, where he made a very profitable Voyage.

THIS was the Speech of the Slattee, by which we found the Natives resolved to defend what they had done; and we not having Strength sufficient to reduce them, were glad to go on board and proceed on our Voyage.

Descript.
 of *Cassan*.

CASSAN is a small Town on the North Side of the River *Gambia*, pleasantly situated about a Musquet Shot from the Water-side, about three Tides above *Joar*, fortified with a great Number of Sticks set in the Ground, and filled with Clay, there being Holes left for Musquets, and Watch-Towers at proper Distances. This was a noted Town for doing Mischief, was always at War with some of their Neighbours, and would often seize upon the Company’s Messengers and Merchants, as they were on the Road to *Gower*, with their

Occurren-
 ces there.

1732. Slaves. In the Year 1724. most of the People of this Town were taken Prisoners, and the Slattee, whose Name was *Mackamarr*, was obliged to fly, and lives now retired at a Place called *Medina*, up the River *Samy*; and since that Time People have passed peaceably through the Town, being at this Time one of the civilest in the whole River.

Brucoe
Factory. ON the 16th, in the Evening, we arriv'd at *Brucoe*, which lies on the South Side of the River, in the Country of *Jemarrow*, about half a Mile from the Water; between which the Company are now building a Factory, under the Direction of Mess. *Galand* and *Johnson*.

Dubocunda We stayed at *Brucoe* about three Days, and then went on our Way up the River; when we came to *Dubocunda* we went ashore, and after having a Conference with the People, about the Factory now settling at *Brucoe*, it being under the Care of this Town, by reason the head Men of the Country live here, we made them Presents, and then went on board.

Described. *DUBOCUNDA* lies on the South Side of the River, about nine Miles from *Brucoe*; it is divided into two Parts, or, if you please, into two distinct Towns; one of which is fortified with a vast Number of *Ciboa* Trees, fix'd in the Ground, and Clay stuffed in between, to strengthen it, so that it is little inferior to a Brick Wall. The other Town is only surrounded with a Cane Cirk, much like our *English* Hurdles, fastened up with a great Number of Sticks, as almost all the *Gambia* Towns and Factories too are surrounded with.
The

The People live in the open Town till such Time as they are hotly at War with any others, and then they fly into that which is fortified, that being their last Shift. These are a very rebellious Sort of People, and have a King of their own, whom they call *Suma*, having driven the lawful Emperor of *Jemarrow* out of his Town, to the very Borders of the Country, where he lives retir'd, and dares not come any Distance from home.

ON the 20th, we arrived at *Cuttejarr*, about ten Leagues above *Dubocunda*. It lies on the North Side of the River; the Town is a Mile from the River Side, between which the Company had once a Factory; but being overflowed in or about the Year 1725, by which the Company lost a great many Goods, they moved it to *Samy*, about eight Miles from *Cuttejarr* by Land, but by Water a great deal farther.

THE next Day we arrived at *Samy* River's Mouth, which is on the North Side of the River; it is famous for great Numbers of Allegators, infomuch that there is a great deal of Mischief done by them every Year. About twelve Miles up the River is the Town of *Samy*, noted for good Trade: The Company had here a Factory under Mr *James Lemaigre*, a Frenchman, who bought a great many Slaves, and remitted them to *James Fort*, at a settled Price: He dying in the Year 1733, one *Valentine Mendez*, a Black Portuguese, contracted with the Company to remit them Slaves at a certain Price, and now lives at his own House at *Wallia*, about four Miles above *Samy*. I

1792. went up with Mr. *Harrison* to *Satny Town*, where by the Way we saw vast Numbers of Allegatois, especially upon some Islands which are near the Mouth of the River.

Anchor lost. ON the 26th, as we were weighing, we lost our Anchor by a large Tree lying at the Bottom of the River. About Noon we arrived at *Yamyamacunda*, and went ashore soon after. The next Evening Mr *Harrison* proceeded on his Voyage up the River. For several Nights we had a great deal of Lightning.

May. *Mumbo* *Jumbo*, a mysterious Idol. ON the 6th of May, at Night, I was visited by a *Mumbo Jumbo*, an Idol, which is among the *Mundingo*s a kind of a cunning Mystery. It is dressed in a long Coat made of the Bark of Trees, with a Tuft of fine Straw on the Top of it, and when the Person wears it, it is about eight or nine Foot high. This is a Thing invented by the Men to keep their Wives in awe, who are so ignorant (or at least are obliged to pretend to be so) as to take it for a Wild Man; and indeed no one but what knows it, would take it to be a Man, by reason of the dismal Noise it makes, and which but few of the Natives can manage. It never comes abroad but in the Night-time, which makes it have the better Effect. Whenever the Men have any Dispute with the Women, this *Mumbo Jumbo* is sent for to determine it; which is, I may say, always in Favour of the Men. Whoever is in the Coat, can order the others to do what he pleases, either fight, kill, or make Prisoner; but it must be observed, that no one is allowed to come armed into its Presence. When the

the Women hear it coming, they run away and hide themselves; but if you are acquainted with the Person that has the Coat on, he will send for them all to come and sit down, and sing or dance, as he pleases to order them; and if any refuse to come, he will send the People for them; and then whip them. Whenever any one enters into this Society, they swear in the most solemn manner never to divulge it to any Woman, or any Person that is not enter'd into it, which they never allow to Boys, under sixteen Years of Age. This thing the People swear by, and the Oath is so much observed by them, that they reckon as irrevocable, as the *Grecians* thought *Jove* did of old; when he swore by the River *Styx*.

1732.

Initiation.

Secrecy.

Reverence.

ABOUT the Year 1727, the King of *Jagra*, having a very inquisitive Woman to his Wife, was so weak as to disclose to her the whole Secrets of this Mystery, and she, being a Gossip, revealed it to some other Women of her Acquaintance, which at last came to the Ears of some who were no Friends, to the King. They consulted upon it, and fearing that if the thing once took Vent, they should not be able to govern their Wives so well as they otherwise would, they took the Coat, put a Man into it, went to the King's Town, sent for him out, taxed him with it; he not denying it, they sent for his Wife, and upon the Spot killed them both: So the poor Man died for obliging his Wife, and the poor Woman for her Curiosity.

Tragical
Story.

THERE are very few Towns of any Note, but what have got one of these Coats, which

The Idol
common.

1732. in the Day-time is fixt upon a large Stick near the Town, where it continues till Night, the proper Time of using it.

Slave ta-
ken by a
Crocodile.

ON the 10th came down the *Fame Sloop* from *Fatatenda*, where she was with Mr *Hugh Hamilton*. The next Day one of the Company's Slaves, as he was washing himself at the Port, was carried away by a Crocodile ; and about two Days after the *Fame Sloop* failed down the River, with Mr *John Brown*, to assist Mr *James Davis*, Factor at *Joar*.

ON the 26th, as I was angling at the Port, I was surprized with seeing a Crocodile catch at, and bite a large Fish in two thro' the middle.

June.

ON the 10th of *June*, the *Adventure Sloop*, *John Leach* Master, came down hither with Mr *Harrison* ; he seem'd to say, that he had been about two and twenty Leagues above *Fatatenda* in the Sloop's Boat, to discover this River, at which Place he found a Ledge of *Table Rocks*, which hinder'd him from going any farther. At Night I visited Mr *Harrison* on Board the Sloop ; during the Time we had a very dreadful Tornado, in which a Sort of large Flies with long Wings came on Board in such prodigious Numbers, that flying into the Flames of the Candles, the Table was soon cover'd with those that burnt their Wings ; and others which were not burnt, as they walked along the Table shed their Wings, and then were nothing but so many perfect large Maggots. We saw also several other Insects, some of which I have here represented.

Tornado,
with
strange
Flies.

ON

ON the 24th, the River *Gambia* began to rise and grow muddy, the Stream always ran down, and no Tide came up. Soon after I went on Horseback from *Yamyamacunda* to *Bassy* Port, in order to go to *Nackway*, where Mr *Conner* and I had a *Portuguese* Servant settled to make Trade for the Company; the reason of my going was to inspect into his Behaviour, and to examine his Accompts. This Port of *Bassy* lies in the Kingdom of *Tomany*, *Bassy* Port. on the South Side of the River *Gambia*, about a Tide and half above *Yamyamacunda* by Water, and about fifteen Miles by Land; all the Way to it is very woody, and in the midst there is a steep Hill full of Rocks and Trees. Way to it. I lay all Night in one of the Natives Huts, and the next Morning, leaving my Horse here, cross'd the River in a small Canoa, and walked to *Nackway*, being about seven Miles, *Nackway*. situated in the Kingdom of Upper *Yany*, on the North Side, and about a Quarter of a Mile from the River. It has formerly been a Town Described. of great Trade, but since the separate Traders have been allowed to trade in the River, it is much decay'd, and now the Merchants do frequently march thro' this Town towards *Cower* with their Slaves. Half the Way from *Bassy* Port to *Nackway* is thro' Woods, but the other half is over a fine large Savannah, without any Trees, except one or two here and there, and in the rainy Season it is generally under Water.

ON my Arrival at *Nackway* they welcomed me with some Musick called a *Balafen*, which at about an hundred Yards distance sounds something like a small Organ *Balafen* Musick described.

1732. It is compos'd of about twenty Pipes of very hard Wood, finely rubbed and polished; which Pipes diminish by little and little both in Length and Breadth, and are tied together with Thongs made of very thin fine Leather. These Thongs are twisted about small round Wands, which are put between every one of those Pipes, in order to leave a small Space. Underneath the Pipes are fastned twelve or fourteen Calabashes of different Sizes, which have the same Effect as Organ-Pipes. This they play upon with two Sticks, which are cover'd with a thin Skin out of a Ciboia-Tree Trunk, or with fine Leather, to make the Sound less harsh. Both Men and Women dance to this Musick, and very much like it, and they are highly delighted to have a White Man dance with them, or drink with them; but if the Liquor belongs to a White Man, which they are not very well acquainted with, they are very cautious how they drink, always making him drink the first Glass, for fear of being poisoned.

character of the Natives. THE Natives, really, are not so disagreeable in their Behaviour as we are apt to imagine; for when I went thro' any of their Towns, they almost all came to shake Hands with me, except some of the Women, who having never seen any White Men, ran away from me as fast as they could, and would not by any Means be perswaded to come near me. Some of them invited me to their Houses, and brought their Wives and Daughters to salute me, and sit down by me, always finding things about me to gape at and admire, such as Boots, Spurs, Gloves, Clothes or Wig, each of them
being

being to them Subjects of Discourse and Ad- 1732.
miration.

THE Girls would have People think they Of the Fe-
are very modest, especially when they are in males.
Company; but take them by themselves, and
they are very obliging; for if you will give
them a little Coral, or a Silk Handkerchief,
you may take what Liberty you please with
them: But those who pretend to be of the
Portuguese Religion, and therefore call them-
selves Christians, they indeed are somewhat
more reserved than the *Mundings* are. But
notwithstanding their Religion and Christianity
too, if any White Man has a Fancy to any of
them, and is able to maintain them, they will
make no Scruple of living with him in the
Nature of a Wife, without the Ceremony of
Matrimony.

THE Men commonly wear Swords slung Men dex-
over their Right Shoulders, others carry Sagays tious at
or Spears, about three Yards long; others Aims.
have Bows and Arrows, but all of them wear
Knives slung by their Sides; and, indeed, I
have observed, that they are very dextrous at
using whatever Sort of Weapon they carry;
which, I am sorry to say, is more than a great
many young Fellows in *England* are; for, I
believe, there are many Hundreds who wear
Swords, that would, upon occasion, be puzzled
which Way to use them.

THEIR Manner of Salutation is, Shaking Ceremo-
Hands; but generally, when the Men salute nies.
the Women, they, instead of shaking their
Hands, put it up to their Noses, and smell
twice

1732. twice to the Back of it. And nothing can
affront them so much as to salute them with
Of Wives your left Hand. When a Man has been a
to Hus- Day or two from home, the Wife salutes him
bands. on her Knees at his Return, and in the same
Posture she always brings him Water to drink.
This, I believe, is the Effect of, what I before
mention'd, *Mumbo Jumbo*.

Manners Those Natives who live high up the
improv'd. River, have a much better Character than they
had formerly : For it is reported, that they
used to lay their Pipes or Calabashes under
your Feet or Chair (even in your own House)
on purpose to have them broke, and then to
insist on being paid above twenty times the
Worth of the Commodity ; and if you deny
paying it, they insist upon your giving them
the very same thing which you broke ; that
being impossible to comply with, you must of
Necessity acquiesce to whatever Demands they
make, unless you have Friends enough among
them to dissuade them from such Imposition.

Old Cu- WHEN any Person brings you Eggs or
stom. Fowls to buy, it is imprudent to kill or make
use of any of them, before the Person you buy
them of is actually gone away ; for it seems
it was a Custom in this Country (and not yet
thoroughly repealed) that whatever Commo-
dity a Man sells in the Morning, he may, if
he repents his Bargain, go and have the things
return'd to him again, on his paying back the
Money any time before the setting of the Sun
the same Day ; and this Custom is still in force
very high up the River, but here below it is
at present pretty well worn out. However I
shall

Inland Parts of AFRICA.

123

shall here give an Account how a Gentleman, who had the Honour of being at the Head of the Company's Affairs here, was served at this very Town of *Nackway*. 1732.

NOT above twelve Years ago he went up in a Sloop on a Trading Voyage to *Nackway*, where he got a Hut built, and took his Goods ashore to trade with. It happen'd that one Morning a Man brought a Cow to sell to him, which he bought for an Iron Barr; soon after he bought it, he cut the Cow's Tail off, which being carried to the Ears of the Fellow that sold the Cow, he resolv'd to make a Handle of it, in order to extort Money from the Governor. Accordingly about Noon the same Day he came to the Port of *Nackway* in a seeming good Humour, and a great Number of People with him, with a plausible Story, that as he was going the next Day to marry one of his Daughters to a young Man for whom he had a great Regard, and had nothing to make him a Present of, he therefore had thought better of it, and was not willing to sell his Cow, as he intended, and so desir'd he might have it return'd to him. The Governor not dreaming of the Plot, immediately order'd one of his Servants to bring the Cow, and return it to the Person who brought it. Accordingly the Cow was produced, at which the Fellow seem'd surpriz'd, and told the Governor that that was not his Cow. The Governor told him it was. *How can that be*, says he, *my Cow had a Tail on when I brought her to you this Morning. It is very true*, quoth the Governor, *when I bought it she had a Tail; but when I had paid for her, I cut the Tail off.* *How,*

1732- twice to the Back of it. And nothing can
 Of Wives your left Hand. When a Man has been a
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 shall

shall here give an Account how a Gentleman, who had the Honour of being at the Head of the Company's Affairs here, was served at this very Town of *Nackway*. 1732.

Not above twelve Years ago he went up in a Sloop on a Trading Voyage to *Nackway*, where he got a Hut built, and took his Goods ashore to trade with. It happen'd that one Morning a Man brought a Cow to sell to him, which he bought for an Iron Barr; soon after he bought it, he cut the Cow's Tail off, which being carried to the Ears of the Fellow that sold the Cow, he resolv'd to make a Handle of it, in order to extort Money from the Governor. Accordingly about Noon the same Day he came to the Port of *Nackway* in a seeming good Humour, and a great Number of People with him, with a plausible Story, that as he was going the next Day to marry one of his Daughters to a young Man for whom he had a great Regard, and had nothing to make him a Present of, he therefore had thought better of it, and was not willing to sell his Cow, as he intended, and so desir'd he might have it return'd to him. The Governor nor dreaming of the Plot, immediately order'd one of his Servants to bring the Cow, and return it to the Person who brought it. Accordingly the Cow was produced, at which the Fellow seem'd surpriz'd, and told the Governor that that was not his Cow. The Governor told him it was. *How can that be*, says he, *my Cow had a Tail on when I brought her to you this Morning. It is very true*, quoth the Governor, *when I bought it she had a Tail; but when I had paid for her, I cut the Tail off.*
How,

1732. *How, says the Fellow, durst you have the Assurance to cut off my Cow's Tail without my Leave? I value the Cow and her Tail at three hundred Barrs, and that Sum you shall pay me before you stir from this Place.* The Governor was very much out of Humour (to be sure) and endeavour'd to prove, that after he had paid for the Cow she belong'd to him; but it was all to no purpose, for every one present gave it against him (expecting to come in for a Snack of the Money) and so he was obliged to go to his Store, and pay the Fellow three hundred Barrs for only docking the Cow's Tail. After he had paid the Money he stay'd at the Port without taking any Notice of the Affront, and when he had got his Complement of Slaves, he very civilly took his Leave of the People, without so much as mentioning the Affront put upon him, and sailed down to James Fort.

For a Year, or more, this Affair slept; in-
 somuch that the People of *Nackway* thought
 it was all over and forgot, but at last they
 found themselves much mistaken, for the Go-
 vernor fitted out a pretty large Sloop with
 twelve Guns, and a good many Hands, and
 gave out she was going on a Trading Voyage
 up the River, he himself embarked on Board.
 her privately, lest the Natives should know
 of it, and carry the News up the River,
 which, probably, would have deterr'd them
 from coming on Board. The Sloop proceed-
 ed slowly up the River, trading at every Port,
 the Governor not showing himself to any; but
 as soon as he came to anchor at the Port of
Nackway, the Captam was sent ashore to tell
 the

the Natives that he had got a fine Cargo of Goods on Board, in order to purchase Slaves, and so desired some to come and take their Custom. Accordingly six of the greatest Men in the Town went on Board, when being conducted by the Captain into the Cabbin, they were not a little, nor very agreeably, surprized to see the Governor; one of these six People was the Owner of the Cow's Tail, which the Governor paid so dear for; him and four others the Governor order'd to be put in Ions, and then sent the sixth ashore to tell the People, that he was come up in order to receive Satisfaction for the Money extorted from him for cutting off his own Cow's Tail. When the Boat was put off, he order'd thirteen great Guns to be fired, in order to let the People know that he was not without Strength. They judging it impracticable to pretend to cope with a Vessel of such Force, sent him ten prime Slaves, which at thirty Barrs *per* Head, amounts to just the Sum which the Governor paid for the Cow. They at the same time acknowledged their Error, and said they were justly served for suffering People to impose upon White Men, especially those who were so Good Friends to them as the Company was. The Governor cleared the five Men, but did not much care to go ashore, yet he made a great deal of Trade aboard the Sloop, and carried it so fair and obliging to them, that they never resented this Trick, but have ever since behaved as civilly as any other People on the whole River.

ON the 8th of *July*, in the Morning, Capt. Boys Master of the *Same* Sloop, and Mr. Philip

1732. *lip Galand*, one of the Company's Chiefs at *Brucoe*, came hither over Land from thence on Horseback, to acquaint us that the *Fame* had on Board her one hundred Measures of Salt, and two hundred Gallons of Rum for this Factory, but that the Freshes were already so strong that he had much ado with his Sloop to reach *Brucoe*. We desired Mr *Galand* to have it taken ashore at his Factory, till we had an Opportunity of sending for it. Mess. *Boys* and *Galand* stay'd with us about four Days, and then return'd to *Brucoe*, with whom my Colleague Mr *Comner* went, in order to send up the Rum and Salt by a Canoa, if possible.

Tornado. ON the 16th, in the Night, we had a very violent Tornado, which blew down an Outhouse in which my Predecessors used to keep their Cotton, which about a Year or two ago they bought here, for the Company, in great Quantities, but finding it not to answer their Expectations, we had now Orders to purchase none but what is cleaned from the Seeds, which the Natives are too lazy to do.

Rum a good Commodity. ON the 28th, we receiv'd our Rum from *Brucoe*, by a Canoa which we hir'd at *Samy*, with six young Fellows to row it. Our Reason for having this Liquor brought here so soon, was, its being one of the best Commodities we can have to trade with in the rainy Season.

August. ON the 2d of *August*, I receiv'd Advice that Mr *Edward Peters*, Assistant to Mr *Hugh*

Hugh Hamilton, the Company's Factor at 1732. *Fatatenda*, died about three Days ago. As ^{Mr Peters} soon as he was dead, the Alcade of the next dies. Town came to the Factory, and demanded his Bed and Bedding, according to the Custom of the Country, which they were obliged taken. to comply with.

IT is customary, when Factories are set-^{Observa-} tled, to put them, and the Persons belonging ^{ble} Custom to them, under the Charge of the People of the nearest large Town, who are obliged to take Care of it, and to let none impose upon the White Men, or use them ill, and if any Body is abused, they must apply to the Alcade, the head Man of the Town, and he will see Justice done you.

THIS Man is, up the River, called *Tobauba Mansa*, which is, in *English*, the White Man's King. But in most Parts of the River he is ^{Power and} called Alcade, and hath a great Power: For ^{Authority} every Town almost having two common ^{of the Al-} Fields of cleared Ground, one for their Corn and the other for their Rice, the Alcade appoints the Labour of all the People, he being in the Nature of a Governor. The Men work the Corn Ground, and the Women and Girls the Rice Ground; as they all equally labour, so the Alcade equally divides the Crop among them; but, I find, that in case any are in Want of Corn, the others supply them, so that unless there is a general Famine, there is no Fear of their Starving. This Alcade decides all Quarrels, and has the first Voice in all Conferences, concerning Things belonging to his Town. If a Person wants
any

1732. any Thing to be done by a good Number of People, the best Way is to apply to the Alcade, who will agree with you about it, and order People to make Dispatch with it; but if a Factor does not take Care to keep in with the Alcade, he will seldom or never get Things done as they ought to be. The Alcade's is a very beneficial Place, for both the Company and separate Traders pay a Custom for every Slave they buy, sometimes one Barr *per* Head, sometimes not so much, but that is according to the Place you are at. This Month we had every Night Wolves and Tygers continually howling near the Factory.

ON the 30th, I was invited to the Burial of a Great Man of this Country, who this Morning died suddenly. And here, I believe, it will not be improper to observe, that every Body who died in this Country since I came, the Natives are so superstitious as to believe them killed by Witches, except only this Man who died this Morning, and he, they do allow, died by the Hands of the Almighty, for breaking his Vow, which, I must observe, they are very apt to make, and in so solemn a Manner, that in Remembrance of such Vow, they wear an Iron Manelio on their Wrist, that they may be put in Mind not to forget it. This Man, about a Year ago, had a Present made him of a Man-Slave, upon which he vowed never to part with him upon any Account, and wore a twisted Iron Manelio on his right Wrist. About a Week before his Death, not out of any Forgetfulness of his Vow, but purely to buy Corn for the Subsistence of his numerous Family,

Ridiculous
Belief of
the Natives

Solemn
Vow.

Breach of
it avenged.

mily, he unadvisedly went and sold the Slave, which he had vowed never to part with, and dying suddenly, the Natives allowed that God Almighty killed him, for breaking his Vow. I went to the Burial, which was thus: They dug a Hole between six and seven Foot long, three deep, and two broad, in which they very decently laid the Corps, tied up in a white Cotton Cloth, every body present pulling off their Caps; then they laid thin split Sticks all across the Grave, even with the Surface of the Earth, and upon these Sticks they laid Straw, to prevent the Mould from going into the Grave, and upon the Straw they laid the Ground which they had dug out, and trampled it very hard down with their Feet. 1734.

Form of
Burial.

WHEN People die, all their Friends and Acquaintance come and cry over them a Day or two, as the *Irish* do, and bury them in the Rooms in which they die, or else very close to it. Those of their Relations that are not upon the Spot, do, out of Respect to the Deceased, cry and howl as much at an hundred Miles distant, as tho' they were actually with the Deceased at the Time of his Decease. Howling
over the
Dead.

WHEN a King, or any very great Man dies, there is a Time fixed for the Cry, which is sometimes a Fortnight or a Month after the Decease; at which Time vast Numbers of People meet at the House of the Deceased, and those who live near it, send Cows, vast Quantities of Fowls and Rice, or Beef, or such Provisions as they can get, which is

1732. given to all People that come, so that for the Time it lasts, there is open House-keeping, which sometimes is for three or four Days together. They begin with Crying, and at Night they go to Singing and Dancing, and continue so doing till the Time they break up and depart.

Their Habit of Body

THESE People are naturally pretty healthy, and multiply apace, nevertheless they have various Distempers among them; the Fever, Small Pox, King's Evil, Worms, Pains in the Head, and Swellings in one of their Legs, insomuch that you will very often see People with one Leg as big as their Middle, which, I am informed, proceeds from some Herbs put in their Victuals, by one another, on purpose to create Affection. And what makes it the more likely to be so, is, that none but grown Persons are afflicted with this Distemper.

Story of Worms in the lower Parts.

I KNEW a young Woman up the River, about the Age of Twenty, who, in less than two Months Time had a white Worm come out of each Knee, above a Yard in Length; before the Worm began to appear, it was exceeding painful to her, and swelled much, but when the Skin broke, and the Worm peeped out, it was much easier; the Worm came out about six or seven Inches in a Day, as fast as it came, they wound it upon a small Bit of Suck, and tied it with Thread, or knit a Knot with the Worm itself, to prevent it's going in again. Soon afterwards the same Person had another Worm coming out of her Ankle, but with pulling it out too hastily, it broke, and put the young Woman to a vast deal of Pain.

Pain. The Natives tell me that these Worms 1732.
are bred with drinking thick Water.

WHEN a Child is new born they dip him ^{Way of}
over Head and Ears, in cold Water, three ^{treating}
or four Times in a Day, and as soon as they ^{new-born}
are dry, they rub them over with Palm Oyl, ^{Infants.}
particularly the Back-Bone, Small of the
Back, Elbows, Neck, Knees, and Hips.
When they are born they are of an Olive
Colour, and sometimes do not turn black for
a Month or two.

I DO not find that they are born with flat ^{Cause of}
Noses, but if it is the Mother's Fancy to have ^{flat Noses.}
it so, she will, when she washes the Child,
pinch and press down the upper Part of its
Nose.

LARGE Breasts, thick Lips, and broad ^{Beauties}
Nostrils are by many reckon'd the Beauties ^{alamode.}
of the Country. One Breast is generally
larger than the other.

THE Children go stark naked till they are ^{Childhood}
eight or nine Years old, and some are pinkt
in their Faces and Breasts for Ornament.

THEY give away their Daughters when
they are very young, some as soon as they ^{Females}
are born, and the Parents can never after- ^{marry'd}
wards break the Match; but it is in the ^{very young}
Man's Power never to come and take his
Wife, unless he pleases, and unless he is so
generous as to give her Leave, she cannot,
nay dares not, marry any other. They gene-
rally take their Wives very young; before
K 2 they

1732. they do so, they are obliged to pay the Parents of the Wife two Cows, two Iron Barrs, and two hundred Cola, a Fruit that comes Dowry. a vast Way in-land, unlike in Taste to any I ever saw, but is an exceeding good Bitter, and much resembles, in Shape, a Horse-Chestnut when the Skin is off; eating this Fruit relishes Water.

Marriage Feat, &c. WHEN the Man takes home his Wife he makes a Feast at his House, to which every Body that is willing comes without the Form of an Invitation, for they don't use much Ceremony that Way, and there they play and dance for three or four Days successively, the Woman being brought upon Men's Shoulders to her Husband's House, from her Parents, with a Veil over her Face, which she keeps on till such Time she has been in Bed with her Husband, during which they dance and sing, beat Drums, and fire Musquets; and notwithstanding the Woman has, perhaps, had a Child or two before her Husband took her home, yet is she looked upon still as a Maid, and the poor Man is so indulgent as to accept of this Imposition, notwithstanding he himself knows it to be such; for if he should declare to the People that his Wife was not a Maid when he took her home, it would be looked upon as a very great Scandal to him.

No marry'd Women, after they are brought to Bed, lie with their Husbands Abstain 3 Years, till till three Years are expired, if the Child Weaning lives so long, at which Time they wean Time. their Children, and go to Bed to their Husbands. They say that if a Woman lies with

with her Husband during the Time she has a Child sucking at her Breast, it spoils the Child's Milk, and makes it liable to a great many Distempers. Nevertheless, I believe, not one Woman in twenty stays till they wean their Children before they lie with a Man; and indeed I have very often seen Women much censur'd, and judg'd to be false to their Husbands Bed, upon Account only of their sucking Child being ill. 1732.

EVERY Man is allowed to take as many Wives as he pleases, some have no less than a hundred. I know a pretty large Town near *Brucoe*, in which are none but one Man, his Wives, Children, and Slaves. They are in great Subjection to their Husbands, but the more on Account of *Jumbo Moosa*, before described, and were it not for that Invention, what would the poor Men do? especially those who have so many Wives. If they are found lying with any other Men but their Husbands, they are liable to be sold for Slaves, they are turned off at Pleasure, and he makes her take all her Children with her, unless he has a Mind to keep any of them himself; if so, he generally takes Care to keep such as are big enough to assist him in any Thing which he wants them for. And even when Man and Wife have been some Years parted, he has Liberty to come and take from her any of the Children which he had by her. But if a Man has a Mind to part with his Wife, and she is with Child, he cannot oblige her to go till such Time as she is deliver'd.

Plurality
of Wives.

Liberty of
Divorce.

1732. **Naming.** It is usual to see the Women abroad the same Day or the Morrow after they are deliver'd. About a Month afterwards they name the Child, which is done by shaving its Head, and rubbing it over with some Oyl.

Circum-
cision. SOME short Time before the rainy Season begins, they circumcise a great Number of Boys, about twelve or fourteen Years of Age, after which they put on a peculiar Habit, each Kingdom being different in their Drefs; from the Time of their Circumcision, to the Time of the Rains, they are allowed to commit what Outrages they please, without being called to Account for it, and when the first Rain falls, then they put on their own proper Habits.

Rainy
Season. THE rainy Season commonly begins with the Month of *June*, and continues till the latter End of *September*, and sometimes the Beginning of *October*; the first and latter are the most violent generally. The Wind comes first, and blows excessive hard, for the Space of half an Hour or more, before any Rain falls, insomuch that a Vessel may be suddenly surprized and overset by it; but then a Person may see it a good while before it comes, for it looks dismal and very black, and the Lightnings breaking out of the black Clouds, as they move slowly towards you, makes it appear very awful. Both **Terrible**
Thunder. Thunder and Lightning are very dreadful, the one flashing so quick, makes it continually light, and the other shakes the very Ground under you. Whilst it rains it is generally

nerally pretty cool, but when the Shower is over, the Sun breaks out excessive hot, which induces some Persons to cast off their Cloaths, and lie down to sleep, but before they awake, perhaps, comes another Tornado, and the Cold strikes into their Bones, and gives them Fits of Illness, which to a great many are very fatal, I mean to White Men, for the Natives are not liable to catch Cold so easily. During the rainy Season the Sea-Breezes seldom blow, but instead of them Easterly Winds, right down the River, which in the Months of *November, December, January, and February* do generally blow very fresh, especially in the Day-time.

1732.

Danger of Colds.

Easterly Winds.

FOUR Months in the Year are unhealthy, and very tedious to those who are come out of a colder Climate; but the perpetual Spring, where you commonly see ripe Fruit and Blossoms on the same Tree, makes some Amends for that Inconvenience. The Air is very pleasant and refreshing, but it has something so very peculiar in it, that the Keys in your Pockets will rust.

As this River lies in the Latitude of $13^{\circ} 20'$ N. and in $15^{\circ} 20'$ W. Longitude, no Wonder that it is very hot, but the most excessive Heat is reckon'd to be generally about the latter End of *May*, a Fortnight or three Weeks before the rainy Season begins. The Sun is perpendicular twice in a Year, and the Days are never above thirteen Hours long, nor less than eleven, I mean from Sun-rising to Sun-setting; what seemed to me strange at first, was, that as soon as it grows

Longitude and Latitude.

1732. light, the Sun rises, and as soon as it sets, it grows dark; and my being us'd to it so long in *Africa*, made me think that it was the same in *England*, for coming home in the Month of *July*, and being sometimes, at Sun-set, a good Way from home, I have, for Fear of being benighted, made what Haste I could, and have often been there an Hour before it grew dark.

ON the 29th, Mr *Henry Johnson*, late Chief at *Brucoe*, arrived here on his Way to *Fatatenda*, he being appointed Writer to Mr *Hugh Hamilton*, the Company's Factor there, in the room of Mr *Edward Peters*, who died last *July*. This Day the River began to fall apace.

- October.* ON the 4th of *October*, early in the Morning, Mr *Johnson*, and I set out together on Horseback for *Fatatenda*. About Eight o' Clock we pass'd thro' a small Town call'd
- Canuba.* *Canuba*, to which Town belongs a Port two Miles from it, where *Antonio Voss* of *Tancrowall* every Year sends his Canoas to trade. About Noon we pass'd thro' the Town of
- Bassy.* *Bassy*, about ten Miles from *Canuba*, which has also got a fine Port for Trade, to which a good many Canoas come every Season. About Three in the Afternoon we pass'd thro' a small Town call'd *Burdab*, where the Usurper of the Kingdom of *Tomany* resides. Two Hours after we pass'd thro' *Colar*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Cantore*; after which we continued on the South Side the *Gambia* six Miles farther, when we came over against the Factory of *Fatatenda*, and making a Signal to the Factor, he sent
over

over a Canoa to fetch us: We sent our Horses 1732.
back to *Colar*, and cross'd the River, which is
about as wide there as the *Thames* at *London-
Bridge*; it ran then with a rapid Stream, and River at
seem'd very deep. The Tide rises three or *Fataiunda*.
four Foot here in the dry Seasons; but in
the Time of the Rains it does not reach so
high. Both Sides the River is woody, and
the Land on the South Side low, but the Fac-
tory is situated upon a high steep Rock, close
to the River, on the North Side, in the King-
dom of *Woolly*, ten Miles from any Town in
Woolly. On each Side of the Factory there is
a pleasant Prospect of the Course of the Ri-
ver for some Miles, and likewise across it
you may see great Part of the Kingdom of
Cantore; every Night you may hear the Wild
Beasts howling and roaring not far from it.
On the Road we were obliged to swim our
Horses twice. Mr *Hamilton* was not a little
glad to see us, having not seen any White
Man since *July* last, the Time of his Writer's
Death.

AFTER staying here two Days, I intended
to return to *Yamyamacunda*, but was prevent-
ed by a Message sent to me by *Hume Badgy*, *Hume*
the present Usurper of *Tomany*, who desired I *Badgy*.
would stay till he came to see me. Accord-
ingly in the Evening he came to the Factory,
bringing with him about two hundred Men
well arm'd, which he was then sending to the
Assistance of the King of *Woolley*, whose Bro-
ther was in Arms against him, and had alrea-
dy taken some of his People and Towns. This
Hume Badgy is Son of the late King of *Tomany*, *Account*
who has been dead for some Years, but of him.
he,

1732. he, fearing the People would not make him King, tells them that his Father is not yet dead, and having a great many resolute Fellows in the Town of *Burdab*, whom he takes care to keep well, they protect him, and no Man in the whole Country dares so much as say that the old King is dead. This Man himself is very old, and very well-beloved by the Town, insomuch that with them and some other Volunteers he went and conquer'd the whole Kingdom of *Woolly*, and gave it to the present King thereof, so that he does just what he pleases in that Country, as absolutely as he does in *Tomany*, nay, much more, for there are some People at a Town call'd *Sutamore*, within three Miles of *Namyamacunda*, who do not much fear him, and therefore he goes but seldom to that Factory. As for that at *Fatatenda*, he used Mr *Hamilton* very ill, daily begging Goods of him, or taking them by Force; and he has such a cursed Thirst after Strong Liquors, that whenever the Factor is supplied with any for his own Drinking, he will force every Drop from him, unless he takes care to bury it in the Woods, (which he told me he had several times been obliged to put in Practice) and so at Night, when the Tyrant and his People are all gone, he used to go and visit his Liquor with as much Secrecy and Caution as a Miser does his Gold.

A sad Sot.

I THOUGHT to have gone from *Fatatenda* to *Nackway*, along the North Side of the River, but could not, by reason of the Creeks being so much out, that it is impossible to cross them, so I crossed the *Gambia* at *Fatatenda*,
and

and went on the South Side. Between *Burdab* and *Bassy* I rode over the steepest Hill I ever saw in my Life, almost a continual Rock of Iron Stone, and yet full of Trees. About Sun-set I got to *Bassy* Port, and having crossed the River, walked to *Nackway* by Moonlight, did my Business that Night, in the Morning early walked back to *Bassy* Port, and immediately rode home to *Yamyamacunda*, which I believe to be near forty Miles from *Fatatenda* by Land. The River being fallen, the Women flock to it in abundance, and are exceeding busy in catching small Fish like Sprats, which they dry and keep by them as a dainty Dish, call'd *Stinking Fish*. As soon as they catch them (which is in a Basket like a Hamper, by putting a little Ball of Paste at the Bottom of it, and holding it under Water a little while, and then raising it gently) they lay them upon a clean Spot of Ground to dry; after which they pound them in a wooden Mortar to a Paste, then they make them up in Balls of about three Pounds each, and so keep them all the Year round. A small Quantity of it goes a great Way: They do not dress it by itself, but mix it with Rice or Corn, which I have several times eat with a good Appetite.

1732.
October.
Steep Hill.

Stinking
Fish.

Way of
Curing.

ON the 22d I perceiv'd the Tide to ebb and flow here. For these twenty Days it had been excessive hot, but now it began to be cooler and pleasant. The Evenings and Mornings were very foggy, and the Women busy in cutting their Rice; which, I must remark, is their own Property; for, after they have set by a sufficient Quantity for Family Use, they

House-
wifry.

1732. they sell the Remainder, and take the Money themselves, the Husband not interfering. The same Custom they observe too in regard to the Fowls, which they breed up in great Quantities, when they find they can get Markets for them.

Green Snakes. I SHOT a green Snake about two Yards long, but in the biggest Place (I believe) not above three Inches in Circumference. This sort of Snakes is not at all venomous, as the Natives tell me, but they have others so plenty, which are really venomous, that they never go out hardly without a Medicine in their Budget in case they should be bit. They are very much afraid of the black Snakes, which I have seen three Yards long, and as big as the small of my Leg. They tell me there are a great many Sorts of very venomous Snakes, particularly some with a Comb upon their Heads like a Cock, and which they positively affirm do crow like a Cock. There are also Snakes with two Heads, growing out of one Neck, but those I never saw.

Venomous Snakes.

Strange Kinds.

Guana's. HERE are also plenty of Guana's, a very ugly Creature, which resembles a little Alligator. The Natives say, that when a Man comes near them sometimes unawares, they will break his Legs with their Tail; which one would almost think impossible. because the whole Guana is commonly not above a Yard long. The Natives, and some White Men eat this for a dainty Bit; and I am told they eat as well as any Rabbit.

ON the 31st, in the Morning, I set out
from

from *Xamyamacunda* over Land on Horseback 1732.
to *Bruoc*, in order to see the Remainder of our Salt, which was left there last *July*, mea-
fur'd and sent up. About Nine I pass'd thro' Author's Journey.
a Town call'd *Buile*, pleasantly situated in a *Buile*, a
Valley with high Hills on each Side of it. Town.
About Noon I pass'd thro' *Corah*, a small *Corah*.
Town in *Jemarrow*, where the Emperor lives
retir'd, drove away by the People of *Dubocunda*.
About six Miles to the Westward of it is a large Town of the same Name, about
which is a large Tract of Rice-Grounds. At
Five in the Evening I arrived at *Chaucunda*, *Chaucun-*
a large Town, with a strong Cirk or Fence, *da*.
pleasantly situated near the Foot of a rocky
Hill, on the Skirts of a large Plain, which
reaches to the River *Gambia*, that runs about
four Miles from the Town.

HERE I lay all Night at the House of
the Alcade, (who was when I came for *Eng-*
land Emperor of *Jemarrow*) in a very large Bad Lodg-
Room on a Matt raised with small forked ing.
Sticks, and having nothing over me to keep
the Musketoes from me, I was miserably bit
by them, and got but very little Rest.

THESE Musketoes are the greatest Plague Musque-
to one's Person of any other Vermin on the *toc-Flies*.
River. They are even worse than some Flies,
from their being so little call'd Sand-Flies,
and which are so small that one can scarce see
them; but if there is any Wind at all stirring,
they will not be able to bite: But the Musque-
toes mind neither Wind nor any thing else,
but are always plaguing one, especially in the
Night. They are just the same as our *English*
Gnats;

1732. Gnats; when they bite, it itches very much; if you scratch it till it bleeds, you run the Risk of having it sore; and when it is healed, it will never be otherwise than of a blackish Colour.

November.
Dubocunda, a
Rebellious
Town.

THE next Morning early I left *Chaucunda*, and about Noon I arrived at *Dubocunda*, which (as I said before) is very well fortified, considering the Country. Every other Town in the Kingdom of *Jemarrow* is subject to the lawful Emperor; but the People of this Town being of a rebellious Nature, chose themselves a King of their own, which they call *Suma*, who has a great deal of Power over all the Towns near his own. About Three I passed by a small Town call'd *Colycunda*, noted only for pretty Girls; and soon after I arrived at *Brucoe*, which lies I think much about forty Miles from *Tamyamacunda*.

Author entertain'd
by the
Emperor.

HAVING done my Business, in about two or three Days I set out at Night, lay at *Chaucunda*, in the same Room I did before. The next Morning I arrived pretty early at the Town where the Emperor lives: As soon as I stopt, he sent me a Dish or Calabash of Rice and Stinking Meat, being the best he had, desiring I would come to his House; which I accordingly did. We talked together almost two Hours; in which Time he told me how the *Dubocunda* People had made him retire to this Place, where he said he had enjoy'd more Pleasure than ever he did while he was in his Grandeur, and therefore never desired to live in any other manner. After we had done talking, I took Horse

Horse and went homeward. About Noon I ^{1732.} passed thro' the Town of *Fatico*, which lies on the Frontiers of *Jemarrow*; about ten Years ago this was a large Town, at which Time a noted *Pholey* of *Tomany* came, with a great many others under his Command, in order to settle under the Protection of this Town of *Fatico*, where they had not been long before the Towns-People began to use them ill, <sup>*Pholeys* a-
bus'd.</sup> and take away their Cows from them by force. The poor *Pholeys* endured it a good while, till at last perceiving that they grew worse and worse, they resolved to bear it no longer, and so taking their Arms, went under the Conduct of their Head-Man, by Name *Clar-gée Solée*, and fell upon the Town, kill'd several, and took some Prisoners, which they sold, <sup>Redief,
them-
selves.</sup> in order to repair the Damages sustain'd by their having their Cows taken from them. Since that time the Town has been neglected, and very few People care to live in it, because of the great Scandal it bears for their ill Usage of those *Pholeys*, who were under their Protection, and want of Hospitality. In the Evening I arriv'd at *Tamyamaunda*.

On the 20th, in the Evening, we had an Moon e-
clipse of the Moon, which was totally dark ^{clips'd} from half an Hour after Eight, till a Quarter past Ten; both before and after it shone very bright. This was the first Eclipse I had seen since I came into this Part of the World, and it coming very unexpectedly, surprized me not a little. The *Mundings* told me, that the Reason of its being dark was, because a <sup>Ridiculous
Opinions.</sup> Cat had put her Paw between the Moon and the Earth, The *Mahometans* in this Country were

1732. were singing and dancing the whole Time, on account of their expecting their Prophet *Mahomet* to come in an Eclipse. About the Month of *January*, these *Mahometans* keep a Fast of a whole Month, that is, they eat nothing between the Sun-rising and its Setting, and are so strict, that before the Sun is quite down, tho' never so thirsty, they will not drink so much as a Drop of Water, but pray almost continually. When this Moon is expired, they make a very great Feast, at which they kill Abundance of Cows, and are very merry. They always pray at a New Moon, as do likewise the *Mundingo*s, who have such Regard to them, that tho' their Quarrels are never so great, yet will they not, upon any Account, go to fight till the *Mahometans* Lent is expired. When the *Mundingo*s are going to Battle, they put so much Faith in these *Mahometans*, as to go and buy of them Papers, so charmed, as they believe, to prevent the Person who wears it from being shot; accordingly they pay for it, and wear it, and if any miscarry, the old Man pleads for Excuse, that the Person was a wicked Liver, and therefore *Mahomet* would have him die. When these Papers are wrote, they carry them to a Person who makes fine Leather Strings for Pipes, which they call *Crankee*, and he incloses them in Leather and red Cloth, and being fastned with neat twisted Leather Strings, they wear them across their Shoulders, over their Breasts, and on each Side. Sometimes one may see a Man with as many of these Things as will weigh thirty Pounds.

Mahometan
and
Mundingo
Ceremo-
nies.

SOME of them when they are going a Journey will kill a young Fowl, and inspect the Entrails, and according as they find them, they will either proceed on their Journey, or put it off till another Time. They are likewise very superstitious in regard to the Days of the Week, some of which they say are bad, and on these Days they never will begin any Piece of Work.

THE *Mandingoes* are very ignorant, and have no manner of Books or Learning among them, but make shift to count by Tens, and mark them upon the Ground. The *Mahometans* can almost all of them read and write *Arabick*, which they take care to teach their Children, there being Schoolmasters among them for that purpose.

ON the 18th of *December*, in the Morning early, Mr *Conner* went overland to *Nackway*. After he was gone, a Messenger arrived from the Alcade of *Brucoe*, with Advice that the Company's Factory was burnt, and the Chief (Mr *Philip Galand*) run distracted, insomuch that he had endeavour'd to drown himself; whereupon the Alcade desired that either Mr *Conner* or myself would come there forthwith to take charge of the Company's Effects. I immediately sent a Messenger after Mr *Conner* to acquaint him of this unwelcome News, and in the Evening he returned; but being very much fatigued, and fearing that Delay might prove dangerous to the Company's Interest, I got myself ready, and about Eight at Night set out on Horseback for *Brucoe*, where I arrived the next Morning, being above 40 Miles,

December.
Author's
Journey
to *Brucoe*.

1732. and found Mr *Galand* very ill at the Alcade's House, and the Alcade in Possession of the Keys of the Warehouse, which was not burnt.

ON the 21st, at the Persuasion of the Alcade and the People of the Town, as well as by the Resolution of Mr *Galand*, never to take any more the Charge of the Factory upon him, I took an Inventory of the Goods in Store, after which I sent a Messenger away to *James Fort* with the following Letter :

BRUCE, Dec. 21, 1732.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with a great deal of Concern that I am obliged to acquaint you, that on the 18th Instant a Messenger arrived at *Yamyamacunda*, from the Alcade of this Town, with an Account that the Factory was burnt, and Mr *Galand* run mad, and no one being there to take care of the Company's Effects, he desired either Mr *Conner* or myself to come over forthwith. When the Messenger arrived Mr *Conner* was gone to *Nackway*, but I sent directly after him, and he return'd the same Night ; but, being much fatigued, he said he could not come hither. I had no mind to leave my own Factory, but fearing that Delay might prove dangerous, I set out in the Night, and in about twenty Hours I reached this Factory, Mr *Galand* being at the Alcade's House, afflicted not only in Body but in Mind, insomuch that some few Hours before I arrived here, he had endeavour'd to drown himself ; which he had done effectually, if a Native had not drued after him, and with much ado saved him : He says, he is resolved never to take charge of any thing for the future, but will go down to the Island the first
Op-

portunity. I am really afraid he will be never easy till he is there, and the more, because he says it is the utmost of his Wishes to be safe at James Fort. He is downright melancholy, and does not care to talk to any Body, whether his being afraid of the Natives killing him (which he seems to intimate) or whether the Fire was the occasion of this Alteration in him, I cannot tell, but I am sure he is much changed since I saw him last. 1732.

I HAVE this Day, at the Persuasion of the Alcade, taken a true Inventory of all the Company's Effects here, in the Presence of himself and Poolman the Linguister, which you'll herewith receive signed by us all three. As for what was burnt by the late Conflagration I cannot tell, but I am informed there was but little or nothing of the Company's destroy'd, and but a few Things of Messieurs Galand and Johnson. The Doors of both the Rooms, and the Forkillas, Ridge-Pole and Braces, were entirely consumed, and the Door of the Hall was very much damaged. I beg, Gentlemen, you will send back this Messenger as soon as possible, and let me know whether you approve or disapprove of what I have done already, and to give me your farther Orders in what Manner to proceed. I am not easy while I am from my own Factory (notwithstanding my Colleague is more careful than he was some Time ago) and it is impossible for me to return before I receive Advice from you. In the mean Time I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

1732.

Separate
Traders
abuse the
Natives.

ON the 31st, in the Evening, a Long-boat, belonging to the *Trial Snow*, Capt. *Robert Clarke*, a Separate Trader, then at *Joar*, came by this Port, telling the Servants, when they challenged her, that she belonged to Sig. *Antonio Voss*, at *Tancrowall*, and was going up to *Bassy Port*, to bring down some Slaves. The Reason of their not being willing to be known, was for Fear of the Natives seizing them, upon Account of the ill Usage they have sometimes received at the Hands of the Separate Traders, by them called Interlopers, and from the Advice, perhaps, of the Accident which happen'd to Capt. *Major*, some few Months since, at *Cassan*, which I have before mentioned.

January,
1733.

Mess. *Galand* and
Hayes
drown'd.

ON the 6th of *January*, about Sun-set, the before-mention'd Long-boat came down from *Yamyamacunda*. She called at this Port, and the chief Mate, Mr *Hayes*, came to see me at the Factory; Mr *Galand* hearing of the Boat's Arrival, came down to the Factory, and desir'd Mr *Hayes* to carry him down with him to Capt. *Clarke*, of whom he wanted to purchase several Necessaries. The Alcade and myself did what we could to dissuade him from going, but to no Purpose; so about Midnight the Boat went away, and Mr *Galand* in it. The next Day, about Noon, a Black Fellow, Servant to Mr *Galand*, who went down in the Boat with him, came over Land to the Factory; I was surprized to see the Fellow come back, and asked him where his Master was; he had not, for some Time, Power to answer me for crying; at last he told me, that his Master and Mr *Hayes* were both

both drown'd, and that he himself, and the Sailors which were rowing in the Boat, with much Difficulty, saved their Lives. 1733.

THE next Evening the Sailors and Linguister, which belong'd to the Boat, came to the Factory, where they gave me the following Account of the Accident which befel the Boat.

“ ABOUT Four o' Clock Yesterday Morning, and about four Hours after we went from *Brucoe* Port, being abreast of *Sappo* Islands, we heard a great Noise in the Water, just a-head of the Longboat; and being told, by our Black Linguister, that it was a Parcel of Sea-Horses, our Mate, Mr *Hayes*, ordered him to take a Gun that was loaded, and fire among them, which he accordingly did, but before the Light of the flashing in the Pan was out of our Eyes, we rowing very hard, and having the Tide with us, were got into the Midst of them, and one of them, which we suppose was wounded with the foregoing Shot, flounc'd and kicked about the Boat till such Time as he knocked a Piece out of the Bottom of her; we finding her begin to fill, called to Mr *Hayes*, who order'd us to pull in for Shore directly; we did so, but when we were within about twenty Yards of it, the Boat sunk right down, upon which, every one that could swim, made the best of their Way to Shore, but poor Mess. *Galand* and *Hayes* not knowing how to swim, were unfortunately drown'd. We on Shore stayed till

Particulars
of that
Misfortune

“ Ye-

1733. “ Yesterday Noon, near the Place where the
 “ Boat sunk, but being almost starved for
 “ Want of Victuals, and having no Arms to
 “ defend ourselves from the Wild Beasts, we
 “ thought it best to come up here, to desire
 “ you to take Care of us, and assist us till
 “ such Time as Capt. *Clarke* shall send for us.
 “ As the Boat sunk right down, we believe
 “ we shall be able to save a good many things
 “ out of her, provided we had Hooks fit for
 “ the purpose.”

Attempt to
 fish for the
 Weck. I GOT a Smith directly, who made them
 Hooks for their purpose; after which they
 went down with six of the Company's Servants,
 to see what they could get out of the Boat.
 Before they went, I sent a Messenger over
 Land to *James Fort*, with Letters to the Go-
 vernor and Chief Merchants, to acquaint them
 of this melancholy Accident. The following
 one I sent to Captain *Clarke* by the same Mes-
 senger.

To Captain ROBERT CLARKE.

BRUCE, Jan. 8, 1733.

S I R,

Author's
 Letter to
 C Clarke THIS comes to acquaint you, that on the 6th
 Instant at Night your Long-boat came down
 hither, with about One Hundred and an half of
 Bees-Wax, the same Weight of Tecth, and one
 Girl Slave, as your Mate Mr Hayes told me.
 He staid here till high Water, and then proceeded
 on his Way down, taking with him Mr Philip
 Galand, who wanted to come down to Joar to buy
 some things of you. Yesterday at Noon arrived
 Mr

Mr Galand's Servant with the dismal Tidings of the Boat being broke and sunk (abreast of Sappo Islands) by the Sea Horjes, and that Mess. Hayes and Galand were unfortunately drowned; but the other two White Men got safe to shore. I sent directly my Canoa away with six Servants with Arms, &c. to their Assistance; but before they arrived there, the People being tired with staying, and having nothing to eat, nor defend themselves from the Wild Beasts, proceeded to this Factory, where they just now arrived with nothing but a Girl Slave.

Nathaniel Rogers and Thomas Rathbone your two Sailors tell me, they believe they shall be able to get a great many of the Goods out of the Boat, which sunk right down, so that it is about five Foot under Water at low Water, and the Mast is standing. I have got a Smith now making two Hooks for them to get the Things out of the Boat, who will set out with two Canoes as soon as they are done, and I shall send some of the Company's Servants along with them. This Messenger will give you a full Account of every thing. I beg you'll dispatch him back as soon as possible. I assure you I'll do all that lies in my Power to serve you, and remain,

S I R,

Your most Humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

WHILST I was writing the foregoing Letter in my Chamber, I heard a rustling in the Bushes near my Window; upon which I took a Pistol in my Hand, and with one Servant

Cow worried by a Wolf.

1733. went to the Place, and found a Cow with her Guts just torn out by a Wolf.

ABOUT two Days afterwards the People return'd back, and brought word, that they could see neither the Boat nor any thing belonging to her; but in their Way up they had found three Cakes of Bees-Wax, an Umbrella, an Oar, and an empty Arm-Chest: They said that they believed some People had been plundering the Boat; for near the Place where they left her they found a Sagay, supposed to be left there by some one who had found better Booty.

Wreck
plunder'd.

THE next Morning about twenty People belonging to the *Suma* at *Dubocunda* came to the Factory, and seized the Bees-Wax which the Sailors had found floating on the Water; and not content with the Wax, they wanted to seize the People and sell them; but the Alcade and myself made them let that Dispute alone till two Days afterward; at which time arrived a Canoa from Capt. *Clarke* to fetch his People: By whom I receiv'd the following Letter,

Protected.

RUMBOS Port, Jan. 10, 1733.

Dear S I R,

C. Clarke's
Answer.

I HAVE just now received your melancholy Letter, wherein you advise me of the Loss of my Chief Mate; but return you a thousand Thanks for your generous Offer in endeavouring to save what you can of the Cargo. I have sent a Canoa with my Carpenter, to endeavour if possible to get my Boat again. Dear Moore, this
Piers

Piece of Service done me by your good Nature, will ever put me under an Obligation to sincerely acknowledge your Friendship. I beg you'd dispatch my People with the Canoa down again, and what can be saved, as soon as possible. I beg you'd send me the Particulars of what is saved, and not put too much Confidence in my People. I beg you'll excuse my short Letter, for I am scarce in my Senses. My best Respects attend you ; and I am, 1733.

Dear MOORE,

Your very sincere Friend,

and humble Servant,

ROBERT CLARKE.

THE same Day the King's People were very resolute to seize Capt. Clarke's Men, declaring that they would make Slaves of them ; that they were Interlopers, come up in a Boat to trade without calling to see the King at Dubocunda ; that none but the Company should trade in their Country ; and therefore unless Capt. Clarke would give them a hundred Barrs for each of his People, they should be kept Prisoners as long as they lived. From Noon till Six o' Clock the Alcade and I endeavour'd to persuade them to let the Men go ; at last I told them, that such Usage as this would soon make the Company break up their Factory, and that unless they would release the Men, I would write to the Fort to have no more Goods sent to me ; but if they would deliver the Men up to me, I would, as Capt. Clarke was my Acquaintance, make them a Present of some Brandy and other Goods, which at last they thought proper to agree to ; so having given them the things, I sent away the Men in the Cap- His Men like to be seiz'd by the Natives. Got off with much ado.

1733- Captain's Canoa, and the following Letter along with the Carpenter.

BRUCOF, Jan. 14, 1733.

Dear SIR;

Author's
Letter to
Captain
Clarke.

THIS comes by your Carpenter, and serves to acquaint you, that soon after my last, your People with some others went down in order to save what they could out of your Boat, but before they came the Natives had been there, and broke the Boat so that they could not find it any where. As they came back they found three Cakes of Bees-Wax, an Oar, and some Platters floating on the Water, which they took up and brought here. The King's People came and seiz'd it all; and I do assure you it was with a great deal of Difficulty that I and the Alcade of this Town preserved your White Men and Slaves from being taken away. As for your Men, I was obliged to pay six Barrs before I could get the King's Leave to send them down, and as for your Slave I persuaded them it was Mr Saxby's, so that they designed to keep it till such time as he comes up, but with much ado I have got Leave to send her down, on Condition that they shall be paid three Barrs for taking care of her; so that I desire you would send by my Messenger a Piece of Silitas to pay them on account of the Slave, and pray tell Saxby to say it is his, or else they will fall upon me. As for what I have done, I do assure you had it been for myself I could do no more.

WHEN I wrote to you last I was ignorant of the King's Designs; but I find now, that had your Cargo and Boat been saved, his People would have seiz'd them all, because your Mate refused

to come to his Port as he went up, tho' there was Trade for him; which had he done, and made the King a Present of but two Bottles of Brandy, it would have made him do what he could to serve you, whereas now he is an inveterate Enemy to all Interlopers. 1733.

THERE was a Box with eight Felt Hats saved, which the King's People did not seize: One of them I paid for the Hire of a Canoa, the other seven you'll herewith receive. The Alcade of this Town is a very good Man, and has been a great Instrument in saving your People; so that if you think proper to send him a small Present, it will not be thrown away. Having nought to add, I remain,

Dear SIR,

Your most Humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE:

ON the 21st arrived the *James Island* Shallop, Shallop Geo. Lafon Master, with Forkillas, and all with For- other Posts necessary to rebuild the Factory. killas. The Gentlemen order'd me to go over Land to *Tamyamacunda*, to resign the Company's Effects to Mr *Conner*, and to send down poor *Galand* (who they did not know was dead) by the Return of this Boat.

As soon as I had landed the Forkillas and Posts, I set out on Horseback for *Tamyamacunda*; where having done my Business, I returned to *Brucoe*, where I was now stationed. I saw nothing remarkable in my Journey, only

1733. only great Numbers of Wolves running be-
 Wolves in fore me as I crossed the Savannahs by Moon-
 Numbers. light.

ON the 3rd the *James Island* Shallop sail-
 ed for the Fort; with whom I sent down Mr
Galand's Effects, some damaged Goods, and
 a little Trade. I sent down some Hides, as
 I have several times before. As soon as the
 Beast is flea'd, they stretch the Hide upon the
 Ground with Pegs. It dries in one Day, if
 the Weather be fair, and then cutting off the
 Peg-holes, and doubling it, it is fit for Pack-
 age. The next Morning the *Adventure* Sloop,
John Leach Master, arrived here on her Way
 to *Fatatenda*, having on Board a Load of Salt,
 and Mr *Thomas Palmer*, Writer for that Place.

Bloody
 Mutiny
 of the
 Negroes.

ON the 5th, in the Evening, I received
 Advice, that Capt. *Williams*, Master of a Bri-
 gantine, trading about *Jour*, having bought
 a few Slaves, and not looking well to them,
 they mutiny'd, rose, and killed a great Part
 of the Ship's Crew; the Captain himself had
 his Fingers cut by them in a miserable Man-
 ner, and it was with great Difficulty he esca-
 ped being killed, which he did in swimming
 ashore, by which means he got safe to *James*
 Fort, where he was kindly received by the
 Governor, and took his Passage to *England*
 along with Captain *Clarke* in the *Tryal* Snow;
 as did likewise our third Chief Merchant, Mr
Thomas Harrison, whose Brother *John* died at
Tancrowall the very Day that he embarked
 from *James* Fort.

ON

ON the 16th of *March*, at Night, we had ^{1733.} a great deal of Thunder and Lightning, and ^{*March.*} some Rain, which at this Time of the Year ^{Ominous} is very uncommon. The Natives tell me, ^{Thunder} that this foretells great Wars; and that they ^{and Light-} are sure, by the Quickness of the Claps of Thunder, and other Things, that it will not be long before it comes to pass.

IN less than a Year there were great Wars ^{Succeeded} almost all over the Country; which continued ^{by Wars,} so long, that when I came to *England* they were not over. Vast Numbers of Slaves were taken in these Wars, and the chief Trade of the Company's Factories up the River was for Slaves taken.

ON the 4th of *April*, in the Evening, the ^{*April.*} *Bumper Sloop*, from *New England*, Captain *Samuel Moore* Master, who had last Year a Scooner cut off at *Cassan*, came to anchor at *Brucoe* Port, being bound up to *Yamyamacunda*; he had on Board a good Number of Guns, and Hands sufficient, and it was thought he design'd either to make good Trade, or else get Satisfaction of the Natives for the Loss of his Scooner last Year at *Cassan*. He stay'd here all Night, and the next Morning proceeded up the River for *Yamyamacunda*.

ON the 27th, at a Town about a Mile ^{Monstrous} from *Brucoe*, I found a monstrous large Scor- ^{Scorpion.} pion, being I believe full twelve Inches long. These Creatures are reckoned very venomous, and was a Man to be stung by so large a one as this was, I believe it would be present Death. I have known several People stung by small Scor-

1733. Scorpions, which give an infinite deal of Pain, so violent, that for at least twelve Hours the Person stung cannot sleep, at the End of which Time the Pain abates, and is soon after quite over; but what's remarkable is, that notwithstanding the Pain is so violent, yet it swells but very little.

May. ON the 11th of May Mr *Lemaigre* came down in his own Sloop, with above thirty Slaves on Board, which he was going to sell at *Joar* to the Separate Shipping. He stay'd here but a little while, and then proceeded on his Way down. I having occasion to purchase some Necessaries from the Ships below, went with him in his Sloop, but when we were got within twenty Miles of *Joar* we met the *Fame* Sloop, *Thomas Saxby* Master, bound up the River with a Load of Salt to purchase Corn for the Use of *James Fort*, and in Company with him was the *Amersham* Sloop, Captain *Munday*, a Separate Trader, bound to *Yanumarew* to purchase Slaves, by whom we received Advice that the *Dolphin Snow*, Captain *Lovett*, was arrived at *James Fort* from the Company, with Mr *Richard Hull*, who was come to relieve Governor *Rogers*, he designing to return to *England* by the *Dolphin Snow*. Upon receiving this News, I thought it advisable to go on Board the *Fame* Sloop, and return to my Factory. In the Way we had a smart Tornado, being the first for this Season; and the Night we arrived at *Brucoe* we had a total Eclipse of the Moon, which lasted more than an Hour.

Tornado.

Moon totally eclipsed.

ON the 4th of *June* arrived the *Sea Nymph* Sloop, *John Brown* Master, with Mr *James Boots* Writer, and a pretty large Cargo, for this Place. She had likewise Cargoes and Writers aboard for *Fatatenda* and *Tanyamantunda*. By this Conveyance I received the following Letter:

MR FRANCIS MOORE.

James Fort, May 27, 1733.

SIR,

“ YOU will receive by the *Sea Nymph* Letter to
 “ Sloop, Capt. *Brown*, a small Cargo the Au-
 “ of Goods proper to assort your Warehouse thor.
 “ at *Brucoe*, agreeable to your former Indent.
 “ and as our present Circumstances will admit
 “ of, and which we desire you to make the
 “ best Use of you possibly can.

“ As the Company have very considerably
 “ advanced your Commissions on Trade, so
 “ we hope all their Servants, and you Mr
 “ *Moore* in particular, will give the Company
 “ such sincere Instances of Fidelity and At-
 “ tachment in all your Transactions for them,
 “ as well as assable Behaviour to the Natives
 “ and Traders, as will be a suitable Return
 “ to them for such Favour and Gratuity, vo-
 “ luntarily, and out of their good Will be-
 “ flowed on you, such Conduct being agree-
 “ able to the most solemn Engagements you
 “ have voluntarily obliged yourself to observe,
 “ under severe Penalties for acting the con-
 “ trary; in pursuance of which you are strict-
 “ ly to observe the following Instructions:

“ YOU

1733.

“ You are to make a Present of five Gallons of Rum to the *Suma*, on account of Mr *Hull*'s succeeding Mr *Rogers* in the Direction of the Company's Affairs here, with the usual Compliments on the Company's Behalf; and to assure him, and other proper Persons near you, of the Company's Intentions to give very great Encouragement to trade in those Parts; but more especially for Dry Goods, Teeth, Wax, Hides or Skins of any Sort, and for Cotton, Indico, Gums, or any thing else that may be thought proper for a home Market.

“ THERE is a red Liquor, that bleeds plentifully from the Bark of a Tree call'd *Pare de Sangue*, upon Incision, and in a little time hardens to the Consistence of Gum, which is of great Value, and therefore you are desired to use your utmost to procure large Quantities of it, for which you may give half a Barr a Pound, or under. Other Improvements will be attempted, in order to enlarge the Demands as well as Returns from those Parts, which you will have timely Advice and Instructions how to proceed therein.

“ You are at all times to take special care not to disfort your Warehouse, by being very careful to be as sparing of the Heads of the Money as possibly you can; of which you are not, without great Necessity, to issue out, but in Trade only.

“ You are likewise not to take or pay yourself, or other Servants, any of the Heads
“ of

“ of the Goods, nor any Slaves, Teeth, Wax
 “ or Gold, or any other Dry Goods, on any
 “ Account whatsoever; but to remit such as
 “ you have of each at every Conveyance that
 “ offers by the Company’s Vessels to the Fort,
 “ on the Account and Risque of the Royal
 “ *African Company of England.* 1733.

“ You are on no account to pay any
 “ thing to the Account of Wages of any
 “ Servant belonging to the Company, either
 “ belonging to the Shipping or others; and
 “ to take care that such as shall be under your
 “ Care are not permitted to run in Debt to
 “ the Company; for such Deficiencies and
 “ Money paid to such as do not belong to
 “ your Factory, will be placed to your own
 “ proper Account.

“ You are not to confound your Trade
 “ made with the Natives, *Portuguese* or Mer-
 “ chants, as has been, under Pretence to make
 “ the Merchants and *Portuguese* Trade of
 “ Slaves, Teeth, Wax and Gold, come out
 “ more reasonable; and as Slaves are bought
 “ at much more reasonable Rates of the Na-
 “ tives than of the Merchants, so likewise are
 “ Teeth, Wax and Gold, bought at under
 “ or almost half the Price as of the *Portuguese*.
 “ Therefore all Transactions for the future are
 “ expected to be justly entred in your Waste-
 “ Book, that a fair, clear and true State of
 “ Trade and other Occurrences may be seen,
 “ and to be a Guide for such new Comers as
 “ may hereafter happen to succeed you.

1733.

“ ’Tis on this account that the Company
 “ have order’d their Accounts to be kept in such
 “ a Method, as the Profit and Loss of each
 “ Factory may be easily known. And in pur-
 “ suance to these Orders you will now, and
 “ at all Times hereafter, receive Invoices of
 “ such Goods sent you at prime Cost in *Eng-*
 “ *land*, which you are to charge yourself with
 “ in your Books in the same manner. But
 “ all the particular Species of Goods that are
 “ paid, sold or issued out by you, are to be
 “ charged at the real and just Value they are
 “ rated or sold at in your Parts, in Barrs,
 “ Shillings and Pence.

“ By every Remittance you are to send
 “ us the real Cost, and the particular Goods
 “ paid for every particular Species remitted
 “ of Slaves, Teeth, Gold and Wax ; and as it
 “ has been usual for some of the Company’s
 “ Servants to be so disingenuous as to act con-
 “ trary to their Covenants, and their solemn
 “ Engagements, as to the Particulars paid
 “ or issued out, so likewise have they in taking
 “ all Advantages to themselves of what Dry
 “ Goods they have purchased. But now, as
 “ the Company have settled your Commissions
 “ at Five Shillings *per* Head for every mer-
 “ chantable Slave, Five Shillings and Two
 “ Shillings and Sixpence for every Hundred Wt
 “ of large and small Teeth, Five Shillings
 “ for every Ounce of Gold, and Two Shil-
 “ lings and Sixpence for every Hundred
 “ Weight of Wax that you shall remit to this
 “ Fort, we hope it will induce you to dispose
 “ of their Goods to the best Advantage you
 “ possibly can, and likewise to account for all
 “ other

“ other Advantages, and that not to your own
 “ Account, but for the Company. Your
 “ doing otherwise being not only a Breach of
 “ your solemn Contract or Agreement with
 “ the Company, but an Injury to their Chief
 “ Agents, who now draw their Commissions
 “ on the clear Profits only that shall accrue
 “ thereby.

“ Y o u are at all Times hereafter to follow
 “ such Instructions as you shall farther receive
 “ from us. In the mean Time, as your strict
 “ Observance of these will entitle you to our
 “ Favour, so will your Neglect oblige us to
 “ take such Measures as will be to your Pre-
 “ judice.

“ F o r several weighty Reasons you are
 “ not to purchase any Gold, of the *Portuguese*
 “ or others, at above Twelve Barrs *per* Ounce,
 “ large and small Teeth Eight or Sixteen Barrs
 “ *per* Hundred Weight, and Wax at Twelve
 “ Barrs *per* Hundred, and as much under as
 “ you can; for to purchase Gold or other
 “ Goods of the *Portuguese* at above that Rate,
 “ is only assorting them with Goods and such
 “ Money as they want to make more Trade
 “ up the River in your Parts, with little or
 “ no Advantage to the Company when bought
 “ at a higher Rate.

“ T H I S will be deliver'd you by Mr *Roots*,
 “ who is to be your Assistant, we recommend
 “ him to your Favour and good Usage, as he
 “ shall merit; and you are carefully to instruct
 “ him in the Trade and Customs in your Parts,
 “ that on your Removal or Promotion to a
 “ better Post, he may be capable of transact-

- 1733- “ ing the Company’s Affairs to their Advan-
 “ tage; and you are particularly to let him
 “ sign every Day’s Trade or Transactions in
 “ your Waste-Book, which Book you are to
 “ compleat at the End of *June* next, and af-
 “ terwards from the End of *June* to the End
 “ of *August*, and so on for every two Months
 “ afterwards; which Waste-Books you are to
 “ remit down by the first Opportunity that
 “ shall offer, first taking a true Copy to be
 “ kept at your Factory, and perused by your
 “ self and others as Occasion shall require.”

Your Loving Friend,

RICHARD HULL.

Captain *ON* the 17th, the Sloop *Bumper*, Captain
Moore pro- *Samuel Moore*, came down the River, having
 tected by been trading up at *Tamyamacunda* these two
 Mr *Conner*. Months past, and where he had met with a
 great deal of Success, but chiefly owing to the
 Company’s Factor Mr *James Conner*, who re-
 sides there, and protected him against the In-
 sults of the Natives, who several times endea-
 vour’d to take or kill the said Captain *Moore*,
 for many Injuries they said they had received
 from him, particularly last Year; at which
 time they said he made Spread-Eagle Dollars
 of Pewter, and gave them in Trade for Silver,
 which so incensed the People, that they are
 resolved to be revenged on him, if possible;
 he therefore seldom ventured ashore, and when
 he did, took care to be well arm’d: His Trade
 was most of it made for him by Mr *Conner*;
 for which, no doubt, he had very good Com-
 missions.

A vile
 Cheat pre-
 tended.

WITH

WITH this Sloop came also the Company's 1733.
Sloop *Fame* from buying Corn up the River,
he stay'd here all Night; but the *Bumper* after *Bumper*
a short Stay went away, and in the Night-time Sloop at-
was attack'd by about an hundred Negroes in tack'd by
the very narrowest Part of the River *Gambia*, the Ne-
groes.
between a large Island and the Main Land.
They fought bravely on both Sides, they say;
and notwithstanding the Sloop run aground in
the midst of the Engagement, yet had they the
good Fortune to get clear of them; but the
Super-Cargo, Mr. *Lowther*, had the Misfor-
tune to be shot in the Belly, and died the next
Day; one Negroe was shot, and another
wounded in the Leg.

By the *Fame* Sloop I wrote the following
Letter to the Governor at *James Fort*.

BRUCE, June 18: 1733.

S I R,
THIS comes by the *Fame* Sloop, and serves Author's
to acknowledge the Receipt of yours on the Letter to
4th Instant, and also the Cargo you were pleas'd the Gov.
to send me by Capt. Brown. I shall take care of James
to comply with your Orders in regard to the keeping Fort.
my Books; and have always endeavour'd to make
it appear that I have a just Regard for the Com-
pany and their Interest, according to the solemn
Engagement I have made with them.

I AM sorry to find you have debarred me
from trading with the Portuguese, because I am
certain it will be a Loss to the Company, there
being as much Trade to be made with them as with
the Mundingoes; and this I can assure you, that
when the Canoes come down the River, and are

1733. *desirous to trade with me, they do not want the Money to make more Trade, but only to buy Cloths at Joar and Cower on their Way down. However, as you have given me such positive Orders, I am resolv'd not to trade with them; but sooner than they will sell their Wax and Teeth to me for the Prices you mention'd, they will carry it down to the Separate Traders, and sell it for a greater.*

I AM surprized to find you have debarred me from taking any Iron, or any other of the Heads of the Money to Diet Account, because it is impossible to buy Provisions without it; and unless you will please to allow it, we must either starve or be oblig'd to leave the Factory.

I HAVE by Capt. Saxby sent a Piece of Gum, which I believe was taken from the Pau de Sangue, I desire you would please to examine it, and let me know if it is the right Sort; because, if it is, I will do my utmost to procure large Quantities of it, and do not doubt but I shall get it very reasonably. I am sorry to acquaint you that the Trade here is very small, and I am afraid it will not answer the Charges of the Factory, and I dare say that half the Trade that has been made here has been with the Canoas. Since I received your Orders not to trade with the Portuguese, I have lost the Buying of a good deal of Wax. I have nought to add; but remain,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

ON the 19th in the Morning came up a 1733.
Long-Boat with Messieurs *John Leach* and
John Cooper late Masters of Sloops in the Com- Messieurs
pany's Service ; but having got something *Leach* and
wherewithal to purchase a few Slaves, they *Cooper* set
have now set up for themselves, and are going them-
up towards *Cuttejar* or *Samy*, in order to trade selves.
and settle.

ABOUT a Week after they were passed by
my Factory, I received a Message from the
Gentlemen at *James Fort*, and amongst others
the following Letter or Order, viz.

To Mr M O O R E.

JAMES Fort, June 16. 1733.

S I R,

WHEREAS Captain *Cooper* and Captain *Leach* have ungenerously left the Compa- Letter to
ny's Employ, under Pretence of having received the Author
Letters from their Friends in England to return from
home, and having not only wrote Letters and *James*
petitioned for their Discharge for the same by Cap- Fort.
tain *Nash*, which was complied with by us ; but
since we are informed they only intended to de-
ceive us to serve their own private Ends, and
to carry on a Trade destructive to the Compa-
ny's Interest, and the former Trust reposed in
them:

THESE are therefore strictly to enjoin you,
that on no Account whatsoever you harbour, en-
tertain, exchange, or have any Dealings, Barter
or Converse, with the abovemention'd Persons.
Your strict Observance of these Orders will con-
vince us how much you have the Company's Inte-

1733. *rest at Heart, as the contrary will cause a due
 Repentment, as being a high Breach of Orders,
 the which you must answer at your Peril.*

*AS to what you write concerning the Por-
 tuguese, we don't debarr you from making trade
 with them; but in case you do, we strictly en-
 join you not to dissort yourself of the Capitals, nor
 give any Iron upon Gold, but what shall be
 charged at two Barrs for one to them, the com-
 mon Price up the River. As to Neccessaries for
 Diet, we do not forbid your taking up of some
 Iron, but recommend to you to be as frugal of
 the same as possible.*

*NOTHING more offering at present, only
 that Mr Rogers takes his Passage in the Dol-
 phin Snow in about a Week, and that we daily
 expect a fresh Cargo in the Guinea Pacquet,
 we remain*

Your Loving Friends,

RICHARD HULL,
 JAMES DAVIS,
 JOHN HAMILTON.

July. ON the 12th of July in the Evening the
 Gambia Shallop, Geo. Lafon Master, came up
 hither from James Fort: By whom I receiv'd
 the following Letter.

Mr FRANCIS MOORE.

JAMES Fort, July 6, 1733.

Another
 Letter
 from
 James
 Fort.

S I R,
THIS serves to advise you that we have set
 aside Mr ——— from having any
 thing to do in the Direction here; and that as
 Mr

Mr Hugh Hamilton has resigned the Company's Service, and Mr James Conner is now the Senior Factor, we have sent for him down, in order to supply the Vacancy occasion'd by Mr ——— making too free with the Company's Warehouse here, to our Detriment as well as the Company's. We have therefore appointed you to succeed Mr Conner at Yamyamacunda Factory; and do hereby desire you to make all possible Dispatch to inventory all the Company's Effects now in your Possession, and deliver the same into the Hands of Mr James Roots, whom we have appointed to succeed you: And we further advise you, to give him all the good Advice and Instruction you can, that he may the better be able to trade, and conduct himself for his own and the Company's Advantage; and then you are to proceed to Yamyamacunda, and there likewise to inventory all the Company's Effects, and take on you the Direction of that Factory; where, if you behave as we wish, in a little time you may expect to be further promoted; for we think proper to acquaint you, that we expect a considerable Addition to be made to the Chief Factor on the Arrival of the Guinea Pacquet, which is now daily expected.

YOU are to observe those Orders relating to the two Refugee Captains, that were lately in the Company's Service. We wish you Health and Success; and are

Your Loving Friends,

RICHARD HULL,
JOHN HAMILTON.

THE next Morning I took an Account of the Company's Effects, and deliver'd them up

1733. to Mr *Roots*; after which I went and hired a Canoa to carry me up the River, for the Freshes were now so strong that the Shallop could not proceed; so leaving Mr *Roots* as Chief, and Mr *Barnsfather* his Assistant, I the next Day set out for *Yamyamacunda*, in Company with *Geo. Lafon* the Master of the Shallop.

Author
goes for
Yamyama-
cunda.

Arrives at *Dubocunda*. ON the 15th, about One o' Clock in the Morning, we arrived at *Dubocunda*, where I went ashore to take my Leave of the *Suma*, under whose Protection *Brucoe* Factory is put, and also to acquaint him of Mr *Roots's* being Chief there; and having recommended the Company's Affairs to his Protection, I embark'd, and proceeded to *Cuttejarr*; where Mess. *Leach* and *Cooper* were building a House in order to settle. Here we hired Horses to go over Land to *Samy*, ordering the Canoa to make the best of her Way to *Fendalacunda*, about Ten Miles below *Yamyamacunda*. That Evening we reached *Samy*, where we lay at Mr *Lemaigre's*. The next Morning we design'd to have cross'd *Samy* River, and ride to *Fendalacunda*; but we were not able to persuade the Owners of the Horses (who went along with us) to let us swim them across the River;

Danger of Crocodiles. if they being more afraid for their Horses than we were for ourselves, that the Crocodiles should seize them. They are exceeding plenty in that River, and withal very mischievous; for they very often catch Men by the Legs, and carry them away as they are wading up to their Knees or Middles in the River to unload Boats or Canoas, which they are at low Water obliged sometimes to do. Being thus disappointed of riding, we cross'd the River in

in a Canoa, and set out on Foot for *Fendalacunda*, where we arrived in about three Hours, being Ten Miles, or thereabouts. We stay'd till the Evening, and then our Canoa arriving we immediately went on Board and proceeded for *Yamyamacunda*, but in a very tiresome Manner, by reason of the Freshes, which were so strong that we could row against it but very slowly. The next Morning we got out of the Canoa, and walked to the Factory; but the Canoa, altho' there were six good Rowers on Board her, could not arrive before the Evening.

1733.
Strong
Freshes!

On the 19th we took an Inventory of the Company's Effects, and about Midnight Mr Conner went away in the Canoa which brought me up; by whom I sent the following Letter to the Gentlemen at *James Fort*.

Yamyamacunda, July 19: 1733.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS comes by Mr Conner, and serves to acknowledge the Receipt of yours of the 6th Instant; in pursuance of which, I hired a Canoa; and having deliver'd up the Company's Effects at *Brucoe* into the Possession of Mr *James Roots*, I embark'd for this Place; and after a great deal of Fatigue and Trouble, I am safely arrived here, and have took an Inventory of the Company's Goods; which you will herewith receive, sign'd by Mr Conner and myself. I must confess I am not a little concern'd at my Removal upwards; and had I not the Company's Interest very much at Heart, I could not comply with your Orders for me to come here; for I am at present

Author's
Letter.

very

1733. *very ill, and have been so for some Time past, as my Letters have before now made appear to you. I am sorry to tell you, that Mr Dixon is dead at Fatatenda; and as I believe there will be some Gentleman sent up there, so I hope you'll favour me with an Assistant; for should I when alone do any otherwise than well, it might be very prejudicial to the Company's Affairs. Having not to add, I remain,*

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

August. ON the 25th, in the Evening, Mr *John Phillips* came hither from *Fatatenda*, on his Way down to the Fort, with a very sore Leg, which had made him lame and feverish. The same Day a *Mahometan*, who pretends to great Cures, came to the Factory to see me; I shew'd him Mr *Phillips's* Leg, and he said he would make a Cure of it, without the Fatigue of going Six Hundred Miles in an open Boat, which is the Distance between this and *James Fort*. Mr *Phillips* gladly embraced the Proffer, and let him undertake the Cure of his Leg; which he did by fomenting it with Herbs.

September. ON the 14th of *September* the *Gambia* was
Gambia rose so high, that it began to enter my Cirk,
overflowed. which is an Inclosure round the Factory-House, made with split Cane, ten Foot high, in the Nature of an Hurdle, supported and well propp'd up with long Sticks. The Water likewise in the Rice-Grounds and Valleys rose so high, that it began to come into the Back-
 Part

Part of my Cirk; so that if it continued rising, it would inevitably have demolish'd the Walls of the Factory. The next Morning finding the Water on both Sides the House continuing to rise, and that it had undermined the Walls of it, which began to crack, and there being already a Communication between the River and the Rice-Grounds, insomuch that the House was quite surrounded with Water, I employ'd all the Servants to build me a Hutt in the very Middle of the Town of *Yamyamacunda*, being the highest Spot of Ground thereabouts.

1733.

Occasions
the Author
to move
Household,

THE next Morning, being the 6th of *September*, the Water having rose to the very Walls of the Factory on both Sides of it, which seem'd ready to fall, the Walls being built with only a binding Clay, I made all the Dispatch I could, and removed the Company's Effects to my new Hutt in the Town. And having committed the Slaves to the Charge of the Head-Man of the Town, I thought it adviseable to leave the Factory, there being Frogs, Toads, Snakes and Fish, continually coming into it. After we had got every thing out of it, about Midnight some of the Walls fell down with a terrible Noise like Thunder, but the Roof still stood fast; there was no Body left in it, and no hurt was done.

and de-
stroy the
Factory.

FOR these ten Days past, we daily saw vast numbers of floating Islands come down the River, some of them very large, being 20 or 25 yards long, with Stumps of Trees, and sometimes a great many small Trees growing on

Floating
Islands.

1733. on them, with Birds upon them. The Roots being fasten with Earth (thick interlaced with one another) made the Islands float, which were parcels of Woods torn away by the force of the Floods.

Roots. ON the 18th, early in the Morning Mr *Philips* having almost cured his Leg, went for *Fatatenda* over land, in a Canoa, the Road hence thither being now some Feet unde Water.

Account of the Inundation. ABOUT two Days afterwards the Water began to fall apace. The Natives told me, that for these eight Years past, they had not had such an Inundation. In the last, the Company suffered a great deal of Damage, for they had then a Factory at *Cuttejarr*, which was overflowed, and scarce any of the Goods accounted for; which, I thank God, was not now the Case, for I had the pleasure to find not a bit of Goods lost or damaged, nor any other Charges accruing to the Company, than the repairing the Factory House, which is inconsiderable. All the Vallies hereabouts were under Water, the Rice-Grounds almost spoiled with lying so long drowned, Canoas went from place to place over the very Roads, which in the dry Season the Natives travel on foot, and Provisions were so scarce, that I was sometimes two Days without a possibility of getting any, for want of Canoas, without which I had not been able to go twenty Yards from my Hutt.

The Death of Mr *Philips*. ON the 26th, about Noon came down Mr *Philips*, with his Leg in a most miserable Con-

Condition, he having struck it against the Stump of a Tree, as he was walking up from the Canoa to the Factory at *Fatatenda*, it was so bad that without speedy Relief he must inevitably lose his Life; he therefore designed to make the best of his way down to *James Fort*, he stayed all Night, and the next Morning I hired some People to row him down to *Brucoe*. 1733.

ON the 2d of *October*, the People which carried Mr *Phillips*, returned with the melancholy Account of his dying about twelve Miles from *Brucoe*, that they carried him there, and that Mr *Railton*, the Company's Chief there, had buried him.

ON the 27th having received advice that there was a Design to steal my Slaves from the House where I had ordered them to be kept, and finding the Factory-House tolerably dry, some part of the Walls, and all the Roof being left standing, I thought it best to leave my Hutt, and go live there again; accordingly I removed the Company's Slaves, and other Effects thither.

ON the 3d of *November*, I received the melancholy News of the Death of Mr *Railton*, the Company's Chief at *Brucoe*, who had the Misfortune (as he was chastising his Black Boy) to fall down with his Head against the Threshold of his Chamber Door, and split his Skull, and died after lying twelve Hours speechless. *Novemb. Death of Mr Railton*

The next Day we had a very smart Shower of Rain. Now the Weather began to be very cold,

1733. cold, Mornings and Evenings, but in the middle of the Day still hot.

December. ON the 1st of *December*, some of the Natives having got a Net, came and desired I would go along with them to fish in the Lake overagainst *Yamyamacunda*. We caught a great Number of Fish, and amongst the rest one something like a Gudgeon, but much larger. None of them cared to touch it, neither would they suffer me to come near it, telling me that it would kill me. Some of them got long Sticks, and touched the Fish with it; but as they found the Effect was not so very strong as they imagined, they cut the Sticks shorter and shorter, and even at six Inches Length the Fish had no Effect; but at last, when they touched it with their Fingers, they could not bear it the twentieth Part of a Minute. By this time I understood it was a Torpedo, or Numb-Fish, and had the Curiosity of touching it with one of my Fingers, but in a Moment's time my Arm was dead quite up to my Elbow; as soon as I withdrew my Hand, my Arm came to itself again. I touched it a great many times, and found it have the same Effect, even after the Fish was dead. Then I order'd one of the People to skin it, and found that the Quality lay in the Skin only; which, when dried, had no Effect at all.

Author
catches a
Torpedo,
or Numb-
Fish.

Its Quali-
ty.

ON the 20th arrived the *Fame* Sloop on her way to *Patatenda*, having brought me Forkillas and other things to rebuild this Factory-House.

THE Factory being so much damaged, it was necessary to be rebuilt, of which I had given an Account to the Chiefs at *James Fort*. The best Trees for Forkillas and Ridge-Poles, are Mangroves, which grow below *Jour*; therefore they sent me up Forkillas and other Timbers to rebuild it, and this Day I received them by the *Fame Sloop*, and their Orders for so doing.

1733.

HAVING pitched upon a rising Ground about 50 Yards distant from the River, I marked a Place for the House 40 Feet Square. I first of all got up the Forkillas, (which are the same as Crutches) about 30 Feet long, 4 Feet in the Ground, at 28 Feet distance from each other. We laid the Ridge-Pole between the two Forkillas, from each of which we had two Braces, stretched to the Corners of the House, and there rested upon smaller Forkillas, 14 Feet long, 11 Feet above, and 3 under Ground; this made the Square of the House. Between the Corner-Forkillas we set a sufficient Number of others, in Lines of an equal size, to support the Plates; from these Plates to the Ridge-Pole, we laid the longer Rafter, and from the Plates to the Braces, shorter ones. We used no Iron, but secured the Rafter to the Ridge-Pole and Plates by Wyths, of a kind of Wood much tougher and stronger than Willow. The Rafter projected out about 4 Feet over the Plates, in order that the Eaves might secure the Walls.

Manner of erecting a Factory

HAVING thus easily raised the Frame, Walls, we next began to build the Walls of Clay, which the *Negrees* tread with their Feet, and

N

there-

1733. thereby temper it so well that it will not crack. We laid the Walls a Foot and half thick, and one Foot high all round the House, and let it stand till it was hard enough to bear a second Layer, and so raised it Foot by Foot, till it was 10 Feet high, leaving one Foot distance between it and the Roof, for Air. As the Wall is of unbaked Clay, if the Plates rested upon it, it would fail, therefore we made the Walls just without the small Forkillas, and if the Wall was exposed to the Weather, it would be wash'd away, which is the reason we made the Rafter to jet out four Feet beyond the Plates, as before mentioned, that the Thatch might cover the Walls. At the same time we raised the Partition-Wall of Clay, of the same Thickness, working the Clay close up to the Doors and Window-Frames. Instead of Trowels they cut and trimmed the Clay very smooth and neat, with Knives made for that purpose.

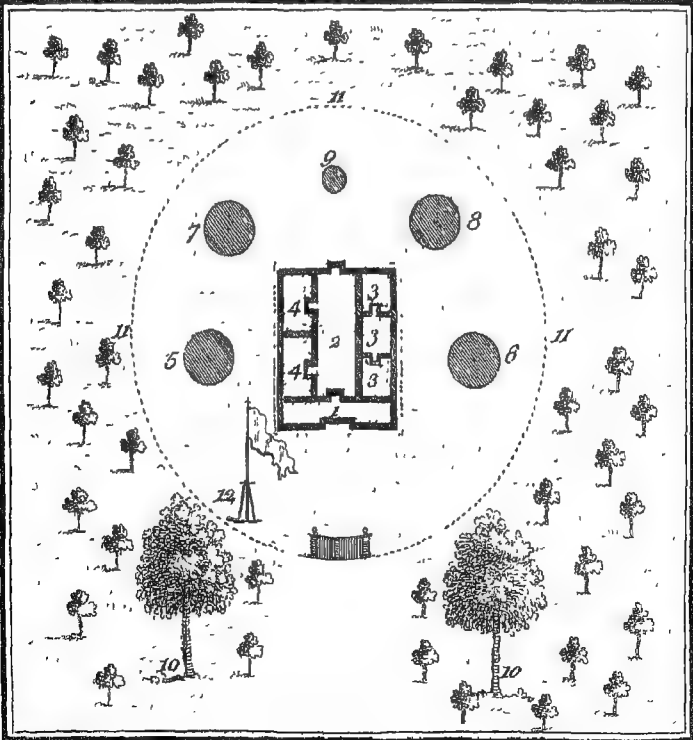
Porch
made.

We next made a Porch, by the Natives called an Alpaunter, of the same Materials, only to prevent the Rains soaking in at the joining of the Roofs, we laid hollow split Ciboia Trees for Gutters. The Natives say, they have a right to have an Alpaunter or a Porch at every Factory to be without Doors, where they might have Access and Shelter. The Walls and Roof being made, we next tied on Lines upon the Rafter instead of Lathes, upon this we thatched, not as they do in *England*, by laying the Straw upon the House, but by tying the Straw in Bundles, about the Size of a Man's Wrist, and about 3 Feet long, tying them together upon the Ground into Mats, and then spread on the Rafter,

Row

A PLAN OF *Yamyamacunda Factory*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Alpaintre</i> | 7 <i>The Kitchen</i> |
| 2. <i>The Hall</i> | 8 <i>The Servants Lodge</i> |
| 3. <i>The Store Rooms</i> | 9 <i>The Well</i> |
| 4. <i>The Apartments</i> | 10 <i>Two Bishelore Trees</i> |
| 5. <i>The Corn Houfe</i> | 11 <i>The Cirk or Fence</i> |
| 6. <i>The Salt Houfe</i> | 12 <i>The Flagg</i> |



Row above Row, lapping over like Tiles, 1733.
 and these they tie to the Cane Laths. Having covered the House, we floored it with Clay, hard rammed; we secured the Store on the Right-hand side, from Fire and Thieves, by fixing a great Number of strong Thatch-Forkillas, 3 Feet in the Ground, upon these ing new we laid Timbers like Joytts, and cross'd them with split Ciboia Trees, instead of Boards, and upon this we spread a Coat above a Foot thick, of the same tempered Clay with the House, and worked the same close up to the Walls, so that no Wood could appear through it; and therefore, tho' the Roofs should be burned, the Store-house would be out of Danger, it only baking and cracking a little of the outside of the Clay, as we have experienced, when the Factory at *Bruce* was burnt.

I have been the longer in the Describing this, because I thought it would be amusing to the Reader, to see how easily the People, whom we call Barbarous, can procure the Conveniencies of Life. Here is a House built, ^{Dimen} with a Hall 40 Foot by 13, two Lodging Rooms 20 Feet by 13, and 3 strong Store-houses, without any Iron-work, Trowells, Squares, or Carpenters Rules, and with the smallest Expence to the Company, for I did it with then Servants only, having hired no other help but the Man who laid and smooth'd the Clay. And the Inside was not only convenient and free from Vermin, but very clean, and had a cool Look, for the Clay is hard, close, smooth, and takes White wash very well.

1733
Yard for
Tillage

Without the House were two shady Bishelo Trees, and a piece of Ground, of about an Acre, which we inclosed with a Cirk made of split Cane, wove like Hurdles, 10 Feet high. Within this Fence, at proper Distances from the Factory, we built four Houses after the *Mundingo* Fashion, one for a Kitchen, one for a Salt-house, another for a Corn-house, and the other for the Company's Black Servants to lie in; the Ground between we used for a Garden, and some Part of it for Fowl, and other Stock.

in the
Fowls.

The Poultry puts me in mind of the *Guinea* Fowls, that are of a dark Colour, with white Spots, and Blue and Red about the Heads, and which are much valued in *England*. These are generally esteemed to be the tame Fowl of *Africa*, but that is a mistake, they are wild as Pheasants in *England*, only much plentier. The only tame Fowls of this Country are of the same Kind of Dunghil Breed, as those in *Europe*, and the Natives have them in vast Plenty, but Turkeys, Tame Geese or Ducks, they have none among them.

Factory of
Futataunda
broke

The *Fame* Sloop staid here a Day, and then proceeded up the River, and in about nine Days returned again, having broke up that Factory, and brought all the Company's Goods from thence, and with them, Mr. *Thomas Palmer*, the Company's Chief there. This Factory is broke on account of the ill Usage the Company and their Servants have received there, at the Hand of *Horne Badgy* King of *Timany*, of whom I have before made mention.

FOR

FOR some time past I had been very ill with an Ague and Fever, and wrote several ¹⁷⁷¹ *James* times to the Gentlemen at *James Fort*, to send some body up to relieve me, on the 8th of *January* Mr *James Forsyth*, who lately came from *England*, arrived in the *James Sloop*, in order to take upon him the Direction of this Factory, bringing with him a small Cargo, and Mr *Fullwood* for his Writer, with orders for me to come down to the Fort in case my Illness continued; I immediately delivered up the Company's Effects to Mr *Forsyth*, and on the 12th embarked in the *James Sloop* for the Fort, in order to get cure for my Illness, and to settle my Accounts.

Author's
Illness oc-
casions
him to go
to *James*
Fort.

WE stoppt at *Pendulacunda*, and took in sixty Barrels of Corn for *James Fort*, and soon after reached *Cuttejarr*, where Mr *Palmer*, in joint Commission with Capt. *Brown*, of the *James Sloop*, were trading for the Company, with the Goods brought from *Natatenda*.

ON the 19th I arrived at *Rumbo's Port*, near *Joar*, where the *French Snow* Capt. *Coffin*, a Separate Trader, was then trading, having in about a Month purchased seventy five prime Slaves, fit for *Cadix* or *Lisbon*, to one of which Places he was consigned. I staid here one Day, and on the 21st arrived at *James Fort*, and was kindly received by Governor *Hull*.

ON the 4th of *February* the Governor, as *February* he was riding from *Seaca* to *Gillys, &c*, had the The Go-
Misfortune to be thrown off his Horse, and vernor
breaks his
break Arm.

- 1734 break his Aim. Soon after arrived the Ship *Phoenix*, Capt *Plater Onley*, from *Holland*, who saluted the Fort with nine Guns, and had the same Number returned; after which he went and anchored at *Gillyfice*.

C *Coffin*,
a Separate
under,
dies, and
his People
taken by
the *Jol-*
loiffs.
ON the 18th the Company's Sloop *Adventure*, *Harry Johnson* Master, who had been up the River purchasing Corn, came down to the Fort with Advice, that Captain *Coffin* of the *Finch Snow* was dead, and that the Natives had taken his Chief Mate and Surgeon Prisoners, as they were coming on Board from the Shore where they buried him. He was immediately dispatched back again to *Joar* in his Sloop, to give all the Assistance in his Power to the Snow, and to endeavour to get the beforementioned Persons released from the *Jolloiffs*, for such they were that had detained them.

Finch
Snow
comes to
f. Fort.

The Go-
vernor
takes care
of her.

ON the 20th came up a *French* Sloop to *Albion* from *Goree*, with one Monsieur *Benoyt*, Chief for that Place, and with him two Assistants: They saluted our Fort with seven Guns, which returned the same Number; after which Monsieur *Benoyt* came to the Island, to visit his old Acquaintance Governor *Hull*; they having been in this River together ten Years ago. In the Afternoon the *Finch Snow* arrived from *Joar*, having left the Surgeon and Mate in the Hands of the *Jolloiffs*, and with no more than three White Men on Board that were not ill. She passed the *Adventure* Sloop last Night without seeing her; but Mr *Johnson* hearing that the Snow was come down, made the best of his Way after her, and arrived here in the
Even-

Evening. Mr *Hull* sent our Surgeon to look after the Sick on Board the *Finch*, and also put four *Dutchmen* on Board to look after the Vessel and Slaves. 1731.

ON the 22d we saw a Vessel coming from the Sea, which about Noon came to anchor at *Gillyfree*, being the *Suzio*, Capt. *Gordon*, a Separate Trader, in Twenty five Days from *Bristol*. She saluted the Fort with eleven Guns, which returned the same Number.

THE next Day after the Second Mate and one Sailor belonging to the *Finch* Snow died. As there was no Body to take care of the Vessel, or carry any Command aboard, our Governor with some others and myself went on Board, and had every thing put under Lock and Key, except the Slaves, of which there were Sixty six on Board, and seven Men-Slaves ashore on the Island; Mr *James Conner* was order'd to lie on Board the Ship.

THE same Evening the *Adventure* Sloop was sent up to *Joar*, to get the Surgeon and Mate of the *Finch* Snow released from the *Folloiff's*, who insisted upon being paid 20 Slaves in Goods for their Redemption; and the Reason they gave for their detaining them was, that the Captain when alive used them ill when they came to trade with him. *Folloiff's* Reasons for detaining Capt. *Coffin's* Mate and Doctor.

ON the 26th, seeing a Vessel coming from the Sea, we fired a Shot to bring her to; upon which the Captain came up, and acquainted us she was a Separate Trader, the *Thomas* Brigantine, *Henry Smith* Master, from *Liverpool*:

1734. At Noon she anchor'd at *Gillysiec*, and saluted the Fort with nine Guns, which return'd the same Number. The same Day the Boatswain of the *Finch* Snow died on Board her.

Munch. ON the 25th the Governor and myself dined with Capt. *Onley*, and the same Day came up a Separate Trader, the *Liverpool* Merchant, Capt. *Golding*, from *Liverpool*, and anchor'd at *Gillysiec*, saluting the Fort with seven Guns, which return'd the same Number.

The Au- ON the 27th, being recover'd of my late
thor sent Illness, the Company's Affairs up the River
up the Ri being ill-managed by some of their Servants,
ver on a I was sent up on a Trading Voyage in the
Trading *James* Sloop, *Nap Gray* Master, having first
Voyage. received from the Governor and Chief Merchants the following Instructions, viz.

James Fort, Mar. 27, 1734

S I R,

HIS OR-
ders.

THE present Situation of the Company's Affairs up the River obliges us to send you up, in order to enquire into the Conduct of Messieurs ——— and ———, and to remit us down a fair and impartial Account thereof; as likewise you are to report to us the State and Behaviour of the Factors and Factories of Tan-crowall, Joar, Brucoc and Yamyamacunda, provided that without Loss of Time or Trade you can call at, or do proceed so high up the River.

AT your Arrival at Joar you are duly to weigh and consider, whether it is better for you to stay there to oppose the Shipping at that Factory,

tory, as to try what can be done with them in Cuttejaar; and, if you think proper, to follow them down to Joar, and there to make Trade with your Cargo join'd to that which you will find at the Factory. 1734

WHEN you arrive at Cuttejaar, you are immediately to take an Inventory of all the Company's Effects there ashore, or on Board the Company's Sloop Fame, wheresoever you shall meet with her.

AS we are desirous that the small Cargo, on Board with you, be deliver'd with all imaginable Speed to Mr James Forsyth at Yamyanacunda; so we leave it to you, as you shall judge convenient, whether to proceed to that Port with the James Sloop, or to stay on Board the Fame, Captain Brown, till her Return, and then to dispatch her down with all the Trade, and with such Orders as you shall judge most convenient for to prevent any Disturbance.

AS the Nature of Affairs you are now sent on requires Caution and Moderation, especially relating to the Differences subsisting between Messieurs ——— and ———; so you are to acquaint the two former, that they are sent for down, that it may be known how truly they have acted, and to enquire as to the Merits of the Accusers and Accused; which Accusations are most scandalous, and tend much to the Hurt and Prejudice of the Company, even if it should prove that such Facts were not committed.

AS you have been some Years in the Company's Service here, and have acted consistent with your Duty;

1734. *Duty; so we now place such Confidence in you, that we do not in the least doubt your prudent Management, and conducting of every Concern for the Interest of the Company. In Consequence thereof we leave every Affair to be transacted, as you shall think will most conduce to the Company's Interest and Advantage. We wish you Health and Success, and are*

Your Loving Friends,

RICHARD HULL,
HUGH HAMILTON.

ABOUT Noon I embarked on Board, and having a fresh Gale, I passed by *Tancrowall* without stopping; in forty Hours I arrived at *Joar*; and having inspected the Factory, I proceeded on my Way up, and on the 1st of *April* arrived at *Tanimarcro*; where Capt. *Henry Smith*, a Separate Trader, was trading in the *Tancrowall* Sloop.

April. ON the 4th I arrived at *Brucoe*, where I found the Chief without so much as a Waste-Book for any Time these two Months past, or any Trade or Expences set down for that Time: It was not for want of Pens and Paper, but his being so addicted to Laziness, that I am afraid he will die of it in the End. I stay'd a Day or two at *Brucoe*, and then set out for *Cuttejarr*, where I arrived on the 7th at Noon, and immediately took Possession of the *Fame* Sloop and her Cargo, and put my own Cargo on Board her also; and the next Morning sent the *James* Sloop down to the Fort with Messieurs *Palmer* and *Brown*.

ON

ON the 13th I arrived at *Yamvamacunda*, and the next Day I had a Dispute with those People, whose Charge that Factory is put under, concerning a Horse belonging to the Company at this Factory, which was seized by the Alcade of *Sutamore* since my leaving that Place, he alledging that I had not paid him any thing this Twelvemonth past for keeping him at his House ; which, as he had been so base to say in my Absence, induced him to insist upon it to my Face. The Dispute lasted a long while, there being above an hundred People present. At last, having before them all disproved the Lye, I threatned, in case they would not deliver me up the Horse, and bring the Alcade to ask Pardon for telling such known Lyes, I would immediately break up the Factory, and carry down the Goods and White Men to *James Fort*, and never settle amongst them again. They were startled at my saying this, especially when they heard me bind it by swearing in their own Language ; and knowing me to be resolute, they one and all went to the Alcade, and forced him to return me the Horse, and to beg Pardon in the most humble Manner.

1754.
Author
arrives at
*Yamvama-
cunda*

Has a Pa-
laver with
the Na-
tives.

ON the 5th of *May*, having made up all Animosities here between the Company and the Natives, and having bought some Slaves, and a pretty good Quantity of Dry Goods, I weigh'd Anchor, and proceeded down towards *Cuttiejarr*, in order to make a fair *Opposition* against Messieurs *Cooper* and *Leach*, late Servants of the Company, who were settled and trading there on their own Accounts.

May.

Author
leaves
*Yamvama-
cunda.*

1734.

IN two Days I arrived at *Samy River's* Mouth, where I met the Sloop *Sea Nymph*, with Signior *Valentine Mendez*, a Black *Portuguese*, lately entred into the Company's Service, who was come to settle at *Wallia*, about fifteen Miles up the said River, having a fine Cargo of Goods, and a Parcel of special good Amber. By this Sloop I received the following Letter, *viz.*

Mr FRANCIS MOORE.

JAMES Fort, Apr. 21. 1734.

S I R,

WE received yours of the 1st Instant, and note what you say as to your Conduct at Joar Factory, which was rightly done of you. The Boy-Slave you remitted by Capt. Smith was accepted of by him, and we have credited your Account for the same. We sold all Captain Smith's Slaves for four Ounces of Gold each, one with another; and which both Parties are well pleas'd with. We have likewise received the Remains of Capt. Onley's Cargo, who sails for Maryland in two or three Days with one hundred and ten Slaves.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr ——— had such strict Orders not to entertain, converse with, correspond, or have any Dealings with Leach and Cooper, he has entertain'd the former in an extraordinary Manner, to the no small Discredit and Scandal of the Company. This, with our being informed of others of the Company's Servants acting in the same scandalous Manner, we therefore desire you to inform Mr ——— in particular,
that

that on his Peril he do not suffer either or both of ¹⁷³⁴
the said Persons Leach and Cooper to come into
the Company's Factory, or to converse, correspond,
or have any Dealings with them on any Account
whatsoever.

*WE impatiently wait the Arrival of the Fame,
that we may know the present State of the Com-
pany's Affairs with you, and other up-River
Factories. We are*

Your Loving Friends,

RICHARD HULL,
HUGH HAMILTON.

I MADE the best of my Way to Cuttejarr; Comes
where, as soon as I arrived, I employ'd our down to
Black Servants to make Huts, in order to live trade at
in, and to put the Company's Goods; for the Cuttejarr.
Merchants do not by any means care to trade
aboard a Sloop or Ship. The Day after I ar-
rived, I sent a Messenger away to James Fort
with the following Letter, viz.

Cuttejarr Port, May 10. 1734.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS comes by one of my [†] Butlers, and serves Author's
to acquaint you, that my last was of the Letter to
8th ult. by Capt. Brown, soon after which I James
proceeded up to Yamyamacunda, where I had a Fort.
great Palaver with the People of Sutamore
about the Company's Horse, which I have at
length made the Alcade deliver up to me, but not
without much ado, and even making a Show of
breaking the Factory; since which some of them
have

[†] Hued Servants.

1734. have been so very insolent as to offer to detain me from going aboard my Sloop, unless I complied with their exorbitant Demands, which I resented very much, and went with Mr Forsyth to the Duke of the Country about it, where the Aggressors shewed the utmost Concern for what they had done, and promised to stand by the Company to their utmost, and neither use their Servants ill themselves, nor suffer any others to do it. On which I told them, that if in case they used the Factory ill when I was gone, you would upon the least Notice thereof from Mr Forsyth immediately order it to be broke, which they are very sensible will be no small Loss to them, and therefore I am of Opinion that it is now settled on a very good Foundation,

AS for Mr Forsyth, he goes on very well, has six Slaves by him, and is very well beloved by the Natives, he tells me that he has lost a great deal of Trade for want of Goods, by which means the Factory has in a great measure lost its Credit; but by its being well supplied for the future, it may be retrieved: And as for Salt, it ought never to be without a large Quantity, by which means the Merchants may be induced to come there, and the Trade of Antonio Vols's Canoes less'n'd, whereas they now carry all before them, by being well supplied with that precious Commodity.

I must now acquaint you, that I have had some Messengers from the King and Great Men of Woolley, to desire me to let you know, that as Hume Badgy is now dead, there is no Body that will in the least molest the Company's Servants or Trade there, and therefore they beg you will send up a Sloop to trade, either
at

at Fatatenda or Nackway, where they do assure you they shall be kindly used. They would fain have had me gone up thither; but not having Salt enough, nor Orders sufficient, I thought proper to decline it; but in my Opinion it will be a good Voyage, and much better than staying at Cuttejarr, so near to Valentine Mendez, who has got so large a Cargo, and so much better than mine in every respect. I have not to add, but that I remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

ON the 17th of May, the *Adventure* Sloop, *Harry Johnson* Master, arrived with a Cargo of Salt for me, and another for Mr *Forryth*, Factor at *Yamyamacunda*; he stay'd here till he had deliver'd mine ashore, and then proceeded up the River.

ON the 25th, the *Sea Nymph* Sloop arrived here on her Way down from *Yamyamacunda* and *Wallia*, with Slaves and Dry Goods for Account of the Company. He had between this Place and *Yamyamacunda* been attacked and robbed by a great Number of the Natives, who had been got up together at the Persuasion of a Black Fellow late in the Company's Service at *James Fort*, who told them that the Governor refused to pay him his Wages; and therefore they went and took out of the said Sloop one fine Boy-Slave, and several other things of Value, such as Guns, Pistols,

1734. Pistols, &c These are the Reasons given by the Master of the Sloop; but I find that the real Cause of this Robbery is owing to one of the Sloop's Black Servants being used ill when last up the River.

Natives
Custom of
proving
Theft.

You must know, that the Natives do sometimes, to prove Theft, dip their Hands in boiling Water; if the Person is not guilty, they say the Water will not scald him, but if he is guilty, then it will. Mr — being a great Admirer of the Natives and their Customs, did one Day, upon his having lost a Gun out of his Cabin, challenge his Sloop's Company, which consisted of three or four Black Men, and one White Man besides himself: Upon denying it, he forced the Black Fellows to have recourse to Scalding their Hands; by which means they all scalded themselves much; but one of them, being more tender-finger'd than the rest, scalded his Hand miserably. A Day or two after they came to understand that the Captain had found his Gun (himself having mislaid it); upon which one of the Men quitted the Company's Service, and went home to *Samy* to his Friends, and complained to the Alcade and the rest of his Town's People, who one and all joyned in demanding Satisfaction, and therefore hearing of his being at *Fendalacunda*, took the Opportunity to fall upon him, and take away the things beforementioned. In the Evening I receiv'd from *James Fort*, the following Letter by the Return of a Messenger, which I had sent down from hence the 10th Instant.

Mr

Mr FRA. MOORE.

1734.

JAMES Fort, May 17. 1734.

S I R,

YOURS by your Land-Messenger under the 10th we received yesterday, and observe the Contents relating to the Situation of Affairs at *Yamyamacunda*, and the manner you brought about to a good Conclusion, which is very agreeable to us. As to your Sloop being so much out of Repair, you may take either of the Sloops up the River; and as to your Opinion as to *Nack-way* or *Fatatenda*, we can't yet venture the Company's Effects till the Country is a little better settled, and which perhaps may be after the Rains, and therefore we the rather desire you to give them Hopes that we shall again settle a Factory at *Fatatenda*, after the Rains are over, provided they give us a Specimen of their good Will for the Company, by their Care of preserving their House there. As you complain of want of Trade where you are, we think it more prudent for you to go to *Joar*, as your Instructions mention, than to make a Progress higher up, first taking care to leave your — at *Brucoe* or *Yanimarew*, to purchase Corn with.

We are not a little surprized to hear from *Yanimarew*, that the Shipping are trading there for Slaves with the Merchants, and that others are gone down to *Cower*, and that you should neither advise us of their passing you, or what Number, or even of

O

your

1734. ‘ your attempting to trade with them. This
 ‘ is such a Disappointment and Omission, we
 ‘ did not in the least expect from Mr *Moore*,
 ‘ and is wondred at the more, because you are
 ‘ tied up to no Price. The Salt sent up by
 ‘ Capt. *Johnson* to yourself and Mr *Forsyth*,
 ‘ we hope came timely to hand. On the 15th
 ‘ came in here the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Carter*,
 ‘ from *Guernsey*, but last from the *Canaries* ;
 ‘ but as he is but ill afforted, designs chiefly
 ‘ for Dry Goods. We desire you to order
 ‘ Messieurs *Forsyth* and *Ellis* to send down their
 ‘ Books to the End of *April* ; and whereas
 ‘ we are inform’d you have given Mr *Ellis*
 ‘ Orders not to trade (which is unknown to us,
 ‘ if it is so) you are to send Orders to him
 ‘ to trade, and buy what comes to the Facto-
 ‘ ry. Mr *Oglethorpe* is arrived in *England*. We
 ‘ are, wishing you Health and Success,

Your Loving Friends,

RICH. HULL,
 H. HAMILTON.

THE next Day, being the 26th of *May*,
 by the *Sea Nymph* Sloop I sent the following
 Letter to the Gentlemen below.

CUTTEJARR Port, May 26. 1734.

Gentlemen,

Author’s
 Answer.

‘ YOURS of the 17th came to hand last
 ‘ Night ; in answer to which I must
 ‘ in the first Place acquaint you, that Mr
 ‘ *Gray* has repaired the Sloop in such a man-
 ‘ ner that she does not make any Water.

‘ I OBSERVE what you say concerning *Joar* 1734.
 ‘ Factory, which in my Opinion will be do-
 ‘ ing nothing at all, having but an ill Assort-
 ‘ ment, and there being so many Ships at
 ‘ *Tanimarew* with fine Cargoes. I have cer-
 ‘ tain Advice, that two Vessels (*viz.* a Fri-
 ‘ gate and a Sloop) are coming up here from
 ‘ *Tanimarew*, and am therefore going to visit
 ‘ the King at *Dubocunda*, and Slattee of *Le-*
 ‘ *main*; but have first sent this to acquaint
 ‘ you with it, and to know how I shall pro-
 ‘ ceed, and to have your positive Orders whe-
 ‘ ther to stay here, proceed higher up, or come
 ‘ down to the Fort; I being unwilling to go
 ‘ to *Joar* with half a Cargo.

‘ I OBSERVE what you say concerning my
 ‘ not advising you of the Merchants passing
 ‘ down; in answer to which I must acquaint
 ‘ you, that they went on the Back Part of this
 ‘ Kingdom, and did not come within two
 ‘ Days Journey of this Place, neither did the
 ‘ People here know any thing of them till
 ‘ they had passed. And therefore, tho’ it was
 ‘ a Disappointment to you, yet it was no O-
 ‘ mission in me, for I heard nothing of it till
 ‘ after my last Letter was sent away; tho’ if I
 ‘ had, it would have signified nothing, for
 ‘ they were resolved to go down, and on no
 ‘ account to come near *Samy*.

‘ SINCE my last there have several small
 ‘ Coffies of Slaves come to *Samy* with Alcade
 ‘ *Dansa*, but most of them are resolved to pass
 ‘ down; however I have been there, and am
 ‘ in hopes of purchasing some in three or four
 ‘ Days, tho’ this same Slattee *Dansa* is a very
 O 2 ‘ odd

1734. ‘ odd Sort of a Fellow, and never yet traded
 ‘ higher than *foar*.

‘ I OBSERVE what you say about the Peo-
 ‘ ple of *Woolley*, and shall take care to acquaint
 ‘ them of it. In the mean time shall order
 ‘ Mess. *Forfytb* and *Ellis* to send down their
 ‘ Books. As to my giving Mr *Ellis* Orders
 ‘ not to make Trade, it is most false and
 ‘ scandalous; nor do I think you can believe
 ‘ me guilty of such a Folly. However I have
 ‘ now wrote to him about it.

‘ I HAVE herewith remitted you Sundries,
 ‘ amounting to ———; Invoice and Costs
 ‘ which are here inclosed.

‘ I AM sorry to find that ——— has met
 ‘ with such ill Usage from the People of *Samy*,
 ‘ and must needs own I do not believe it
 ‘ can proceed only from the not paying the
 ‘ Butler, but that some other Cause must be
 ‘ assigned for it; however, let it be how it
 ‘ will, they had the Impudence to seize me
 ‘ and my Horfe, as I was going by the Town
 ‘ to meet the Merchants; and having demand-
 ‘ ed their Reasons for it, they told me it was
 ‘ because I did not come to see the Slattee;
 ‘ upon which I excused myself, and then they
 ‘ let me go, having first stole my Cap and
 ‘ Handkerchief.

‘ WHEN I met ——— at *Samy* River’s
 ‘ Mouth, I gave him two Guns to buy Corn
 ‘ for me: Now as the People of *Samy* have
 ‘ forced them away from him, as being the
 Com-

‘ Company’s, I desire you’ll please to give me 1734
 ‘ Credit for the said Guns.

‘ ONE of the Slaves I have now remitted
 ‘ has five or six Teeth wanting, and therefore
 ‘ I made them abate the same Number of Bars
 ‘ in the Price, as you will see by the Invoice.
 ‘ I am surprized to find that Sig. *Valentine*
 ‘ *Mendez* has not remitted you so many Slaves
 ‘ as I have, and the more, because his Cargo
 ‘ is so much larger and better than mine, you
 ‘ having sent him up a Parcel of Amber,
 ‘ when I at the same time daily lose Trade
 ‘ for want of that Commodity. However,
 ‘ I can only say, that I will do my best En-
 ‘ deavours for the Company’s Interest, and
 ‘ make what Trade I possibly can. Having
 ‘ not to add, but to wish you Health, I
 ‘ remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

ON the 11th of *June* Captain *Brown* ar- *June.*
 rived here in the *James* Sloop, on his Way
 to *Tamyamacunda* with Goods. He staid
 here a little while, and then proceeded on
 his Way up the River. By him I received
 the following Letter from the Gentlemen at
James Fort.

TRAVELS into the
Mr FRANCIS MOORE,

JAMES Fort, June 1. 1734.

S I R,

Letter to
the Au-
thor.

‘ A T Capt. Brown’s Return from *Tamy-*
‘ *amacunda* we desire you to deliver
‘ him up the *Fame*, and send down Mr *Gray*
‘ in the *James* Sloop, with Orders to take in
‘ all the Trade and Corn for the Fort that is
‘ at *Brucoe*, *Yanimarew* and *Joar*, and to make
‘ the best of his Way down. Give our Ser-
‘ vice to Sig. *Valentine*, and desire him to pur-
‘ chase all the *Leafas* he possibly can, and
‘ the Bandy-Cloths, and a good Quantity of
‘ *Sope*, which we are in much want of.

‘ W E observe the Contents of yours of the
‘ 26th ult. and all we can say in regard for
‘ your making Trade is, that as you are at so
‘ great a Distance, and can by keeping a good
‘ Correspondence be a better Judge than we
‘ possibly can; and therefore as you are not
‘ tied up to a Price, and can move for the
‘ Advantage of picking up Trade, you are
‘ the best Judge how to order your Affairs.
‘ And as to your designed Visit to *Dubounda*
‘ and *Lemam*, we cannot comply with it, if
‘ designed to interrupt the Private Traders;
‘ because, as Matters now stand, they are al-
‘ lowed by the Government to have the same
‘ Right to trade as the Company.

‘ W E are pleased that what we censured
‘ you for want of a due Correspondence was
‘ no Omission, and that the Report of your
‘ Orders

‘ Orders that Mr *Ellis* should not make Trade
‘ was false, and which indeed we could not
‘ believe was Fact. 1734.

‘ As we are assured of Mr ——— Inca-
‘ pacity; we shall in about a Month’s time
‘ relieve him; and we wish, if you can con-
‘ veniently go down, to take a View of Af-
‘ fairs there, if the Merchants Trade is not
‘ expected, and that you leave a little Assort-
‘ ment with Mr *Gray*, to buy what *Mundingo*
‘ Trade may offer in the little Time you are
‘ absent from the Sloop.

‘ We have agreed with Captain *Nash* and
‘ Captain *Ball* for both their Cargoes, and
‘ for their Sloop to make a second Tryal at
‘ *Portodally*; where, with Mr *Conner*, they
‘ were dispatched yesterday. As we on that
‘ and other Accounts want a good many Slaves,
‘ we desire you to exert yourself, and not stand
‘ out for a Price. As to *Leach* and *Cooper*,
‘ we desire you to give them no manner of
‘ Countenance, by keeping them Company, or
‘ other ways assisting them. We are

Your Loving Friends,

RICH. HULL,

H. HAMILTON.

ON the 1st of *July* Captain *Brown* came *July.*
down hither from *Yamyamacunda*; at which *Author*
time I put him in Possession of the *Fame* Sloop, *sends a*
according to my Orders, and then dispatched *Sloop to*
the *James* Sloop with Mr *Gray* away to *James*
Fort with *Slaves.*

1734. Fort, with Slaves and Dry Goods. By the same Conveyance, Messieurs *Leach* and *Cooper* not being able to trade against me, and seeing their Error in leaving the Company's Service, they wrote a very handsome submissive Letter to Mr *Hull* our Governor, to desire he would take them into the Company's Service again; which if he would do, they would immediately leave off trading, and break up House-keeping, and take their Passage down along with me to *James Fort*. The Letter I sent was as follows, viz.

Cuttejarr Port, July 1. 1734.

Gentlemen,

Author's
Letter.

‘ THIS comes by the *James Sloop*, *Nap*
 ‘ *Gray* Master, (who, according to
 ‘ your Order, has deliver'd up the *Fame* to
 ‘ *C. Brown*) and serves to acquaint you, that
 ‘ you will herewith receive twenty Slaves, as
 ‘ likewise some Elephants Teeth and Gold,
 ‘ Invoice and Costs of which are inclosed,
 ‘ amounting to ———, by which means I am
 ‘ very much dissorted; therefore if you think
 ‘ proper to continue me here all the Rains,
 ‘ I desire you would send me a Supply; for
 ‘ if I have Goods, I don't doubt making good
 ‘ Trade. By reason of my Trade, I could
 ‘ not go down to *Brucoe* as you propos'd; but
 ‘ the inclosed will let you into the Knowledge
 ‘ of the Situation of that Factory. I hear of
 ‘ a great Coflee of Slaves now on the Road
 ‘ under the Conduct of Slattee *Sanyconta Ma-*
 ‘ *debaugh*. If it is true that he is coming, I
 ‘ shall heartily wish for *Valentine Mendez's*
 ‘ Cargo, who I am sure will make you stay
 ‘ a

‘ a long time before he remits you what he
 ‘ is indebted to you for that fine Cargo which 1734.
 ‘ you have supplied him with, and which he
 ‘ intends to keep by him till Slaves are cheap.
 ‡ I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

ON the 13th, a Messenger brought me an Answer to the foregoing Letter from the Fort, wherein they desired me to come down, and bring with me Messrs *Leach* and *Cooper*; as for the Remainder of my Cargo, they order'd me to leave it at *Joar* and *Brucoe*. The next Morning I weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd down, having with me Messrs *Leach* and *Cooper*. At Night I arrived at *Brucoe*, left some Goods, and the next Day left that Port, and in two Days arrived at *Joar*, where lay the *Barrab* Sloop, Capt. *Nash*, and the *Bumper* Sloop, Capt. *Ball*, trading with some Merchants for Slaves. The *Bumper* Capt. *Nash* had hired, to carry Slaves on Freight to the *West Indies*. Here I stay'd a Day or two, and having supply'd Mr *Brook Gill* at *Joar* Factory with some Goods, I weighed and proceeded down to *James Fort*, where I arrived on the 24th, and found the Governor gone down to the Mouth of the River *Gambia*, to visit the Captains of his Majesty's Ships the *Antelope* and the *Diamond*, where he stay'd four or five Days, and in his Return back had like to have been lost in a violent Tornado.

1734.
August.

ON the 7th of *August* died Mr *Shuckforth*, a Writer, who had been in this Country about eight Months, and was buried in the Evening at *Gillyfree*. About Six o' Clock we saw a Vessel coming up the River; about Midnight she sent up her Boat to tell the Governor that she was the Company's Snow *Dolphin*, Capt. *Thomas Freeman*, from *London*.

Compa-
ny's Snow
Dolphin
arrives
with Pas-
sengers;
and
J. B. So-
lomon from
England.

Account
of *J. B.*
Solomon.

THE next Day about Noon came up the *Dolphin* Snow, which saluted the Fort with nine Guns, and had the same Number returned; after which came on Shore the Captain, four Writers, one Apprentice to the Company, and one Black Man, by Name *Job Ben Solomon*, a *Pholey* of *Bundo* in *Foota*, who in the Year 1731, as he was travelling in *Jagra*, and driving his Herds of Cattle across the Countries, was robbed and carried to *Joar*, where he was sold to Captain *Pyke*, Commander of the Ship *Arabella*, who was then trading there. By him he was carried to *Maryland*, and sold to a Planter, with whom *Job* lived about a Twelvemonth without being once beat by his Master; at the End of which time he had the good Fortune to have a Letter of his own writing in the *Arabic* Tongue convey'd to *England*. This Letter coming to the Hand of Mr *Oglethorpe*, he sent the same to *Oxford* to be translated; which, when done, gave him so much Satisfaction, and so good an Opinion of the Man, that he directly order'd him to be bought from his Master, he soon after setting out for *Georgia*. Before he returned from thence, *Job* came to *England*; where being brought to the Acquaintance of the Learned Sir *Hans Sloane*, he was by him found a perfect Master

Master of the *Arabic* Tongue, by translating several Manuscripts and Inscriptions upon Medals: He was by him recommended to his Grace the Duke of *Montague*, who being pleased with the Sweetness of Humour, and Mildness of Temper, as well as Genius and Capacity of the Man, introduced him to Court, where he was graciously received by the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility, from whom he received distinguishing Marks of Favour. After he had continued in *England* about fourteen Months, he wanted much to return to his Native Country, which is *Bundo*, (a Place about a Week's Travel over Land from the Royal *African* Company's Factory at *Joar*, on the River *Gambia*) of which Place his Father was High-Priest, and to whom he sent Letters from *England*. Upon his setting out from *England* he received a good many noble Presents from her most Gracious Majesty Queen *Caroline*, his Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, his Grace the Duke of *Montague*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, several Ladies of Quality, Mr *Holden*, and the Royal *African* Company, who have order'd their Agents to show him the greatest Respect.

ON the 12th came up a *French* Sloop from *Goree* to *Albreda*, who with the Leave of our Governor proceeded up the River to cut Mangroves, in order to rebuild some Part of their Factory at *Albreda*.

ON the 23d I set out in the *Fame* Sloop with a pretty good Cargo, to take upon me the Direction of the Company's chief Factory of *Joar*, having first received the following Orders, viz.

Author appointed
Factor at
Joar.

Mr

TRAVELS into the

Mr FRA. MOORE.

JAMES Fort, Aug. 22. 1734.

S I R,

His Or-
ders.

THE good Opinion we have of your Integrity and Zeal to serve the Company, induces us to appoint you their Chief Factor at the Company's Settlement at Joar, now under the Direction of Mr Brooke Gill. And as the Commissions, Salary, and Allowance of Diet, is much augmented of late by the Company at that Factory, purposely to promote and encourage an honest and reputable Conduct, in regard to the high Trust reposed in you by them; so we promise ourselves that you will so far be a Friend to yourself and your own Reputation, as to do the Company the strictest Justice, agreeable to your most solemn Engagement you have voluntarily obliged yourself to perform. At your Arrival at Joar you are to deliver to Mr Brooke Gill our Orders for him to resign up the Company's Factory and all their Effects into your Custody, which you are immediately to inventory, and give him two proper Discharges for the Particulars and Amount thereof: One of which Mr Gill and you are to send to us per first Opportunity.

AS you have been for some Years past conversant in Business at Out-Factories, so we shall now only repeat, that you stick to such Orders as have been formerly given you.

BY this Conveyance comes one Black Free Man, by Name Job Ben Solomon; whom you
are

are to use with the greatest Respect, and all the Civility you possibly can. We are 1734.

Your Loving Friends,

RICH. HULL,
H. HAMILTON.

JOB Ben Solomon having a Mind to go up to Cowwer to talk with some of his Countrymen, went along with me. In the Evening we weighed Anchor, saluting the Fort with five Guns, which return'd the same Number. Job goes with the Author up to Fear.

ON the 26th we arrived at the Creek of Damasensa, and having some old Acquaintances at the Town of Damasensa, Job and I went up in the Yawl; in the Way, going up a very narrow Place for about half a Mile, we saw several Monkeys of a beautiful Blue and Red, which the Natives tell me never set their Feet on the Ground, but live entirely amongst the Trees, leaping from one to another at so great Distances, as any one, were they not so feeble, would think improbable. Passages on the Voyage.

IN the Evening, as my Friend Job and I were sitting under a great Tree at Damasensa, there came by us six or seven of the very People who robb'd and made a Slave of Job, about thirty Miles from hence, about three Years ago; Job, tho' a very even-temper'd Man at other times, could not contain himself when he saw them, but fell into a most terrible Passion, and was for killing them with his broad Sword and Pistols, which he always took Job sees the King's People who made a Slave of him. His Behaviour thereupon.

1734. took care to have about him. I had much ado to dissuade him from falling upon the six Men ; but at last, by representing to him the ill Consequences that would infallibly attend such a rash Action, and the Impossibility of mine or his own escaping alive, if he should attempt it, I made him lay aside the Thoughts of it, and persuaded him to sit down and pretend not to know them, but ask them Questions about himself ; which he accordingly did, and they answer'd nothing but the Truth. At last he ask'd them how the King their Master did ; they told him he was dead, and by further Enquiry we found, that amongst the Goods for which he sold *Job* to Captain *Pyke* there was a Pistol, which the King used commonly to wear slung about his Neck with a String ; and as they never carry Arms without being loaded, one Day this accidentally went off, and the Balls lodging in his Throat, he died presently. At the Closing of this Story *Job* was so very much transported, that he immediately fell on his Knees, and returned Thanks to *Mahomet* for making this Man die by the very Goods for which he sold him into Slavery ; and then turning to me, he said, ' Mr *Moore*, you see now God Almighty was ' displeas'd at this Man's making me a Slave, ' and therefore made him die by the very Pistol for which he sold me ; yet I ought to ' forgive him, *says he*, because had I not been ' sold, I should neither have known any thing ' of the *English* Tongue, nor have had any of ' the fine, useful and valuable Things I now ' carry over, nor have known that in the ' World there is such a Place as *England*, nor ' such noble, good and generous People as
 ' Queen

Account
of the
King's
Death
who sold
Job.

' Queen Caroline, Prince William, the Duke 1731.
' of Montague, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr August.
' Holden, Mr Ogletborpe, and the Royal Afri-
' can Company.

ON the 1st of September we arrived at Joar, September.
the Freshes being very strong against us. I The Au-
immediately took an Inventory of the Com- thor ar-
pany's Effects, and gave Receipts to Mr rives at
Gill for the same. After which we unloaded Joar.
the Sloop, and then I sent her up to Yamma-
rew for a Load of Corn for James Fort, where
she stayed till the 25th, and then came back
to Joar, during which time I made some
Trade with the Merchants, though at a pretty
high Price.

ON Job's first Arrival here, he desired I Job's Cha-
would send a Messenger up to his own Coun- racter and
try to acquaint his Friends of his Arrival. I Proceed-
spoke to one of the Blacks which we usually ings.
employ upon those Occasions, to procure me
a Messenger, who brought to me a Pholey,
who knew the High Priest his Father, and
Job himself, and exprefs'd great Joy at seeing
him in safety returned from Slavery, he being
the only Man (except one) that was ever
known to come back to this Country, after
having been once carried a Slave out of it by
White Men. Job gave him the Message him-
self, and desired his Father should not come
down to him, for it was too far for him to
travel; and that it was fit for the Young to
go to the Old, and not for the Old to come
to the Young. He also sent some Presents by
him to his Wives, and desired him to bring
his little one, which was his best beloved,
down

1734.
September. down to him. After the Messenger was gone; *Job* went frequently along with me to *Cower*, and several other Places about the Country; he spoke always very handsome of the *English*, and what he said, took away a great deal of the Horror of the *Pholeys* for the State of Slavery amongst the *English*; for they before generally imagined, that all who were sold for Slaves, were generally either eaten or murdered, since none ever returned. His Description of the *English* gave them also a great notion of the Power of *England*, and a Veneration for those who traded amongst them. He sold some of the Presents he brought with him from *England* for Trading-Goods, with which he bought a Woman-Slave and two Horses, which were very useful to him there, and which he designed to carry with him to *Bundo*, whenever he should set out thither. He used to give his Country People a good deal of Writing-Paper, which is a very useful Commodity amongst them, and of which the Company had presented him with several Reams. He used to pray frequently, and behaved himself with great Mildness and Affability to all, so that he was very popular and well-beloved. The Messenger not being thought to return soon, *Job* desired to go down to *James Fort* to take care of his Goods, I promising to send him word when the Messenger came back, and also to send some other Messengers, for fear the first should miscarry.

ON the 26th I sent down the *Fame* Sloop to *James Fort*, and *Job* going along with her, I gave

I gave the Master Orders to shew him all the Respect he could. 1734.
September.

ON the 30th in the Evening *George Lason* came up to the Factory in his Canoa, having left his Sloop below *Elephants* Island, being not able to proceed higher by reason of the Freshes, which are so strong that a Canoa can hardly row against them; he had brought some Rum, Silver and Gunpowder.

THIS is the rainy Season, in which it is very difficult to send Goods to upper Factories; no Slaves come down, and therefore it is the time for collecting dry Goods up the River. The increasing the Quantities of dry Goods, the Company have continually been recommending to their Servants. I had always the utmost Regard to all their Orders, and therefore applied myself to enquire after any new kind of Goods that could be had, particularly Gum; this being recommended to me by *Charles Hayes Esq;* (who, since he has been in the Direction, hath with unwearied Diligence taken all Methods to open new Trades in *Africa*). The same having been repeated to me by *Mr Hull*, I sent the latter a Sample from *Brucoe* (as I mentioned before) which proved *Gum-Dragon*. I strove to get more of that Kind, but it being a new thing, the Natives could not be prevailed upon to follow it, so as to bring in any Quantities, for they would bring in to me all kinds of Gum, ten or twelve Pounds at a time; which I picked and did not find, perhaps, above two Pounds of *Gum-Dragon* in that Quantity; the rest was like *Gum-Senegal*, but not so good.

1734.
September.
An Ac-
count of
the Gum-
Dragon.

Gum-Dragon comes out of a Tree called *Pan de Sangue*, which has a very rough Bark; upon wounding of it, it sweats out in Drops like Blood, which joining together, and being dried by the Sun, congeals into Lumps; I have had some as large as Pullets Eggs. One *Junco Sunco*, a *Jollonff* of *Xanimarew*, a stirring Man, having heard that I enquired much after Gum, sent me down a Sample of about a Pound of very fine white Gum, which proved to be *Gum-Arabic*. I believe in all, I sent at different times about a Ton of Gum, from the Factories I was at, to *James Fort*. I began now to hope, that the Gum-Trade might be enlarged and made considerable, since *Job's Country*, which is called *Foota*, lay on the Edge of the Forest, and was but four Days Journey from *Fatatenda*, and by his bringing that People into a good Opinion of the *English*, they might be prevailed upon to trade with us, and bring Quantities of that Commodity to *Fatatenda*, from whence it might be carried by Water with small Charge to the Fort. And this might not be only the making of the Factors employed in it, but also of great service to the Royal *African Company*, and to the Nation itself; since there is a great deal of *Gum-Senegal* imported in a Year to *England*, and almost all of it bought of the *French*, who make a very profitable Trade of it, as appears by Father *Lebat's* new Account of *Africa*, printed in 1728. wherein he says,

“THAT Country, quite bad as it is, and those Roads so dangerous for Shipping, are nevertheless eagerly search'd out by the *French, English, Dutch and Portuguese*. They all strive to settle there, because they are the only

only Places where a Trade for Gum can be had, by those who are not Masters of the *Senegal* River. A Trade that seems a light Matter in itself, but is, in effect, very considerable; whether we regard the Price the *Moors* sell the Gum for, which is very moderate; or the Price it yields, out of *Africa*, which is very advantageous; or, lastly, the Quantity of *European* Merchandise it takes off ready wrought, the Vent of which makes Manufactures, spread, Money circulate, and so finds Work for abundance of Hands, which is the main End of Commerce.

No wonder, therefore, that the most experienc'd of *European* Merchants have used all Endeavours to hit into this Branch of Traffick, because the *French* being sole Masters of the * *Niger*, on which those other Ports, where a Trade for Gum may be had, are situated, they find themselves obliged to take it as it passes thro' their Hands, since the Time there has been no free Trade at *Arguin* or *Portendic*. This is the true Motive that has put them on so great Expence to settle and secure a Factory at *Arguin*, and when they were driven from thence, to endeavour an Establishment among the *Moors* at *Portendic*. This was, in effect, their only Way to come in for Sharrers with the *French* in this Commerce; in pursuit of which they found means at length to engross it wholly to themselves, by raising the Gum to an excessive Rate, and making Bargains to their Loss, in order to engage the three Nations of the *Moors* to bring their entire Harvests to their Market.

* *Senegal*.

1734.
Two
Gum-
Harvests.

THEY make two yearly Gatherings of the Gum. The first in the Month of *December*, which is the most plentiful; and they pretend the Balls are larger, cleaner and dryer, which are all the good Qualities to be wish'd in Gum. The second Gathering is in *March*; this is the least, and they are convinc'd by long Experience that the Gum of this Gathering is more squeezy, droffy, and not so clear.

Measures
instead of
Weights
for Gum.

THEY don't weigh the Gum, but put it in a Cubic Measure, call'd a *Quantar* or *Quintal*, of a Size agreed upon with the *Moors*, the Capacity of which the *Europeans* take care to augment, when Occasion offers.

THAT which the *Dutch* made use of, when they were Masters of *Arguin*, held 220 Pounds *Paris* Weight.

Price of a
Quintal of
Gum of
220 lb.
French
Weight.

IT cost them a single Piece of Eight, worth three Livres each.

Or, a Dozen of Padlocks.

Or, two Ounces of Coral.

Or, four Satalas, or Copper Basons.

Or, half an Ell of fine Woollen Cloth.

Or, three quarters of an Ell of ordinary Cloth.

Or, three Bars of flat Iron:

Or, three Ells of Bays.

Or, six Ells and three quarters of bastas Linnen, *i. e.* blue Cutlin.

Or, six Ells of Silefias.

Note, The Ells are *Dutch* Measure, which is about half an Ell *French*, " Thus far *Lebat*.

ON the 16th we were alarm'd with an Account of a War breaking out among the Natives, and that *Joar* was like to be made the Seat of it. The Boomey of *Cajamore*, a Country of *Barsally*, about a Day's Journey from *Joar*, and the Boomey of *Cajawan*, another District in his Neighbourhood, came to me, out of Friendship to the Company, being my old Acquaintances, to let me know that Boomey *Haman Seaca*, Brother to the King of *Barsally*, who was in Arms against the said King, was assisted by some of the People of *Tany* and *Yamina*, and had made all Preparations for a War, and would certainly invade this Part of *Barsally* very soon. They therefore inform'd me of it, that I might acquaint the Governor therewith, in order to take Measures for the securing the Company's Effects. As soon as they were gone, I wrote advice of it to the Chiefs at *James Fort*.

1734.
October.

THE *Jolloiffs* in general are Men given to Arms, and have several Customs for keeping up their natural Fierceness and Hardiness. No *Jolloiff*, except the King and his Family, are allow'd to lye under Tendres (which are Cloths to keep off Flies and Musquetoës) upon Pain of Slavery, if the King comes to know of it. The like Punishment also attends those who presume to sit upon the same Mat with those of the Royal Family, unless first ask'd, or order'd so to do.

Some *Jolloiff* Laws or Severities.

THE Royal Family has a Name, which is *Njay*: They command absolutely, and the Reverence paid to all that Family is very great, insomuch that others touch the Ground with

Some Account of the Royal Family.

1734. their Faces when they come into their Presence; yet do they live in great Equality with their Soldiers. The King gives amongst his Soldiers all that he can plunder, taking but just what he wants to himself. This forces him to continual War; for so soon as he has wasted what he has got, either by taking an Enemy's Town, or one of his own, (as I have before mention'd) he must lay out for some new Prize to give it to his Men. They for want of Spoils sometimes change their King.

An Ac.
count of
B Haman
Seaca.

His Drefs.

Horse and
Furniture.

BOOMEY *Haman Seaca* is one of the Family of the 'Njays, of a middle Stature, genteel and strongly made, active, and of a good Countenance, his Teeth white, his Skin the very blackest, his Nose high, and his Lips thin, so that his Features were like an *European*, as most of the *Jalloufs* are. He was cloath'd in a white Cotton Vest with open Sleeves, and Breeches which came to his Knees, of the same. His Legs and Arms were bare, on his Head he had a small white Cotton Cap, and Gold Rings in his Ears. He rode upon a beautiful Milk-white Horse, 16 Hands high, with a long Mane, and a Tail which swept the Ground. His Bridle was of a bright Red-Leather, plated with Silver, after the *Moorsish* Manner; his Saddle was of the same, with a high Pommel, and rising behind. The Breast-Plate was of Red-Leather plaited with Silver, but they use no Cruppers. His Stirrups were short, and as large and as long as his Feet, so as to stand firm and easy. Upon these he would raise himself quite upright, stand steady at full speed, and shoot a Gun or dart a Lance as well as if upon the Ground. He always carried

carried a Lance or Half-Pike in his Hand about 12 Foot long, which he held upright, resting the lower End upon his Stirrup, between his Toes ; but when he curvetted his Horse, imitating Action, he brandish'd his Lance high over his Head. I have seen him do Wonders upon this Horse, sometimes making him advance 40 or 50 Yards together on his two hinder Feet, without touching the Ground with his fore ones, sometimes curvetting round a Ring, and then straining him so low with his Belly to the Ground as to carry him under the *Mundingo* Penthouses, which are not above four Foot high. Howsoever incredible this may appear to the Reader, I can appeal to numbers of Witnesses for its Truth.

THIS Boomey *Haman Seaca* was King of *Barsally* seven Years : For what Reason, or how he came to lose the Kingdom, I cannot tell ; but a younger Man of about 25 Years of Age, who calls him Brother, is the present King, who visited our Factory at *Joar* twice in the Year 1731, as I have said before. *Haman Seaca* was then along with him, also another Brother younger than him, and a Third younger than him, call'd *Loyt Eminga*. The King has a Sister who is also absolute, and she and the Brothers have Soldiers of their own, who obey their Commands with the greatest Punctuality, were it even against the King. This King's Sister lives about 20 Miles from *Joar*. She once sent five Men and six Horses to carry me to pay her a Visit : When I came to her House she kill'd a Cow for me and my People, and then made the People set to Dancing and Singing, which continu'd all the Time I stay'd.

1734.
November.

On the 7th of *November* I received an Answer to the Letter sent 16th *ult.* intimating, that they thought there was nothing in this Report, for that for several Years past they never knew one Instance of such Reports coming to any thing. However, they would have me send a Present to *Haman Seaca*, in order to have the Factory protected in case he should come that Way. They further told me, that Mr *Hugh Hamilton* had, on account of his ill State of Health, refused to accept of being Third Chief Merchant and Accomptant, which the Company had lately conferred upon him.

ON the 19th I received the following Letter from the Governor, *viz.*

Mr MOORE.

JAMES Fort, Nov. 13, 1734.

S I R,

Letter to
the Au-
thor.

I LATELY received from you a Parcel
of good *Gum-Senegal* sent from *Junco*
Sunco of *Yanimarew*; but as you have given
me no Account, as to where, how far off,
and, what is of the greatest Import, what
Quantities may be yearly produced and
purchased, I desire you, if possible, to go
with Capt. *Brown*, or to send up Mr. *West-*
wood, and with Capt. *Brown* to ask him
about the above Particulars, and to put it
in writing from his and the *Moor's* own
Mouth, and to send it to me by Capt.
Brown without the least Delay, which, as
the *Elizabeth* is just ready to go for *England*,
may

‘ may be of great Detriment to the Company, 1734.
‘ if these Remarks are not sent home by her.

‘ I DESIRE you would send me a Line
‘ or two as to what *Fody Cojean* has done
‘ relating to letting *Job*’s Friends know of
‘ his being here, and to desire you to let me
‘ know if he has sent a Messenger, and when
‘ expected back; in doing which you will ob-
‘ lige *Job*, (who gives his Service to you) and

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

RICHARD HULL.

Being ill with a violent Cold, and swelled Throat, I could not go up to *Yanimarew* my self, but sent my Writer Mr. *Westwood* with Capt. *Brown*, having first given them such Instructions that they could not avoid receiving satisfactory Accounts of what they went about. They set out at Night, and returned the next Night, after which I sent the following Letter to the Governor.

JOAR Factory, Nov. 20, 1734.

S I R,

‘ THIS comes by way of *Damafensa*, Author’s
‘ and acknowledges the Favour of yours Letter,
‘ of the 13th Current, in answer to which I
‘ must acquaint you, that not being able (by
‘ reason of a violent Cold in my Head and
‘ Throat) to go myself to *Yanimarew*, I sent
‘ Mr. *Westwood*, who with Capt. *Brown* have
‘ received

[734.] ‘ received satisfactory Answers to the Questions which you ordered to be put to *Junco Sunco*, and the two *Moors*, which are as follow, viz.

‘ I. As to the Distance from *Yanimarew* to the *Gum-Trees*, it is no more than five Days Journey.

‘ II. As to the Circumference of the Woods, they are sixteen Days long, and six Days wide.

‘ III. As to what Quantity might yearly be brought to *Yanimarew*, the *Moors* say, that the Woods are full of very large Trees, and that they all produce Gum, so that there might be vast Quantities brought from thence in a Year, provided there is a good Correspondence settled between the People of *Tany*, the People of *Foota* *, and the Grand *Jolloiffs*; between which Three this Gum-Forest is equally divided.

‘ IV. As to the Name of the Country, it has no particular one, but (as I said before) equally divided between the People of *Tany*, *Foota*, and Grand *Jolloiffs*, which last inhabit about six Days Journey from the Gum-Trees.

‘ V. As to the Inhabitants, there are none at all near the Woods.

‘ VI. and VIIth. THERE is no River in the Road from *Yanimarew* to the Woods,
‘ the

* This is *Job's* Country, being *Pholeys*.

the River *Gambia* being the nearest to them, and as for the River *Senegal* it is seven or eight Days Journey from the Gum-Trees. 1734.

VIII. THEY are Strangers to all White Men, having never traded with any. But *Junco Sunco* says, that with a little Trouble and Pains the Company might settle a good Correspondence, and any Body then may travel to the Woods with safety.

IX. As to any other Trade they say, they are Strangers to it, but that there are vast Numbers of Elephants thereabouts.

THIS, Sir, is the Substance of what I can gather from Messieurs *Brown* and *Westwood*, whose Notes (as well as an imperfect Draught by *Junco Sunco*) I have here inclosed, not doubting but that some of them will prove very satisfactory both to you and the Company,

BE pleas'd to give my Service to Mr. *Job*, and to tell him, that his last Letters went from *Cowder* the 9th Instant, but what Time the Messenger will return is most uncertain. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

FRA. MOORE.

ON the 26th the *Fame* Sloop being at *Damajensa*, and I having about twelve Slaves by

1734. by me, sent to Capt. *Brown* to come and fetch them down, in order to carry them to *James Fort*; the next Day he accordingly came up; and I having disposed of all my merchantable Goods at the Factory, I thought it advisable to take this Opportunity of going down to the Fort, where I arrived on the third of *December*.

Author
goes down
to *James
Fort*.

December. ON the 9th in the Evening came up the *Dolphin* Scooner, Messieurs *Norry* and *Ross*, from *London*, but last from *Holland*; where they left the Company's *Snow Success* just ready to sail for this Place, with a good Cargo. With this Scooner, came over one Mr *William Cleveland*, Brother-in-Law to our second Chief Merchant Mr *Charles Orfeur*, with a full Design to get a Fortune by trading here against the Company, having for that purpose brought over a pretty good Cargo of Goods amounting to 400 l. *Sterling*, intending to settle and live in Mr *Orfeur's* House at *Gilly-free*. However, our Governor Mr *Hull*, being strongly rivetted to the Company's Interest, would not suffer his Colleague's Brother to settle and trade against the Company; upon which Mr *Cleveland* disposed of his Goods to the Company, for which they paid him in Slaves, after which he went down the Coast with the said Scooner.

ON the 12th arrived the Company's *Snow Success*, Capt. *Robert Wright*, with a very good Cargo of Goods, and Mr *Thomas Hilton* a
Writer,

ON the 26th after I put on board the *Fame* ^{1734.}
Sloop, *John Brown* Master, (who was then ^{Author}
going a Trading-Voyage up the River, with ^{returns to}
Mr *James Conner*, Super-Cargo and Factor) a ^{*Joar*.}
small sortable Cargo for *Joar*, and in the Af-
ternoon we left *James Fort*, I having Mr
Thomas Hilton as my Assistant.

ON the 1st of *January*, whilst we were ly- ^{*January*}
ing alongside of *Elephants Island* for the Tide
of Flood to make, Mr *Conner* and I went a-
shore to a Town call'd *Neámató*, where I re-
ceived Advice that *Boomey Haman Seaca* was
up in Arms against the King of *Barfally*; and
that being advanced within half a Day's Jour-
ney of *Joar*, almost all the People of that
Town had abandon'd it, and, among the rest,
the Persons with whom I left the Charge of
my Factory. This News surprized me much,
and I immediately hired a small Canoa and
three Men to carry me up to *Joar*, where I
arrived the next Day, and found about ten
People in the Town, all in my House, the
Company's Goods safe, and in the very same
Condition that I left them.

I WAS not more afraid of their being stole, ^{Account}
than of being spoiled by a pernicious Vermin ^{of *Buggabuggs*.}
called *Buggabuggs*; they are very destructive ^{*buggs*.}
wherever they get; their Way of Travelling
is, first to make an hollow Pipe and Tube of
Dirt, much like an Arch of a Vault, under
which they go without being seen. They are
a sort of White Ants, will work very fast, for
in twelve Hours they will make their Tube,
and travel eight or nine Yards to get to a
Chest, Box or Barrel; wherever they get, they
make

1735. make strange Work, especially in Woollens Cloths; in short, nothing comes amiss to them, for they feed as hearty upon Wood as any thing at all; and what is most remarkable is, that they eat the Inside only of a Chest or Table; so that when they have entirely destroy'd it, by eating the Heart and Substance of the Wood, yet do they appear to the Eye to be still sound. The Sun is their Enemy, for it will kill them for a Time; but I have observed, that after the Sun is down they will recover their Strength and Vigour. Every Body is obliged to watch these Creatures, and to take care they come not to their Chests; which is done by putting them upon Stands with the Legs of them well tarred; and if they let the Tarr be a Week without new doing it over, it is ten to one but they will make them a Visit.

ON the 5th Mr *Conner* arriv'd with the *Fame* Sloop. I immediately had my Goods brought up to the Factory, and the next Morning early he proceeded on his Voyage up the River; soon after which I dispatched a Messenger away to *Boomey Haman Seaca*, with some Brandy and a Hanger, as a Present to him from the Company, in order to find good Usage at the Hands of him and his People, in case he should take this Road, he being now at a Town call'd *Sanjally*, about half a Day's Journey from *Joar*. The Messenger return'd the next Day with a handsom friendly Message from him, That he valued all White Men, and would therefore never use any of them ill, especially Me, whom he had known a long time ago, ever since the time he was
with

with the King of *Barsally*, at the Factory in 1735. the Year 1731. and that in case the War should continue, his People should not upon any Account hurt or molest me.

ON the 21st Mr *Thomas Hilton*, my Assistant, died of a Fever, having been ill about ten Days. I buried him very decently in our Garden under an Orange-Tree. The next Day I took an Account of his Things, and found about Forty Pounds Sterling Worth of Goods fit for Trade; after which I sent down a Messenger to *James Fort*, with an Account of his Death and Effects, and of the Message I receiv'd from *Boomey Haman Seaca*. Mr Hilton dies.

ON the 29th came up from *Damafensa* in *Y B S* a Canoa *Job Ben Solomon*, who, I forgot to say, came up in the *Fame Sloop* along with me from *James Fort* on the 26th of *December* last, and going on Shore with me at *Elephant* Island, and hearing that the People of *Joar* were run away, it made him unwilling to proceed up hither, and therefore he desired *Conner* to put him and his things ashore at a Place call'd *India*, about six Miles above *Damafensa*, where he has continued ever since; but now hearing that there is no farther Danger, he thought he might venture his Body and Goods along with mine and the Company's, and so came up. men at river of Joar a le cond time.

ON the 14th a Messenger, whom I had sent to *Job's Country*, return'd hither with Letters, and Advice that *Job's Father* died before he got up thither, but that he had liv'd to receive the Letters sent by *Job* from *England*, which Feb. 1737. A Messenger return'd from Job's Country.

1735. which brought him the welcome News of his Son's being redeemed out of Slavery, and the Figure he made in *England*. That one of *Job's* Wives was married to another Man; but that as soon as the Husband heard of *Job's* Arrival here, he thought it advisable to abscond: That since *Job's* Absence from his Country, there has been such a dreadful War, that there is not so much as one Cow left in it, tho' when *Job* was there, it was a very noted Country for numerous Herds of large Cattle. With this Messenger came a good many of *Job's* old Acquaintance; whom he was exceeding glad to see; but notwithstanding the Joy he had to see his Friends, he wept grievously for his Father's Death, and the Misfortunes of his Country. He forgave his Wife, and the Man that had taken her; *For*, says he, *Mr Moore, she could not help thinking I was dead, for I was gone to a Land from whence no Pholey ever yet returned; therefore she is not to be blamed, nor the Man neither.* For three or four Days he held a Conversation with his Friends without any Interruption; unless to sleep or eat.

March. ON the 8th of *March* the Snow Dolphin; Capt. *Robert Clarke*, a Separate Trader, came up to *Rumbo's* Port, in order to trade for Slaves.

Haman Seaca's ON the 11th, early in the Morning, arrived sixty of *Boomey Haman Seaca's* People; People visit the A. about twenty of them were finely mounted on Horseback well arm'd, and those on Foot with a false Story. were armed with Bows, Arrows and Pistols. The Head Man who conducted them came into the

the Factory alone, the others stay'd out at the Door of my Cirk. He told me, that the Boomey had sent him to let me know that he pass'd by here last Night, to go to fight the King at *Cobone*; that he would not bring all his People here, for fear he should not be able to govern them, and by that means the Factory come to any Damage. I told him to give my Service to the Boomey, and thank him for his Care of the Company's Effects, and having made him a small Present of a Pistol and Cutlafs, and sent some Powder and Ball by him to the Boomey, he and the rest of them departed extreamly well satisfied. 1735.

ON the 16th, in the Evening, arrived Mr *Gov. Hull* our Governor in the *James* Sloop, who arrives at *Joar*, on his Way to the Gum Forest. He brought up with him Mr *Henry Johnson*, late Master of the *Adventure* Sloop, which is now broke up: He expected to find Mr *Conner* here; but being disappointed, and by me desir'd to take himself the Charge of the Company's Goods, he order'd me to deliver the same to the Care and Charge of Mr *Johnson*, which I accordingly did: After which he desir'd that I would joyn with Mr *Johnson* in the Management of the Factory, and trading with the Merchants, which I did likewise.

TOWARDS the latter End of the Month, B *Haman* whilst the Governor was at the Factory, Boomey *Haman Benda*, the King of *Barfally's* Brother, who still stuck to the King's Part, came to see him, with a very great Attendance, I believe forty Men, most of them on Horse-
back.

1735.
What
happen'd
thereon.

back. At Night he return'd to *Cower* to lie, intending the next Day to make him another Visit. *Haman Seaca*, being still at *Sanjally*, hearing of *Haman Benda's* being now at *Cower*, sent out a Party of about an hundred Men, all well armed, some on Foot and some on Horseback, in order to fight with *Haman Benda*, or take some of his Attendants Prisoners; which he hearing of, immediately fled away into the Heart of *Barsally* as fast as possible, and dispatched a Messenger to acquaint the Governor that he could not wait upon him as he intended, but desired him to send him a Gallon or two of Brandy. Between *Cower* and *Joar* the Messenger was met by *Haman Seaca's* People; one of whom, without any Ceremony, shot him thro' the Body, and then took his Horse. After which they walked three or four times along the *Savannah*, and finding that *Haman Benda's* People would not fight them, they came up to the Factory, and drank a Gallon or two of Brandy, and then return'd to *Sanjally*.

April.
Mr Conner
arrives at
Joar to
relieve
me.

ON the 5th the *Fame* Sloop came down with Mr *James Conner*, Factor, from a Trading Voyage up the River, and Mr *Thomas Palmer* and *Thomas Hull*, late Chiefs at *Brucoe*; they having now, by the Governor's Order, broke up that Factory, on account of there being but little Trade about it: Which had they done twenty Months ago (as I advised them) would have saved a good deal of Money to the Company. Mr *Palmer* was design'd for Secretary at *James Fort*, in the room of Mr *Samuel Turner*, who was made Accountant,

comptant, and Mr *Thomas Hull* was to stay 1735.
here as an Assistant to Mr *Conner*.

AND now that I live by myself, it may not, perhaps, be disagreeable for a Person never out of *England* to hear how I lived in *Africa*.

I GOT up by Day-break, in order to enjoy Account
the Cool of the Mornings, and oftentimes took how the
a Ride of three or four Miles from home, thro' Author
Woods and Savannahs, the Air being then ve- pass'd his
ry pleasant: As soon as I came back I break- Time in
fasted on *Green* or *Bohea* Tea, or for want of *Africa*.
it, a sort of Tea which grows wild in the
Woods, call'd *Simbong*, Quantities of which
have been sent to *England*, and several People
there admired it much. When I wanted Su-
gar, which was seldom, I made use of Ho-
ney, reckon'd to be very wholesome; but if
taken too much, is apt to give a Person the
Flux. When the Freshes were so strong that
no Vessels could come up from which I could
get some Sugar, and when the Natives had
employ'd all their Honey in making Honey-
Wine, then I was forced to quit my Tea for
Sweet Milk, which is very plenty amongst
the *Pholeys*. This I eat cold, with Cakes broke
into it, made of Flower of Rice or *Guinea*
Corn, mix'd up with Water, and baked over
a Fire in an Iron Pot. This Country Milk,
whatever is the Reason of it, will seldom or
never bear boiling without turning; I impu-
ted it to the Sourness of the Grass which the
Cows eat. For Dinner I had frequently Beef,
sometimes fresh, and sometimes powder'd, for
it would keep in Salt six or seven Days toge-

1735. ther without spoiling: This I either boiled and eat with Coofcoofh, as the Natives do, or else I boiled it with Pompkins or Coliloo, like Spinage, both which are there exceeding plenty. Fowls are so cheap, that you may buy them for three Charges of Gunpowder apiece; and when I wanted either Fish or Game, I sent out one of the Company's Servants, who was a Hunter, allow'd us by the Company to keep, and he seldom fail'd of bringing in either Wild Hog, Deer, Ducks, Partridges, Wild Geese, or Crown Birds; all which are plenty in their different Seasons.

THE Afternoon was the usual Time for Trade; but sometimes would last for three Days together; which being my proper Business, I never neglected. If it ended soon, I would sometimes take a Trip to the neighbouring Towns, and return'd home to Supper; after which I amused myself with writing, reading, or visiting my Neighbours till Bed-time, where I commonly was treated with Palm-Wine, Cibo-Wine, Honey-Wine, or else a Fruit call'd Cola, which relishes Water. I used frequently to go a Shooting, which was chiefly Doves and Partridges, they being found not far from the Factory. Guests I was used to have sometimes in plenty, some being Traders, and others Messengers from Great Men of the neighbouring Kingdoms, who would frequently send me Presents of Cows, Cloths, and sometimes a Slave; but this was not very pleasing to me, because I was sensible that they expected I should return them Presents to more than the Worth of what they sent me. All these Presents were for

for the Company's Benefit, and I accordingly accounted for them. 1735.

THE Negroe Women dress'd my Victuals in earthen Ware, sweet and clean, and made by the Natives. I had also two Iron Pots from *James Fort*, one of which was for the Use of the Company's Slaves and Servant, and the other served me on high Days, when I had Company, or else for an Oven to bake in. I had a good large Bedchamber; in the rainy Season I always kept a Fire in it. My Bed was rais'd from the Ground about two Feet upon Forks, at the Head and Feet Poles laid on them, and a Hurdle made of Split Cane laid above them, which answer'd the Sacking Bottom of our *English* Bedsteads. I had a Bed made of coarse Cotton-Cloths, the Produce of the Country, which I got stuffed with Silk Cotton, a sort of Down. Besides what I brought from *England*, the K. of *Barfally*, and his Sister gave me some Cotton Cloths six Yards long and three wide, which I used for Sheers. At the four Corners of my Bedstead I set up four Poles to support a kind of Pavilion made of thin Cloth, for keeping off the Musquetoes. In one Corner of my Room I had a large Jarr of Water raised upon Forkillas, to keep it from Vermin. Other Furniture, as I had little Occasion for it, I was not troubled with.

ON the 6th, as I was walking about a Quarter of a Mile from *Joar Factory*, I found the Foot of a Beast, the Carcass having been devour'd, as I believe, by a Lion, much resembling a Baboon, but as big as that of a

Author
finds a
Wild
Man's
Foot.

1735- Man ; it was newly kill'd, cover'd with Hair about an Inch long. I brought it home, and show'd it Governor *Hull*, and examining some of the Natives, they told us, that it was the Foot of what they call'd a Wild Man ; that there are a good many of them in this Country, but they are seldom found ; they are as tall as a Man, have Breasts like a Woman, and have a sort of a Language, and walk upon their Feet as Human Creatures.

Author
leaves
Joar.

His part-
ing with
*J. B. So-
domon*.

ON the 8th, having deliver'd up the Company's Effects to Mr *James Conner*, and taken proper Discharges for the same, I embarked on Board the Company's Sloop *James*, to which Mr *Hull* accompanied me, and parted with me in a very friendly manner. *Job* likewise came down with me to the Sloop, and parted with me with Tears in his Eyes, at the same time giving me Letters for his Grace the Duke of *Montague*, the Royal *African* Company, Mr *Ogletborpe*, and several other Gentlemen in *England*, telling me to give his Love and Duty to them, and to acquaint them, that as he designs to learn to write the *English* Tongue, he will, when he is Master of it, send them longer Epistles, and full Accounts of what shall happen to him hereafter ; desiring me, that as I had lived with him almost ever since he came there, I would let his Grace and the other Gentlemen know what he had done, and that he was the next Day going with Mr *Hull* up to *Yanima-rew*, from whence he would accompany him to the Gum Forest, and make so good an Understanding between the Company and his Country People, that the *English* Nation should
reap

reap the Benefit of the Gum Trade; saying at last, that he would spend his Days in endeavouring to do good for the *English*, by whom he had been redeemed from Slavery, and from whom he had received such innumerable Favours.

IMMEDIATELY after I set sail, and in four Days arrived at *James Fort*, where the Company's *Snow Dolphin* lay taking in a Cargo of Elephants Teeth and Bees-Wax.

ON the 13th of *May*, having settled my Accompts, and got my Accompt Currant sign'd by Mr *Charles Orfeur*, I made myself ready to embark for *England*. In the Afternoon Mr *Hamilton*, late C. Merchant, and several others besides myself, embarked aboard the *Dolphin Snow*, Capt. *Thomas Freeman*, for *London*. Mr *Orfeur*, and all the other Gentlemen accompanied us down to the Boat, where we drank a couple of Bottles of Wine; and then having taken our Leaves of one another, and put off from Shore, the Fort fired nine Guns, in complaisance to Mr *Hugh Hamilton*, he having been for some time Chief Merchant. We immediately set sail in Company with the *Success*, Capt. *Wright*, bound on a Trading Voyage to *Crutcheo* and *Portodally*. We both saluted the Fort with nine Guns each, and both had the same Number returned.

May.
Author
leaves
Africa,
and sets
out for
England.

BY reason of the fresh Sea-Breezes we were not able to reach *Banyon Point* in less than two Days, where we sent our Boat ashore to purchase Fowl, which by the Negligence of the Sailors was stovē; but Capt. *Wright's* People

1735. being ashore, were so good as to bring off our People, and tow the Boat aboard after them. The next Day we passed out of the River *Gambia*, and took our Departure from Cape *Saint Mary's*, with a pretty fresh Gale going about six * Knots an Hour.

ON the 31st, about Noon, died one of our Ship-Mates, Mr *James Ellis*, who was ill when we left *Gambia*, but died a Martyr to Rum; for when he was not able to lift a Mug to his Mouth, he made shift to suck it thro' a Pipe, and died with a Pipe and a Mug full of Bumbo close to his Pillow. He was committed to the Deep, and the Service read over him.

June. ON the 28th of *June* we spoke with a large Ship, Capt. *Shields* Commander, from the Gum Coast, but last from *S. Jago*, one of the Cape *Verd* Islands, bound for *London*, having made a pretty good Voyage.

July. ON the 10th of *July*, in the Morning, we brought to, sounded, and found Ground with eighty Fathom of Line, which by the Evening we brought to seventy five. Ever since the 29th of *June* we had hard Gales of Wind, but being directly fair for us, we had not much reason to complain. This Day we spoke with a Ship for *London* from *Jamaica* in eight Weeks. The next Morning we made the *English* Coast; and soon after we saw the *Edystone* Lighthouse abreast of us. The Gale continuing, we went forward right before the Wind at a great Rate. At Midnight we were not a little surprized to hear one of our Sailors cry out *Land! right*

* i. e. Miles,

ahead!

ahead! we judging ourselves at least five Leagues from it. We lowered our Sails, and lay to till Day-light; at which time we perceived the Fellow was under a Mistake, being then out of Sight of Land. 1735.

ON the 12th we were chased by one of the King's Sloops, who when she came near us fired a Shot, and brought us to; after which one of the Lieutenants belonging to the *Edinburgh* Man of War, came on Board us; and after having detain'd us about four Hours, took away three of our best Sailors, and left three others in their Stead. In the Afternoon we made the *Isle of Wight*; and, the next Morning at Day-light we were got abreast of *Beachy Head*; about nine we came to *Dungeness*, where lay about thirty Sail of outward-bound Ships. Soon after we came to the *Downs*, where lay also a great number of Ships outward-bound, and two or three Men of War. We came to anchor, and waited for a Pilot, at last one came off, with whose Boat I went ashore to *Deal*, having been exactly two Months on our Voyage from *James Fort*, in the River *Gambia*. I lay all Night at *Deal*, and refreshed myself; the next Morning I got a Horse and set out towards *Gravesend*, where I arrived in the Afternoon. There I chose to stay all Night, and went up to *London* in a Pair of Oars; from whence by the first Post I sent Letters to acquaint my Friends of my Return from *Africa*; which our *English* People most of them think so unhealthy, that White People cannot live there, by reason of the excessive Heat. The next Return of the Post I received a kind Letter from my Mother, expressing

1735. pressing the Joy and Satisfaction she received by hearing of the Return of her Son, whom she had for four or five Years past never expected to see again; and in the same Letter she sent me the melancholy Account of my Father's Death, as likewise of two Brothers and a Sister, and several other near Relations, since the Year 1730. of which I never before had received the least Account.

I WAITED upon the Company, who were very well pleas'd with my Behaviour whilst in their Service; they paid me what Money was due to me, and in the Month of *September* following I set out for the City of *Worcester*, where I was kindly received by my old Acquaintance, and returned God Thanks, who thro' so many Dangers had brought me back in Safety to my Friends, Relations, and native Country.





JOURNAL

OF A

VOYAGE up the *Gambia*.

BEING AN

ATTEMPT for making DISCOVERIES,
and improving the TRADE of that
RIVER, by Mess^{rs}. *Bartholomew Stibbs*,
Edward Drummond, and *Richard Hull*,
in the YEAR 1723.



ON the 7th of *October*, 1723. I ^{1723.} arrived at the Mouth of the ^{*October.*} River *Gambia* with the *African* Company of *England's* Ship *Dispatch*, having proper Instructions for proceeding up the said River with Canoas as far as possible, in quest of the Gold Mines, and making other Discoveries in this Country. At Noon I anchor'd at *James Island*, saluting the Fort with 5 Guns, and then went ashore; where, to my great Surprize, I found that Mr *Glynn* the Governor had been dead near six Months, and was suc-

1723. succeeded by Mr *Joseph Willy*, who was at present up at *Joar* with Mr *Orfeur*, Lieut. *MacSwain* and Dr *Cassfull*.

I IMMEDIATELY consulted with Mr *Hull*, who is Secretary and Chief Factor, and with whom the Fort was at present entrusted, and who immediately dispatch'd away a Canoa to Mr *Willy* at *Joar* with the Company's Pacquet. I wrote to him myself also, acquainting him of the Company's having appointed me Chief Conductor of the *Expedition* up this River. Both Mr *Hull* and myself desired he would give speedy Orders for buying up Canoas, and to purchase what he could there, for at present I found they had none.

ON the 16th the Canoa return'd, which carried the Dispatches to *Joar*, but without any Answer to my Letter; and in the Letter to Mr *Hull*, Mr *Willy* says there are no Canoas to be bought there; without taking any farther Notice of it, or giving Orders for buying any; at which we were much concern'd.

ON the 24th two Gromettas (or hired Black Servants) came down from *Joar*, being hired by Mr *Willy* for the Company's Service, but they brought no Letters at all.

ON the 26th, late at Night, came down the *Gambia* Sloop, Capt. *Uring*, from *Joar*, with 49 Slaves. He brings several Letters, [which mention nothing of the *Expedition*] but none for me. From the Captain I understood that Mr *Willy* thinks little or nothing of the Affair, that some Canoas may be bought there, and that one very good one was offer'd him, but yet was not bought, nor could he say that he design'd to buy it: That it would be a Fortnight yet, he thought, before Mr *Willy*

Willy came down ; upon which I resolv'd to write again to Mr *Willy*, altho' he has taken no manner of Notice of my former Letter.

ON the 28th the *Gambia* Sloop sail'd for *Foar* again, by whom I sent the following Letter :

TO JOSEPH WILLY, Esq;

S I R,

October 28, 1723.

AFTER upward of 20 Days being arriv'd here, on an Account which I am very sensible the Royal Company expects their utmost Interest to be employ'd in here, I am very sorry to find I can neither have the Honour of hearing from you, or seeing you ; and, to my further Mortification, to hear that there are no Canoas above, nor so much as an Order yet to procure any here below. The Season now advances swiftly, and if I cannot be pursuing the Design by the beginning of December, it is in vain to think on it afterwards. The Ship may stay with you, if you think it for the Royal Company's Interest : But if the Design on which I am solely and particularly come, thro' any unforeseen Accidents or Omissions, cannot be carried on in the Time abovemention'd, and that you have no Cargo ready by the Dispatch, my Design is to return to England with Capt. Rodwell, unless with consulting with you we can form a speedy Voyage for the Company's Interest, which probably it is not difficult to do ; but I will stay in this River on no account long, (unless on the Expedition for which I am solely come) but endeavour by a speedy Return to put Matters in such a Posture, that nothing the next Year may be wanting to pursue an Affair, which I am but too sensible the Royal Company have extreamly at heart.

1723. heart. I beg Leave likewise to assure you, that to go as high as Barracunda, or somewhat higher, will not at all answer the Royal Company's Intentions, as having long since by many been perform'd, and to go higher after Christmas is hardly practicable: Therefore 'twas highly necessary we had gone about it in earnest immediately on my Arrival; for what with Time lost in buying the Canoas, and fitting of them, (here being no Carpenter but my own) we had been full late, † had the greatest Expedition been us'd at first; but now there is a Month or five Weeks will be elapsed before we can so much as consult or debate upon it. I am heartily sorry for the Royal Company's Charges on this Affair, but more for their Disappointments; and hope next Year we shall pursue it with such Unanimity of Opinions, as may fully make them amends for the Loss of this Season. I am,

S I R,

Yours, &c.

BARTH. STIBBS.

I HOPE the foregoing Letter, with another sent him by Mr Hull, will rouse him from his Lethargy, and give him more generous
Notions

† Mr Stibbs himself here mentions his being very sensible, that he set out too late in the Year upon his Discovery. If he had set out from Fatarenda in the beginning of November, he might have made his way up much farther by Water. He afterwards seems to think that this is not the Niger, because he could not go up high enough; whereas he here says, that the reason of his not being able to go up as far as the anonymous Journal mentions, is because it was too late in the Year.

Notions of the Expedition than at present I learn he has. 1723.

ON the 29th the *Barrab* Shallop was dispatch'd for *Jenock*, to purchase Corn and Canoes for the Expedition.

ON the 31st, in the Afternoon, the Company's Pinnace (to our great Surprise) brought down the Corps of Mr *Willy*. It seems he left *Joar* last Tuesday Evening, being then much disorder'd in his Head, and died on Board the Brigantine *Advice*, Capt. *Rodwell*, that same Night, or rather Wednesday Morning, being then off *Elephant's* Island. They tell us likewise, that Lieut. *Macswain* and Dr *Cassul* are so bad, that their Lives are despair'd of; and that Mr *Willy* had broke up the Factory at *Joar* before he came away, leaving Mr *Orfeur* (who now is Chief) and Mr *Rogers*, with the *James Island* Sloop, to stay a little longer to see if the King of *Barsally* would come and make up the Palaver. Mr *Willy* was buried on the North Bastion, where several other Governors lie; the Fort firing 16 Guns minutely, and I ten afterwards from my Ship.

ON the 1st of November, at Noon, the Fort hoisted the Flag, and fir'd nine Guns to the new Governor's Health (Mr *Orfeur*) it being a Custom here, altho' he was at *Joar*, and I fir'd five from my Ship. At Eight at Night came up the *Hamilton's* Boat, Capt. *Kirk*, who has the Miners, &c. on Board for the Expedition; the Ship is without the River.

ON the 2d, in the Morning, a Canoa brought down the Body of Dr *Hugh Cassull*, who came out about six Months ago as chief Surgeon for the Expedition up the River.
He

1723. He died yesterday Morning on Board the Brigantine *Advice*, Capt. *Rodwell*, in his Way down hither from *Foar*. His Body was soon after sent over to *Gillyfree* to be interr'd, the Fort firing four Guns. This Gentleman died universally lamented, he having the best of Characters, which proves a great Loss to the Expedition.

AT Noon, the Corps of Lieut. *Macswain* was brought down, who died also on Board the Brigantine at Three this Morning. He was buried in the Evening on the East Bastion, the Fort firing six Guns. This young Man had also a very good Character. In the Evening the *Advice* Brigantine came down from *Foar*, and anchor'd between us and the Fort.

ON the 4th, in the Afternoon, the *Hamilton*, Capt. *Kirk*, came up, and sent ashore the Miners and Surgeon in good Health, viz. eight Miners, with their Captain, and his Deputy, and a Smith for them, in all eleven, and a Surgeon and his Mate, being all for the Expedition.

ON the 5th came down the *Gambia* Sloop from *Foar*, with Mr *Orfeur* and Mr *Rogers*, the Factory at *Foar* being entirely broke up. At his going on Shore I saluted him with five Guns, as did the rest, and the Fort with seven.

ON the 6th I met in Council (being the first time) with Mr *Orfeur*, Mr *Rogers*, and Mr *Hall*, and then open'd my Instructions deliver'd me by the Royal Company as Chief Conductor of the intended Expedition, which was read; and afterwards open'd the Royal Company's Instructions to the Chief and Council here on the same Affair; which

was

was read also, and then adjourn'd to the 8th Instant. Messieurs *Orfeur* and *Rogers* desiring to peruse the Journals, which by the Demise of Messieurs *Glynn* and *Willy* were fallen into their Hands, and which they had never yet seen. 1723.

ON the 8th we met in Council again, and finding it impossible to carry on the said Expedition, thro' Mortality, with the full Number of Hands prescrib'd in the Royal Company's Instructions, 'twas resolv'd in the mean time, having adjourn'd to the 1st of *December*, that the utmost Endeavours should be us'd to buy or hire Canoas, as also Provisions (the Company having none here) and then to meet and set the Day and Number of Men that should proceed on the said Expedition up the River.

ON the 11th, the *James Island* Sloop, Capt. *Trevisa*, came down from *Foar* with 24 Slaves, sent thither in a Canoa by Mr *Drummond* at *Cuttejarr*.

ON the 15th the *Hamilton* sail'd for *Cape Coast* with 30 Slaves, and the *Gambia* Sloop to *Jenock* for Rice and Corn for the *Advice*, Capt. *Rodwell*, for whom 150 Slaves are ready to be carried for *Jamaica*.

IN the Evening the *Diamond* Man of War's Boat, Capt. *Wyndham*, came up with Lieut. *Percival* in her, the Ship lying at anchor off the Broken Islands : The next Morning he went down again.

ON the 17th died my First Mate Mr *John Laughland*. In the Evening came up the *William* Sloop, Capt. *Elliot*, from *Barbadoes* : He informs us, that the Man of War and the *Hamilton*

1723. *Hamilton* sail'd this Morning from the Broken Islands.

ON the 23d the *James Island* Sloop went up the River for *Cuttejarr*.

ON the 27th the *William* Sloop, Capt. *Elliott*, sail'd. Most of my Men were down with Fevers.

ON the 30th arrived a *French* Sloop from *Goree*, which same Sloop sail'd the 16th of *October* last from this Place for *Goree* with 46 Slaves and Goods. For these last 20 Days we have had generally very strong Eastwardly Winds, and very cold, beyond Imagination, considering the Climate.

ON the 1st of *December* we met in Council, according to our last Adjournment; and having not enough Canoes yet, tho' daily expected, we adjourn'd to the 7th.

THIS Day came in the *Ruby* Brigantine, Capt. *Kidgel*, an Interloper from *London*, belonging to Mr *Godding* a *French* Merchant.

ON the 3d came up the *Gambia* Sloop from *Jenock*, with 190 Barrels of Rice and Corn on Board. In the Evening the Slaves were sent on Board the Brigantine, and the next Morning the necessary Corn; so that now she lies ready for sailing.

ON the 5th, understanding that Monsieur *D'harriet*, the *French* Chief at *Albreda*, was gone to *Tancrowall*, which is contrary to the Agreement between the two Companies of *England* and *France*, which permits them to go no higher in this River than *Vintain Point*, without Leave first obtain'd from the *English* Governor, in the Evening Messieurs *Rogers* and *Hull* were dispatch'd in the *Gambia* Sloop to seize him and his Canoa, and to make diligent

ligent Enquiry if he had made any Trade there, particularly with Signior *Antonio Vofs*, or any other *Portuguese*; if so, to bring them down also. This Step was taken on account of the *French* Chief's declaring before the Governor, myself, and the rest of the Council, that he would go up the River as high as he pleas'd, and when he pleas'd, without asking Leave. 1723.

ON the 9th the *Gambia* Sloop return'd from *Tancrowall* with Mr *Rogers* and Mr *Hull*, who brought with them a large Canoa, which the *French* Chief went up in, but he got away himself to *Vintain* over Land. The Canoa being forfeited by these Proceedings of the *French*, it was order'd for the Expedition; and indeed it came in good time, for hitherto we had but four; and now judging these sufficient, I immediately order'd my Carpenter to fit them.

ON the 11th we met in Council, and settled the Number of Whites and Blacks that were to go on the Expedition, viz, 19 White Men, including our Linguister; who is as Black as Coal; tho' here, thro' Custom, (being Christians) they account themselves White Men. We agreed that the 26th Instant should be the utmost Limits of our Stay; but, if possible, to fit the Canoas sooner, and be gone before.

Mr *Henry Rose* appointed Master of the Boats from *England*, making some Objections to his going, was order'd to give in his Reasons in Writing on the Morrow: To which Time we adjourn'd.

ON the 12th we met in Council, and read the Reasons deliver'd in by Mr *Rose* against his going on the Expedition, which appear'd

1723. to be very frivolous, and inconsistent with his Contract, and chiefly intended to the doubling of his Salary. Upon which I acquainted the rest of the Council that I would undertake the Charge myself, or any other, without any Consideration, rather than the Expedition should be impeded either on that or any other Account.

CAME up the *Ruby*, Capt. *Craigie*, an Interloper, belonging to Mr *Wragg* in *London*, who designs for Slaves to *Carolina*.

IN the Evening the *Gambia* Sloop and the *Barrab* Shallop went to *Vintain* to careen.

ON the 14th, in the Morning, came down the *James Island* Sloop from *Cuttejarr*, with Mr *Edward Drummond*, and 40 Slaves, and 9 C. Weight of Elephants Teeth.

ON the 17th, the *Ruby*, Capt. *Craigie*, sail'd up the River for *Joar*. The *Gambia* Sloop came down from *Vintain*.

ON the 21st early, the *Advice* Brigantine, Capt. *Rodwell*, sail'd for *Jamaica* with 150 Slaves; with her went the *Gambia* Sloop to see her safe out of the River.

ABOUT Noon *Walter Trathern*, Captain of the Miners, was carried to *Gillyfree* to be buried; the Fort fired six Guns, and myself four from the *Dispatch* Ship. He died over Night, after about six Days illness; it was the more surprizing to us, by reason it did not appear he was in any danger till a few Hours before his Death. Ever since his Arrival he has been always melancholy and discontented, often wishing the Expedition was over, that he might return to *England*, not liking this Country at all.

ON

ON the 23d the *Gambia* Sloop came up, having seen the *Advice* Brigantine safe out of the River the Day before. 1723.

ON the 25th the *French* Sloop sail'd from *Albreda* for *Goree*, with 100 Slaves on Board, and other Goods. At Noon we perceiv'd a vast Swarm of Locusts: They arose in the Westward, and by Night came as far as *Gilly-free*. At Five in the Afternoon we launch'd the largest Canoa, which I call'd the *Chandos*. At the same time we drank his Grace's Health, and the Fort fir'd 11 Guns.

*A VOYAGE from JAMES
Fort up the River GAMBIA,
by Command of the Royal
African Comp. of England.*

*The Dispositions of the Expedition up this
River from James Fort.*

- I. To set out from James Island the 26th of December at farthest.
- II. The Dispatch to proceed as high as Cuttejarr, or higher, and to remain there till my Return under the Care of my Mate Mr Alexander Smith.
- III. The James Island Sloop to proceed as high as Barracunda, and there to make Trade, and remain till my Return under the Care and Direction of Capt. Trevisa.
- IV. The five Canoas to proceed to the first Falls, and there if it be found impracticable to get

[723] *the two great ones above it, to leave them under the Care of ———, and to proceed higher with the three smallest.*

V. *And with the three smallest it is our Intention (God willing) to proceed as far as there is a Possibility, unless we make the Discovery sooner.*

HERE I think proper to insert the Names and Number of the White Men, &c. that went on the Expedition, with the Names and Number of the Canpas. And great pity it is we were not a Month sooner, for I found it the general Opinion of all I consulted with there (that were Natives) that we were too late. And altho' the Royal Company in their Instructions recommended Privacy and Secrecy in the Affair, yet on my Arrival I found it had long before been publickly talk'd of, and in the Mouths of all the Natives; and where ever I went I found myself generally known, and pointed at as the Person who was sent out to bring down the Gold.

<i>Names of the Canoes.</i>	<i>Length</i>		<i>Breadth.</i>		<i>Depth.</i>		<i>No. of Men.</i>
	F.	In.	F.	In.	F.	In.	
<i>The Chandos</i>	42	6	6	4	4	9	12
<i>Royal Africa</i>	37	10	5	4	3	7	12
<i>Gambia</i>	34	0	4	4	3	4	10
<i>Expedition</i>	39	6	3	11	3	2	9
<i>Discovery</i>	33	0	5	3	3	3	10
Total							51

Sickness and Mortality obliged us to make some Alterations as to our White Men; and Mr *Harrison*, Writer, and *John Hodges*, Smith, on their Petitions were permitted to proceed with us.

The

The White Men to proceed on the Ex- 1723.
P E D I T I O N up this R I V E R.

Those agreed on in Council the 11th of Decemb.

- 1 Bartholomew Stibbs, Conductor.
- 2 Edward Drummond, 1st Factor.
- 3 Richard Hull, 2d Factor and Metallist.
- 4 Walter Traibern, Capt. of the Miners.
- 5 John Cummings, Surgeon.
- 6 Matthew Reynolds, Carpenter.
- 7 William Githhouse, Gunner.
- 8 Walter Reeves, Writer.
- 9 Anthony Penrose, Smith.
- 10 John Nankiavel, Dep. Capt. of the Miners.
- 11 Baram Fatty, Linguist.
- 12 Jacob May,
- 13 Matthew Jacob,
- 14 Richard Collings,
- 15 Zachary Langdon,
- 16 Thomas Stoneman,
- 17 Collen Moul,
- 18 Henry Row,
- 19 Henry Petty,

Miners.

N ^o of White Men	_____	_____	19
N ^o of Gromettas	_____	_____	29
N ^o of Women Slaves for Cooks			3

Total 51

and three Months Provisions.

Those that went on the Expedition.

- 1 Barth. Stibbs, Conductor.
- 2 Edw. Drummond, 1st Factor.
- 3 Rich. Hull, 2d Fact. and Met.
- 4 Thomas Harrison, Writer and Steward.

To com-
pose the
Council,

R 4

5 Walt

1723. 5 *Walter Reeves*, Writer.
 6 *John Cummings*, Surgeon.
 7 *Matthew Reynolds*, Carpenter.
 8 *William Gittbouse*, Gunner.
 9 *John Hodges*, Smith.
 10 *John Nankiarvel*, Dep. Capt. of the Miners.
 11 *Anthony Penrose*, Smith.
 12 *Jacob May*.
 13 *Henry Petty*.
 14 *Cullen Moyle*.
 15 *Henry Rowe*.
 19 Cape Coasters.
 11 Gromettas.
 4 Women for Cooks, &c.
 3 Boys.
 1 Linguister.

53 Which go in five Canoas.

There go beside in the *James Island* Sloop,
 to remain at *Barracunda* to make Trade,

- 1 Capt. *Treviſa*.
 5 Gromettas.
 2 White Men Sailors.
 1 Balafeu, and his Wife and Servant.

65 Total to proceed to *Barracunda*.

THE 26th of *December* being the Day appointed for proceeding up the River on the Expedition, according to a Resolution of Council of the 11th Instant, I this Morning order'd my Ship *Dispatch* to unmoor, and at Four P.M. weigh'd, and run a League above the Fort, and then anchor'd, the Canoas not being entirely ready.

THE

T H E Swarm of Locusts we discover'd 1723. yesterday having devour'd all the Herbage about *Gillyfree*, arose this Afternoon, and took their Flight again, directing their Course to the Eastward, up the River. They spread at least four Miles, darkening the Air as they fly, so that neither the Sky nor the Woods are perceptible thro' them.

O N the 27th, having several high Words with the Governor about the dilatory fitting the Canoas, &c. I went on Board, weigh'd my Anchor, and fell up a League higher, and then anchor'd again. Here I cannot help taking notice, as I have frequently told the Gentlemen here, that it is my Opinion we are too late in the Year, and shall probably find the want of Water above the Falls.

O N the 28th, early in the Morning, the Governor and Mr *Rogers* came on Board, bringing with them all the Canoas, and designing to go as far as *Tancrowall* with us. I immediately hoisted the Flag at the Maintop-mast-head and weigh'd, and by Ten turn'd it beyond *Seaca* Point, the Wind at N. E. At Four P. M. I weigh'd again, and at Midnight anchor'd a League short of *Tancrowall*.

O N the 29th, at Ten in the Morning, I anchor'd at *Tancrowall*, and saluted Sig. *Antonio Voss* with five Guns. Afterwards the Governor, &c. went ashore, and both dined and supp'd with him. He made us a Present of two fat Bullocks.

O N the 31st, at Eleven in the Morning, we left *Tancrowall* at half Flood, and by Two P. M. turn'd it as high as *Drum-Hill*, where I anchor'd. The Governor, &c. and *Antonio Voss* stay'd on Board and din'd with me. We drank

1723. drank the Company's Health, Success to the Expedition, &c. with firing of Guns. In the Evening the Governor, &c. went away to *Tancrowall* in the *James Island* Sloop, from whence the *Gambia* Sloop carries them to *James Fort*.

A T *Tancrowall* it was agreed between us, that (the better to observe the Company's Orders and Instructions) Capt. *Stibbs* do keep the Journal, and take the Bearings and Distances of the Points and Reaches of this River, &c. that Mr *Drummond* keep the Accounts, &c. and that Mr *Hull* take every Opportunity of going ashore, in order to make Discoveries of Ores, Minerals and Vegetables, &c. and to collect and keep the same.

A T Seven at Night, the Tide serving, I weigh'd, as did all the Canoes, and at Three in the Morning anchor'd three Leagues above *Tendebar*.

O N the 1st of *January*, at Eleven in the Morning, we got under Sail, the Wind being in our Teeth Eastwardly; and at Six in the Evening we anchor'd in the *Devil's Reach*. Here the River is about a Mile and half broad, with prodigious high, tall, strait Mangroves on both Sides. Here we found the Musketoes begin to be very troublesome in the Night.

O N the 2d, by Sun-set, we got up with *Elephants Island*, (taking all Opportunities of the Tide both by Day and Night.) We kept in that Channel on the North-side of the Island, altho' by much the least, it being in some Places not above 150 Yards over, but Water enough, and free from Shoals. Mr

Drummond

Drummond went before in one of the Canoes to *Damafensa*, to get one or two small Canoes, which I am to take there, in order to fend into Creeks, where there is but little Water. At Eight at Night I anchor'd at the other End of *Elephants* Island, not quite thro'. This Island, as well as all the River we pass'd, was very full of high Mangroves, and is about six Miles long. Many Flies were in the Country all Night, and the Flies very troublesome.

ON the 3d, at Six in the Morning, we got up our Anchor, and at Seven anchor'd again against *Damafensa* River. I immediately went up in my Yawl, and met Mr *Drummond* at Monf. *Le Maigre's* House, who treated us very civilly, and at Noon we return'd on Board, bringing with us one small Canoe only. This Person is a *Frenchman*, and a private Trader, and the only *European* that lives here, nor are there twenty Houses in the Place. It is near five Miles up the River, which at the Entrance may be fifty Yards over, but grows so narrow at last, by reason of the Mangrove Trees, as not to leave room to row. It is full of Alligators, which the *Mundingo*s call *Bumbo*. I saw a great many of them, and Variety of Birds, as Pelicans, Flamingoes, Crabcatchers, Doves, &c. I could not forbear taking notice of a small * Bird, no bigger

* These Birds are in Size and Feather like the Cock Goldfinch, and build their Nests at the very Extremities of the Boughs of the Trees upon Twigs that hang over the River, which are so small as not to bear much more Weight than the Nest itself. Nature having taught them that this is the means of preserving their Species from the Monkeys, which climb all Trees that can bear them, and who are as fond of Birds Nests as Children.

1724. bigger than a Chaffinch, which build their Nests on small Trees, which here and there hang over the River, and at the very Extremities of the Twigs, in great Numbers. Up this River are no Mangroves for a League from the *Gambia*; the Land on each Side is a fine Marsh, free from Trees, and overgrown with Reeds † and high Grass. It is in those Places the Sea-Horses (or more properly River-Horses) delight and come to feed. I saw their Beds and Tracts in several Places, but as yet have not seen the Creature, which when I have Opportunity will particularly describe.

AT Three in the Afternoon we got under Sail, and at Eight at Night anchor'd on the West Side of the *Sea-Horse* Island. This Island is about a Mile and half long, very low, and full of Mangroves, and navigable only of this Side, where the River is near a Mile over. This Evening we pass'd by two considerable Rivers, viz. *Sanyally* on the Left, and *India* on the Right. The Country on both Sides low, with high Mangroves by the River Sides.

ON the 4th, at Eight in the Morning, we anchor'd at *Joar*, where we found the *Ruby*, Capt. *Craigie*, an Interloper, who saluted me with five Guns, which I return'd. By this Gentleman I wrote a Letter to the Royal Company, directed to Mr *Lynn*, giving an account of our being here on our Way on the Expedition.

HERE we began to see some high Hills inland, of a reddish Colour, and pretty thin
of

† These Reeds are of the same Kind as those growing on the *Nile*, of which the *Egyptians* us'd to make the *Papyrus*, us'd by them to write upon long before the Invention of Paper and Parchment.

of Trees; also we saw a great many wild Monkeys, and large Flocks of Crown-Buds, which make a Noise as disagreeable as the Braying of an Ass. At this Place the River is not so wide as at *Gravesend*, and the Mangroves grow thin and scrubby. 1724.

AT Three this Afternoon Mr *Drummond* went before with two Canoas for *Dubocunda*, to purchase Corn and Rice for the Gromettas against we came, that no Time might be lost, I intending to follow with the Ship the next Morning. This Evening the *James Island* Sloop came up and joyn'd us.

ON the 5th, in the Morning, we left *Joar*, having taken in a Linguister for *Barracunda*, viz. *Tagrood Sanea*; we also hir'd a Balaseu (which is a Country Musician) to cheer up the Men, and recreate them in an Evening. At Eleven we anchor'd short of † *Yarine* River one Mile. Weighing again at Five in the Afternoon, at Eleven at Night we anchor'd between *Deer* Islands. The River here is not above † 200 Yards over. The North Channel on the other Side is wider, but not navigable for Ships. From *Joar* hither the Country on each Side is fine low Marshes for four or five Miles, free from Trees.

THE Ridge of Hills that rises about *Joar* continues to tend to the Eastward, at about two or three Leagues distance from the River; they seem not to be so high as *Highgate* Hills, are very woody, and inclining to a Red. IN

* This River, which he calls *Yarine*, is now known by the Name of *Europina*; there is also another River, not by him mention'd, call'd *Nany Farr*, as appears by the Map.

† He means here but one Channel of the River, it being at this Place divided into many Channels by the Islands which he mentions.

1724.

IN these Marshes multitudes of wild Elephants are frequently seen, as well as wild Sea-Horses; tho' as yet I have not seen one of that Sort.

ON the 6th we weigh'd early in the Morning, and sent the Company's Linguister, who belongs to *Cuttejarr*, beforehand to *Cassan* to buy a Cow. At Noon we anchor'd off *Tanimarew*, and understanding it to be the Anniversary of his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, we this Afternoon drank his Grace's Health, under a Discharge of the Guns from my Ship and the Sloop, also Prosperity to the Company, and Success to the Expedition! Then I went ashore with Mr *Hull*, &c. and paid a Visit to the King of *Cassan*, who lives here at *Tanimarew*, and receiv'd us very civilly. We gave him a Bottle of Rum, with which he was well pleas'd. We took our Leave of him, and Mr *Hull* and the Doctor employ'd themselves in their Way, and I to my Gun for Diversion. I presently kill'd two Brace of *Guinea* Hens, and in the Evening we all return'd on Board, and got under Sail, and anchor'd again at Eleven at Night near a low Island lying in the middle of the River, about one Fourth of a Mile long, it being so dark we could not see our Way. This Island is not laid down in the Map which I had from the Company, which makes me believe it is since made one by what is brought down by the Freshes; it lies about a League below *Bird* Island.

Tanimarew is the Place design'd to fix a Factory at, in case the King of *Barfally* does not make up the Palaver at *Joar*; 'tis a fine Country,

Country, and the Natives are very desirous the Company should settle among them. 1724.

At this Port I observ'd at our Landing three Sticks erected Gallows-ways, with a Calabash cover'd and seal'd up, hanging on it by a String. On Enquiry I found it to be a *Domine, Fetish*, or Charm to bring all White People ashore who come that Way; which plainly shews their Affection for us. This Country is fine Champaign Land, and far preferable to *Joar*.

On the 7th, at Eight this Morning, we got under Sail, passing on the South Side of *Bird Island*, which is about two Miles long, with high Trees, and appears to be a fine Island; 'tis nearest the Northern Shore. Just beyond it is the Red Mount, bare of Trees, and half a League short of *Cassan*.

This Hill is by the Natives call'd *Ferunk*, of which they tell a thousand idle Stories; as, that once it had abundance of Gold, but that the Devil being angry, carried it all away in one Night. It is a small round Hill about 20 Fathom high, and is very red and steep, rising directly from the River Side, towards which it is perfectly bare, producing nothing. I find by one of the Journals, that this Hill has been already examin'd. So we pass'd by it and *Cassan* without stopping (both Wind and Tide serving.) Beyond *Cassan* I observe there are no Mangroves. After I left *James Island* the Wind was almost continually Eastwardly, and when ever it began to veer from that Quarter it soon after fell calm.

THE Musquetoës continu'd very troublesome. The Land on each Side of the River for half a Mile or more is generally speak-
ing

1724. ing a fine fat Marsh, with very high Grass and Reeds, in which are innumerable Tracks of River-Horses, &c. This Creature is by the *Mundingoos* call'd *Malley*; that Day I saw a great many, but all in the Water, in which they swim with only their Heads out, sometimes blowing the Water up thro' their Nostrils, not unlike a Whale, and often grunting and roaring hideously. Above the Marshes it is a Champaign Rising Land, with pretty large Trees, and mostly free from Underwood. In the Evening I kill'd a very large Bird, which eat extremely well; it measur'd upwards of six Feet from its Toes to the Extremity of the Beak, and by the *Mundingoos* is call'd *Gabbon*, but by the *Portuguese*, *Goffreal*.

ON the 8th, having a strong Eastwardly Wind, and Neap Tides, we got little this Day by turning; but in the Night being calm, we tow'd thro' the South Channel, leaving *Sappo* Isles on our Larboard Side. We anchor'd near the E. End of them. These Islands have a Bar at each End, which choaks up the River almost, there not being above two Fathom and two and a quarter Water at the Ends in either Channel.

ON the 9th, the Wind blowing strong and Eastwardly, we lay still, not being able to pass this Barr at the East End *Sappo* Islands till Midnight, and then tow'd thro' it, being very narrow. [*N. B. Sappo Islands divide the River here into three or four Channels, which I take to be the reason of the Shoalness of the Water.*] We tow'd half a Mile beyond the Islands, and then anchor'd, where for half way over the River is Rocks, which we waited for Day-light to pass. In the Afternoon I
went

went ashore with several others with our Guns, and kill'd several *Guinea* Hens, *Flamingoes*, *Crabcatchers*, *Kingfishers* and *Doves*. We saw abundance of *River-Horses*. In the Night the *Interloper's* Longboat (which was at *Joar*) pass'd us, having been trading ashore at *Brucoe*. 1724.

ON the 10th I weigh'd at Two in the Afternoon with a strong Gale at East (right in our Teeth) and turn'd it up as high as *Germi*, anchoring at Six in the Evening. We saw 40 or 50 Deer, several Crown-Birds, Ducks, Geese, &c.

ON the 11th, at One in the Morning, being calm, we weigh'd, and tow'd with the Boat, gaining more than in the Day. I sent the *Linguister* before to buy a Cow at *Lemain*, afterwards I sent some of our People ashore to kill some Game. In two Hours they return'd with eight *Guinea* Hens and a Partridge, which were then exceeding plentiful. We had very hot Winds in the Day, which possibly may be caus'd by the multitude of Fires all round us, which makes the Country in the Night appear all in a Flame. It being their Custom, every Year after the Corn is in, to burn the Stubble, which taking hold of the adjoining high Grass (which now is dry) burns into the Woods a great way on every side, scorching the Leaves of all the Trees it meets, and sometimes burns the Trees themselves. It is this which gives us the Opportunity of killing the *Guinea* Hens, &c. and was it not for the great Cover they have, I believe where we kill one we might kill twenty, they abound in such multitudes.

AT

1721.

A T Two in the Afternoon (Tide serving) I weigh'd, and took in a Cow under Sail, as I pass'd *Lemain*; it cost an Iron Barr. At Six in the Evening, being calm, we tow'd thro' *Pholey's Pass*, anchoring at Seven about half a Mile above *Bruoe*.

A T the *Pholey's Pass* there is a Ledge of Rocks, which extends from the North Side the River quite over to within 20 or 30 Yards of the other Side, leaving just room for a Ship to pass, yet not so but the Ship brushes the Trees.

O N the 12th, early in the Morning, I weigh'd, and in four Hours anchor'd at *Dubocunda*, to take in Rice and Corn; which having effected by Four in the Afternoon, I got up my Anchor, and tow'd about two Leagues, anchoring again short of *Preef*, once a Town, but now broke.

O N the 13th we got but little, the Winds blowing pretty strong right down, and the Flood-Tides running very slack. We lay part of the Day at the Foot of a small Hill, call'd the *Devil's Mount*. The River now grows so narrow, that it is with difficulty we turn with the Ship against the Wind, often running our Stern into the Bushes, the Banks of the River being generally steep too.

O N the 14th, in the Evening, I anchor'd at *Cuttejarr*, and saluted the Factory with five Guns, which is situated close to the River on the North Side. I order'd my Ship to be moor'd in the middle of the River overagainst the Factory. The Banks are steep too, and three or four Fathom deep all over; it rises four Feet at Spring-Tides, and flows, as at *James Island*, North and South.

I O B-

I OBSERV'D at the Factory, that this last Season the Freshes rais'd or swell'd the River 14 Foot above the Level of high Water Mark now; by which it is evident a great deal of the Country must be overflow'd, altho' now very firm and good walking. Here in my Walks into the Woods, I found a great deal of that yellow Dying-Wood call'd *Bawley*, as indeed there is almost every where; but as yet I have not been so successful as to find any other Wood or Simple worth mentioning (if this be). Indeed I never saw a Country yet more destitute of large and good Trees, having not met with any yet, out of which a Plank might be made 12 Feet long and 12 Inches broad. * All large Trees hitherto are soft and worthless, such as Cabashiers; Cotton-Trees, &c. fit only for Shade, and the Negroes to palaver under and drink Palm-Wine.

ON the 15th the King of *Catteba* (in whose Dominions *Cuttejarr* lies) visited the Factor on purpose to see the Ship, on Board which he afterwards went. I saluted him with five Guns, and afterwards made him a handsome Present

* Mr *Stibbs* certainly had not been much on Shore, or else he could not have set down this Mistake, for there are Woods of large Trees in many Places on the River *Gambia*, between *James Fort* and *Cuttejarr*, particularly over-against *Brutoc*. And there is hardly a *Mundingoe* Town without some very large Trees, which the Superstition of the People preserves, for they admire and dance under them, and pay Reverence to them. They are generally *Bisheloes*, which is a very hard Wood, and good Timber. Some of them are 12 or 14 Feet round, and I remember three at *Joar* that are at least 12 Feet each in Circumference, and near 30 Foot in the Clear before they come to the Boughs, and under those Trees the Chief Men us'd to sit and see the People exercise and dance.

1724. Present of Coral, Amber, Brandy, &c. it being the first time of his coming since the Factory was settled. He came on Horseback with two Drums before him, and about 20 Attendants, arm'd with Guns, Swords, Bows, Arrows and Javelins. He left most of his Attendants at *Samy*, and made an Excuse for not bringing them here, because he thought they would be troublesome; which we were really glad of. He was an old Man, tall, thin, and very black, and left us very well satisfied. *

ON the 20th we made an End of cleaning our Corn and Rice, and at Night left *Cuttejarr*, with the *James Island* Sloop and five Canoas, having first sent the following Letter to *James Fort*, viz.

To Mess. ORFEUR and ROGERS.

Gentlemen, Cuttejarr, Jan. 20, 1737.

ON Tuesday last, at Night, being the 14th Instant, we arriv'd at the Company's Factory here, all in good Health, excepting Captain *Tieviss*, who had a short Relapse of his late Indisposition, and two of our Miners, but are now on the mending hand. We reach'd Joar the 4th Instant, where we met with the Ruby, Captain *Craigue*, who had then purchas'd but eleven Slaves. The Captain had sent his Long-Boat higher up with Mr *Baldwyn* to make Trade. He went up as high as *Brucoe*, and bought six Mundingoe

* I believe this was one of the Kings of *Tany*, whom they call *Catteba*; for at present there is no King of *Catteba*, and *Cuttejarr* lies in Lower *Tany*.

dingoe Slaves, at the † extravagant Price of 30 Barrs per Head. He pass'd us on his Return about Twelve at Night on the 8th Instant, when we lay at anchor between the Sappo Isles, and was so civil as not to call on Board us. 1724.

We anchor'd on the 6th at the Port of Yanimarew, and went on Shore there; it is a rising Ground close to the River, and is much preferable to Joar, as to its Situation and Healthfulness, for a Company's House to be settled there.

At Dubocunda we met with an unlucky Disappointment, which not only retarded our Progress on the Expedition for six or seven Days, but has put us to the ill Convenience of loading our Canoas with Corn instead of Rice, which does not please our People so well, and takes up above one third more room in the Stowage, which we can but very ill spare. The Slattee D'foote has (as we hear) a second time broke Barracunda, and has subdu'd all Woolly, he is now return'd to his Country for fresh Supplies to make new Conquests in these Parts. We are inform'd of Slattee Sane Conta Madebaugh being now on the Road with a Coffle of 500 Slaves. He has not been here since the Company's last settling in this River; and 'tis said, that he undertakes this Journey to make Tryal of what Encouragement he may expect to trade here for the future. There is another Coffle or two on the Road; which we mention, that you may timely supply this Factory with what Goods may be wanted, and that your Instructions as to the Price of Slaves may be suitable to the danger of their falling into the French

† The Price of Slaves augments daily, and what was then call'd an extravagant Price is now very low, for they are now generally sold for 50 or 60 Barrs per Head.

1724. French or Interlopers Hands. We cannot forbear acquainting you, that the want of due Supplies of Goods to this Factory has been no small Hindrance to the Trade thereof; but as that was not your Fault, we don't question but it will be better minded for the future. Mr Franks will give you an account of what Trade he has made, and what Goods are wanted for the carrying it on here.

The Company's Ship Dispatch will be left here with Captain Stibbs's Instructions for his Mate to act by during his Absence.

This Factory is pleasantly situated on a rising Ground, has a fine Prospect, a good Air, and deserves a much better Character than it has met with on the Fort, and is a much better Place of the two. We do not fear convincing the incredulous Part of the World, that the farther up this Country, provided it is high Land, it is still the more wholesome and moderate.

We have no more to add, but that, tho' we are so late in the Year, we hope to make such Discoveries as will be very acceptable to the Company; that we shall depart hence this Tide; and to assure you that we are,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servants,

BARTH. STIBBS,
E. DRUMMOND,
RICH. HULL.

THE Dispatch Ship was left at Cuttejarr, with sundry Stores, &c. for the Settling of a new Factory at Barracunda, or above it, if upon Examination we should find it would answer.

answer: And on the 21st, at Four in the Morning, we came to anchor about two Leag. beyond *Cuttejarr*, about a Mile beyond *Arje-Hill*, which in the Journal is call'd the *Maiden's Breast*. I went up it with Mr *Hull*, and found it, as the Journal says, compos'd of an Iron Stone (as all the High Lands we have seen are) but we have little reason to believe that it contains either Gold or Silver; and Time being precious now, we intend to visit it on our Return. This Hill takes its Name from the obscene Superstition of the Natives, who never pass it without showing their bare Breeches to it, with dancing, singing and clapping of Hands, believing that if they should omit it, they should surely die before they return. Accordingly ours did the same, which made us laugh heartily; and seeing we White Men omitted it, they perform'd it for us.

At Eleven in the Morning, the Tide serving, we got up our Anchor, and pass'd by *Samy* River, which at present limits the *Portuguese* Trade, they not daring to go higher at this Time by reason of Palavers with the Natives. This is a considerable River on the North Side, running up as far as a Town call'd *Medina*. The Company had formerly a Factory here, and the House is still standing. We bought a Cow here, and proceeded on our Voyage at Eleven at Night.

On the 22d, at Five in the Morning, we anchor'd half a League short of *Crow*, and just above a Ridge of Land of the usual reddish Colour, getting under Sail again at Two P. M. and not getting above ten Miles, anchor'd

1724. chor'd at Seven this Evening, the Tides running very weak.

THE Country continues for the most part plain, with here and there a Ridge of Hills, which may be 20 Fathom high, and sometimes more, a rich Soil in the Low Land, and the Inhabitants now are 'mostly *Pholeys*, a cleanly, decent, industrious People, very affable, and far surpassing the *Mundingoos*.

ON the 23d, at Two in the Morning, we weigh'd, towing the Sloop with two Canoa's, gaining more in the Night than in the Day, the Wind being right against us. At this Time the Tides were so slack, that we gain'd little by turning; even the Ebbs are so weak, that with the least Breath of a fair Wind we can go ahead. This makes me dubious there have been no great Rains up in the Country this last Season, for the Current of the River at the best now runs no faster than a River in *England* in the Height of Summer; and indeed, were it not for the Sloop (provided there be Water enough) we should soon be at the Falls.

AT Eight this Morning we anchor'd at *Yamacunda*, below which lie Rocks from the South-Side one third over the River, having not above four Foot Water over them. This Port is on the South Side of the River; but the Town, by reason of Wars, is remov'd to the other Side.

IT having been a Custom to pay a Duty for all Vessels that pass above this Port to the King of *Tomany*, who lives at *Sutimore*, to which Place this is the Port, and about a League distant from it, it detain'd us here all Day to adjust that Affair, we resolving to pay

pay none, thinking it below the Dignity of the Royal Company to be put on the same Footing with private Traders (such as *Portuguese* and Interlopers.) We therefore came to this Agreement with them, that for the future they never expect or demand any Custom from the Royal Company. In Consideration of this Concession we made the King a Present to the Value of near 20 Barrs; not out of any Obligation, he being utterly unable to oblige it, but to keep up a good Name, which we find very Serviceable, and for the Honour of the Royal Company, whose Fame we find proceeds much faster up into the Country than we can with our Canoas.

ON the 24th, at Three in the Morning, we left *Yamyamacunda*, and at Night came to *Canuby*. This Port is on the South Side; but the Town, for the same Reasons as *Yamyamacunda*, is transported overagainst it on the other Side the River. We saw abundance of large Monkeys, which bark just like Dogs. We kill'd two Wild Geese and a Duck. The Geese have Spurs as long as our Cocks, growing out of the middle Joynt of the Wings, with which they'll beat a Dog: They are larger than our Wild Geese, and feather'd black and white. The Duck was of a peculiar Kind, and near as big as the Geese, and feather'd like them, with small black Legs, Feet and Bill, and upon its Beak was a black Excrescence of Flesh an Inch and half high. They are fine Fowl, and eat deliciously.

IN the Evening we left *Canuby*, and having tow'd the Sloop three Leagues, about Eleven at Night came to an Anchor,

1724.

ON the 25th we got under Sail early, and about Eleven o' Clock anchor'd a little above *Baffy* Port, which is also on the South Side the River. In the Evening we weigh'd again, and got up as high as *Nackway*, which Port lies on the North Side of the River; the Town is half a Mile from it, inhabited chiefly by *Mahometans*; half a Mile from the Port on the same Side the River is a Hill about 30 Fathom high, with a red Snagg hanging over the River.

ON the 26th the Wind blow'd strong East-erly, so that we proceeded up but slowly. At Night we got six Leagues above *Nackway*, to a Place call'd *Cassancunda*, having in our Way seen many Deers, Monkeys, Crown-Birds, Ducks, Geese, *Gunnea* Hens, Partridges, &c.

ON the 28th, at Noon, we anchor'd at *Fatatenda*. This Port, like many others, has not a House near it, serving only for a Landing-Place to some Town. * This is the Port to *Suteco*, about three Leagues from it; but the Town the King of *Woolly* lives in, is 30 Miles from it, call'd *Cussana*.

As soon as we came to anchor, I caus'd the Sloop to fire five Guns as a Signal to Slattee *Mamadu*, who promis'd to meet us here, and bring us a Man to pilot us as high as the Falls. But lest he should not hear the Guns, we also sent our Linguister to *Suteco* to acquaint him that we were arriv'd at *Fatatenda*. In the Evening Slattee *Mamadu* came
on

* Since the writing this Journal, viz. in the Year 1732, the Company have settled a Factory, and had a House built upon the Rock above the Port, by reason of the Convenience of its Situation for Trade.

on Board, but without the Pilot, who was sick. Here we learn'd that *Barracunda* hath been lately broke or destroy'd; however we resolv'd to leave the Sloop there to trade. In all our Enquiries it is evident, that there is no Body here knows any thing of the River above *Barracunda*. Some think it to be the End of the World, others that it is a large Wilderness full of Wild Beasts; others tell you that there is a Wild Savage People, and advis'd us to stay with them, and not to go higher up. In short, no one can give any just Account of either Town or Port above it; || and altho' Slattec *Mamadu* knows, and has most of his Relations living there, yet he knows not how far it is from *Barracunda* by Water. All confirm that there is nothing to be bought above it, so we resolv'd to take in some Rice at *Prye*, where it is said to be cheap and plentiful. I shall now describe the *Pau de Sangue*, or Bloodwood, so call'd from a Red Gum which issues from it; it grows plentifully all up the River, but here at *Fatatenda* it is larger than ordinary, and by the *Mundingo*s call'd *Cano*, of which they make the *Balaseu*, a Musical Instrument. It is a very hard Wood, of a beautiful Grain, and polishes finely, very proper for Escutores, or Inlaying, and they say that the *Buggabuggs* never

|| The Natives are desirous of trading with White People, and of buying all their Commodities; that they might sell them up into the Country, therefore it being for the Advantage of the Black People about *Fatatenda* to prevent the White Men going farther up the River, they gave out such Reports as they thought would discourage them. And this is very frequent amongst them; for all the Accounts that I could hear from disinterested Natives agree with what *Leo the African* says relating to the Countries up the River.

1724. never touch it. This Tree does not grow to any great Height or Size, so that it is not easy to find one that will produce a Plank upwards of 14 or 16 Inches broad; when first cut it has an agreeable Smell; it grows generally in a dry Rocky Soil, and against and on the Tops of Hills. *

ON the 29th, about One in the Morning, we left *Fatatenda*, and in about five Hours anchor'd at *Prye*, with an Intention to buy Corn and Rice; it being agreed on all Hands that there is no sort of Eatables to be purchas'd above *Barracunda*: But there is hardly any Credit to be given to what these People relate; for almost every Port up the River, they to whom it belongs had much rather we should stay and trade amongst them, than go farther up; and in order to induce us to it, they give a dismal Account of the Country above, and of the Barbarity of the People there.

THIS Port lies about three Leagues above *Fatatenda*, on the South Side the River, in *Cantore*, having no Town nor House within two or three Miles of it. Here is a fine Rivulet, whose Sands we search'd, sending our small Canoa in for that purpose, which by reason of sunken Trees, &c. could not go far. In it we caught some small Fish like Smelts, and one large Prawn; but the sunken Trees render'd our Nets useless almost, as they have hitherto the Banks of the River *Gambia*, in which the Fish appear to be very numerous.

ON

* It is this Tree which produces the *Gum Dragon*; of which there is more said in the former Journal, and which is capable of being made a very advantageous Branch of Trade.

ON the 3rd, finding (contrary to Expectation) but little Rice or Corn here, having in all this time purchas'd no more than four Barrels, we left the Port, and came to anchor about eight Miles above it. 1724.

ON the 1st of *February*, at Two in the *February* Morning, we proceeded, towing the Sloop, and in five Hours anchor'd at *Samatenda*, which is on the South Side. Here I found the River to be 134 Yards over, and the Banks about 20 Feet high. I now find the River begin to have sunken Trees almost all over it. Here the Land is low on the South Side, but on the North Side a rising Ground, which a League beyond the Port forms a high Hill, running near two Miles close to the River. In the Afternoon we weigh'd from *Samatenda*, which is only a Port, where is a small Canoa to ferry over the River, with neither Town nor House near it. At Eight at Night we came to an Anchor eight Miles beyond it, being entertain'd with the hideous Noises of Elephants, River-Horses and Alligators, all Night.

ON the 2^d, at Three in the Morning, we jogg'd on till Seven, and then anchor'd a little above *Coussar* Port, which is likewise destitute of Houses or Town near the River. Here I first observ'd, that for want of a Canoa they ferry over the River on a Bark Logg, or Float made of Bamboos (Canes); on one of these I saw four Men cross the River at once.

ABOUT four Miles before you come to this Port is a Sand, which extends from the South Side almost across the River, on which is not above four or five Feet Water.

1724.

IN the Afternoon we proceeded higher; the Flood makes up but very little, altho' by the Shore it flows near two Feet. Soon after we pass'd by another Port on the South Side call'd *Tabutenda*, about a League from *Cussane* Port, between which two Places it is in a manner one continu'd high Hill, rising directly from the River. On the North Side it is a large *Savannab*, in which is a great Lake.

HAVING gain'd about eight Miles, I anchor'd at Eight at Night in eleven Feet of Water, having just got over a Shoal, which stretches from the North Side three quarters over, on which was from four to seven Feet Water. The rest of the River was an Overfall of Rocks (on the South Side) between which in some Places were ten Feet Water, but on them not above three or four Feet.

ON the 3d, at Three in the Morning, we went on our Voyage, and at Eight came to an Anchor in two Fathom and a half Water, about a League short of *Barracunda* Port. About Four in the Afternoon we weigh'd again, and in an Hour's time anchor'd at *Barracunda* Port, which is on the North Side. Here I measur'd the River, and found it 130 Yards over, Depth of Water between two and three Fathom, and the Banks above 25 Feet high.

HAD it not been for our Pilot, 'tis certain we should never have guess'd this Place to have been the Port of *Barracunda*, or that it ever had been a Port or Place of Trade; so wild is it grown since the Destruction of the Town, that at present there is not so much as a Ferry, which is common to all other Ports that we have met with. I went ashore

to see if there were any Vestigia or Remains of this once famous Trading Town, and to view the Country. Immediately on my Landing I found the fresh Footsteps and Excrements of Elephants (which made me guess they were not far off.) Ascending the Banks the Pilot shew'd me where the Town stood, which at present hath hardly any thing like the Ruins of Houses. On the Tops of the Banks were visible several Places where Victuals had been dress'd, and round about it the Remainder of their Dainties, viz. the Skulls and Bones of River-Horses, Allegators and Fish; the two former of which, as well as Elephants, I observe the Natives are passionate Admirers of. I having my Gun, as usual, advanc'd a little way in amongst the high Grass, which was 12 or 14 Feet high, but as dry as Hay, and burns (if set on fire) with great vehemence. Finding a Tree I mounted it to take a Prospect of the adjacent Country, when I presently discover'd a wild Elephant not above 400 Yards from me, slowly walking into the Country. It was a very spacious Plain, with very few Trees, for above four Miles from the River, there being nothing like a Hill all round to be seen. In short, it is the largest Tract of plain Land that I have yet seen, tho' it is to be observ'd it rises gently inland.

As it was our Design to leave the *James Island* Sloop there to trade under Capt. *Trevi-ja's* Care, we also judg'd it necessary to stay till the Alcade came down to settle the Palaver, that there might be no Difference or Dispute when we were gone. On our anchoring I caus'd several Guns to be fir'd, to give notice to the Country of our Arrival. In the Night

1724. Night-time we could hardly sleep for the horrible Noises of the River-Horses, Allegators, Wolves, and other wild Beasts.

ON the 4th, in the Morning, we sent our Linguister with a Grometta to find out the Alcade, whom as yet we had not seen. In the Afternoon he came back, and the Alcade with him, who had not heard our Guns. He told us there were several Merchants with Slaves, Gold and Teeth, at *Yab*, the Town from whence he came, and where he lives, which is about nine Miles off, and where the People of *Barracunda* live since their Town was broke.

AT Noon our Linguister and hired Servants came in a Body to inform us that they would go no farther, because no Body ever was higher up the River, and that *Barracunda* was look'd upon as the End of the World. The most sensible of them said, that if there were a Country beyond, that it was a very barbarous one; and besides that, they understood that we intended to go afterwards over Land in quest of Gold Mines, and that we would oblige them to go along with us. After a-bundance of ridiculous Stories, which equally shew'd their Ignorance and Fear both of the People and Country beyond this Place, we prevail'd with them to go as far by Water as we did, and no farther: So the Palaver concluded with a never-failing reconciling Bottle of Brandy.

ON the 5th, in the Afternoon, the Merchants came down, and after a long Dispute we found ourselves under a Necessity of contracting with them for ten Slaves, at 23 Baris *per* Head, or else they would not sell us their Gold

Gold and Teeth, which 'twas our Design only to buy, till our Return, by reason we had not Conveniences for Slaves till then. But what was a further Inducement, on our buying these Slaves, one of the Merchants, named *Gaye*, had promis'd to go up the River with us as far as *Tinda*, (where he lives) by which means we should have the Opportunity of knowing the Country on both Sides the River, which otherwise is impossible, there being no such thing as a Pilot to be got. In the Afternoon in Council we drew up a Letter, and sent it to *James Fort* by a Land-Messenger by way of *Cuttejarr*. 1724.

ON the 6th, understanding there was a Town opposite to us on the *Cantore* Side, not above four Miles distance, we the Day before sent to compliment the Alcade of it with a Bottle of Rum, in return of which he sent us a Cow, for which we afterwards presented him with a Barr of Iron. Of the ten Slaves we the Day before contracted for, we were able to purchase but three, chiefly owing to the Badness of our Goods: And by our not purchasing them ten Slaves, we lost the Opportunity of having *Gaye* the Merchant with us; at which I was very much concern'd, as having no Body that ever was above that Place.

OUR Huntsman, whilst we lay here, shot a Fallow Deer, by the *Mundingo*s call'd *Toncong*; it had nothing in its Form and Make uncommon with our *English* ones, but its Horns and Size were very extraordinary, being as big as a small Horse, and weigh'd (I believe) 300 Pounds. On its Neck it had a black List or Mane four or five Inches long, which stood erected. On opening its Head,

1724. I found the Brains full of large Maggots two Inches long, and as thick as my little Finger, altho' it had not been dead above half an Hour, so consequently were there whilst living. The Flesh of it was very sweet and good.

O U R Affairs being ended, we left *Barracunda* on the 6th at Night with the five Canoas, leaving the *James Island* Sloop there with Capt. *Trevisa* to trade. In three Hours time we anchor'd about two Leagues above it, and the next Morning we weigh'd again, and in half an Hour's time ran aground in the middle of the River. I found near seven Foot Water on the South Side, where I pass'd, and a League farther we came to an Overfall, extending quite over the River, which took me up the greatest part of this Day to get the Canoas over. This Overfall is not above three Leagues above *Barracunda* (being the first I have met) and is compos'd of Rocks in the following manner.

F R O M the North Side of the River runs a solid Bed of Rocks one third over, having a pretty smooth and equal Superficies, and at this time near 10 Feet above the Water of the River; its Extremity at this time being perpendicular by reason of the Lowness of the Water, is become the North Bank, or Bounds of the River. It was close to this Side that I found a Passage, and a very strait one, for our Canoas rubbed the Rocks on both Sides. From the South Side, for above one third across the River, was another plain and equal Bed of Rocks, but with this Difference, that this was under Water about ten Inches, over which at Low Water the Current ran with great Force. Between these two Beds
of

of Rocks, the rest of the River was choak'd up with large single Rocks, interspers'd in such a manner, with not above a Foot of Water upon them (altho' between them was 10, 11, and 12 Foot Water) as render'd a Passage betwixt them impossible. It was High Water before I could get thro'; and altho' it flow'd here not above eight Inches, it gave me great Facility in finding the Passage; for at High Water it check'd the Force of the Current, so as to render the Water stagnant, altho' it was the Neap-Tides: So that with great Ease we walk'd upon it, and also from the adjacent Rocks on the North Sde (the Water being very clear) we could very plainly see where the Passage lay.† This at low Water was impossible, the Current ran so violently with such Whirlings and Eddies over and amongst the Rocks. At this Overfall I measur'd the River, and found it 160 Yards over betwixt its proper Banks; but at present the Water runs in the Compass of 100, and in all probability three Months hence will not take up above 50. Below this Overfall I found three and four Fathom Water; and just above one Fathom and half, and between in Breadth it was about 20 Yards over. I proceeded up the River at Five in the Evening, and found about half a Mile above the Overfall a large Rock cover'd with Oysters, very fat, but insipid. At Eight at Night we came to a Ford; it was a Quick-sand, about two Leagues above the Overfall, not above four Foot deep in the deepest Part. At Nine I anchor'd in eight Foot Water, and
T 2 lay

† It is very remarkable, that the Tide flows so far up the River *Gambia*, there being no other River, that I ever heard of, where the Tide flows up so far from the Sea.

1724. lay there all Night; the River-Horses very numerous, so that it is difficult sleeping for their hideous Noises; besides, they now grew so bold, that we sometimes fir'd a Musquet at them to make them keep farther off, lest we should receive damage in our Canoas from them; for they are sometimes so large, that in passing under the Canoas there may not be room enough, on which they immediately strike their Teeth thro' the Bottom, and endanger the present sinking.

ON the 8th, at Six in the Morning, we went on, the River growing so shoal now, that there's no passing sail by Night. Soon after we met with another Flat or Ford. It was Sand, and on the deepest Part had but three Foot and half. By Nine, not being come above a League, I came to a Flat, which I found bar'd the River from Side to Side. It was a Sand with many dry Patches appearing here and there all over the River. After some time trying ineffectually to pass it, I brought the Canoas to a proper Place, and then ascended the Banks, which here were near 40 Foot high. Upon viewing it, I found the Flat to run up the River for above half a Mile, being Overfalls of Sand-Banks, so intended to search diligently for a Passage betwixt them. This Flat is near six Leagues above *Barracunda*, I found the River here by measure 170 Yards over, which great Breadth is the Occasion of the Shallows. I now found the Musquetoës not only very troublesome by Night, but a large Fly, call'd an Elephant Fly, or *Jolloiff* Fly, worse by Day.

ON the 9th I try'd again, causing my People with Poles in their Hands to walk all over the
the

the River, not omitting any one Channel between the dry Sand-Banks, but higher up we found less Water, viz. 26 Inches. Upon which we resolv'd to proceed up higher with the three smallest Canoes, and leave the two greatest there, with proper Orders. 1724.

ON the 10th I endeavour'd again, with the *Gambia* Canoa, to find a Passage amongst the Sands, but to no effect, altho' the Canoa drew but 16 Inches Water: For the Sand being quick, runs from under our Feet, so as to render it impossible to hawl with the one tenth of our Strength. I afterwards, with Mr *Hull*, &c. went ashore with design to try the Hill call'd in the Journal *Matlock Tar*, which is at the upper end of this whole Reach, about a Mile and half off, but before we had got half way, we were drove back in great disorder by a wild Elephant. In the Evening one of the Natives came to us with some Fowls, who told us, that after we pass'd this Place, we could not proceed much farther; however we resolv'd to try, not much minding their idle Reports.

ON the 11th we unloaded the *Discovery* Canoa, causing every individual thing to be taken out of her (it being our least Canoa) she then drew but 12 Inches, with which to Morrow early we design to hawl over the Flats, to make some farther Discovery, whilst the other Canoes stay here to wait for the Spring-Tides; and then, if it be possible, to follow.

ON the 12th, I being out of Order and Feverish, Mr *Drummond* and Mr *Hull* set out in the Canoa, and by the Assistance of all our Gro-

1724. Gromettas they got her over the Flats, and then sent me the following Letter, viz.

To Capt. BART. STIBBS.

Dear S I R,

Feb. 12, 1724.

THIS acquaints you, that we are got past the Flats. The Carpenter is in pursuit of a wounded Elephant, which pass'd the River just above us, when we were first aground. I desire you to order my Boy to send me a Pair of Trowsers, that I may have a Change when I get out to help the Canoa along. I am

Yours, &c.

RICH. HULL.

T H E same Evening I receiv'd the following Letter also from them, viz.

Dear SIR, On Matlock Tar, Feb. 12, 1724.

WE can't forbear advising you of our good Prospect of succeeding. We have not met with less than six Feet Water since we pass'd the Flats. We shall proceed in the Evening. In the mean time we wish you better Health, and that you may be able to follow us. The next Reach promises well, and we have had from six to eighteen Foot Water, and we guess the River is sixty or seventy Yards over. We remain

Yours, &c.

E. DRUMMOND,
RICH. HULL.

ON the 13th, at Noon, I receiv'd a Letter from Capt. *Treviſa* at *Barracunda*, dated this Morning (we being hardly ſix Leagues above it) giving me an Account that no manner of Trade hardly had offer'd ſince we left him, nor any Proviſion, ſo that he ſhould be neceſſitated to fall down the River to ſome other Place to procure it both for himſelf and Slaves. 1724.

IN the Afternoon I receiv'd another Letter from Mr *Drummond* and Mr *Hull*, who were about two Leagues and half higher up, viz.

Dear SIR, Feb. 13, Eleven o'Clock, 1734.
WE left Matloc Tar about Four yeſterday afternoon, and about a League up met with another Flat of Sands, and an Overfall of Rocks. After ſome Trial to get over (the Night coming on) we were oblig'd to put back a little for deeper Water, and to wait for the next Day to make a farther Attempt, which was ſo ſucceſſful that we row'd thro' without touching either Sands or Rocks, in four and ſix Feet Water in the middle of the River, and met with deep Water to this Place, where are ſome Sand-Banks, one our Rudder juſt fix'd on, but going towards the middle we met with three Feet Water. The Natives here tell us, that there are Rocks in the next Reach that will hinder our Paſſage up higher; but we can't always credit theſe People: We are reſolv'd to proceed in three or four Hours. We deſign to get to York River before we ſhall think of returning, whereby we may judge of the Poſſibility of doing any thing this Season. We have found the South Shore ſteep too for the greateſt Part. We ſhould have enlarg'd, but the Elephants are ſo numerous, and make ſuch a hideous

1724. *Noise, that we do not think it safe, for fear of their doing some mischief either to us, our small Stock of Stores, or to our Canoa. Besides, our Stock of Powder and Shot will not allow us to be but on the defensive Part only: So say no more, than that we are under a green Shade by the River-side drinking your Health, and good Success to the Expedition, about two Leagues beyond Matlock Tar. We are*

Your most humble Servants,

E. DRUMMOND,
RICH. HULL.

ON the 14th I receiv'd Letters from *Cuttajarr*, dated the 11th Instant, which advise me, that no News was arriv'd from *James Fort* since we left that Place, and that my Ship's Crew was very sickly.

THE Moon changing yesterday, I found the Tide to rise here six Inches, flowing East and West, but the Flood never ran up, it only became slack Water: By this lifting of the Water I am in hopes to get most of the Canoas over. At this Flat we have taken up some of the Sands in various Places, in order for Trial at Leisure.

ON the 15th, in the Morning, Mr *Drummond* and Mr *Hull* return'd, having been about six Leagues up, and report they found the River, generally speaking, deeper and better: On which Encouragement, it being the highest Tides, I resolv'd to unload the *Royal Africa*; and endeavour, if possible, to get her over, and then proceed with that and two more.

ON the 16th, finding it impossible to pass the Flats with the *Royal Africa*, I reladed her,
and

and got the *Gambia* ready to proceed on the Morrow with the *Discovery*, designing to go myself, being bravely recover'd. Our Gromettas and Linguister absolutely refusing to go any higher, we resolv'd, as soon as we were gone, that Mr *Drummond* go directly to *Barracunda* with the three Canoas, and there discharge them. 1724.

ON the 17th, in the Morning, I took the Opportunity of High Water to send the Canoas over the Flats. At Ten Mr *Hull* and myself went with two White Men, and set out in the two Canoas *Gambia* and *Discovery*, mann'd with ten *Cape Coast* Slaves belonging to the Company, and one Woman and two Boys, intending to proceed as high as possible, leaving Mr *Drummond* to return to *Barracunda* with the other three Canoas. At Noon we put ashore on the South Side to dress our Victuals, and to avoid the scorching Heats of the Sun, having pass'd not above a League from where we set out, by reason of our having pass'd another Flat of Sand and Rocks in the next Reach beyond *Matlock Tar*, on which was not two Feet Water. At this Overfall was a Bark Logg or Sellilefs to pass over to a Town on the *Cantore* Side, about three Miles off, call'd *Curbambey*: It is behind the Hill which the Journal calls *Matlock Tar*, for what reason I know not, for on Examination it gives no more Encouragement than others we have tried before. We left this Place at Four, and at Nine at Night anchor'd in five Feet Water in the middle of the River, having come ten Miles, and passing almost in every Reach some Flat or Ford from two to three and four Feet, by which means the River

1724. River is now in a manner fordable all the Way up. Here it may not be improper to hint at the Reasons our *Mundingo* Gromettas broach'd and gave out for going no farther, *viz.* That the Natives were combining to cut us off: This some, that had been sent a little Way into the Country to buy us Fowls and Eggs, said they overheard as they slept in their Houses: But I rather believe it of their own forging, from their Fear and Unwillingness to proceed any farther; for we found, wherever we put ashore, some or other coming to us with a Fowl or two, &c. and by their Behaviour seem to be an inoffensive People; but, however, I always kept myself on my Guard for fear of the worst.

ON the 18th, at Six in the Morning, we went on our Way, and soon after pass'd a steep Hill on the South Side close to the River. Mr *Hull* and I went upon it, and had a fine Survey of the Country, and could perceive the Deer feeding all round, and the River-Horses sporting on the Banks and in the Water in great Numbers. About a Mile beyond this Hill is a Port on the same Side, call'd *Sinmetenda*, with a Bark Logg to pass over to *Tendecunda*, which is the Town to this Port, and is distant about two or three Miles from it on the *Cantore* Side. Just beyond this Port I found the River to run in the narrowest Compass I have yet met with, *viz.* 42 Yards, but it was seven Foot deep all over, altho' it measur'd 133 Yards from Bank to Bank, but on the North Side at present it was all a dry Sand-Bank. At Eleven we saw five large Elephants ford over the River not above half a Mile from us. In passing this Ford I found

found in the shoalest Place but 16 Inches Water ; as soon as we were over we put ashore to refresh ourselves and dress our Victuals, having come two Leagues. Afterwards we saw two Negroes ford it over, who brought us Fowls. At Five in the Evening we pass'd on, and a League farther we came to a Hill on the South Side, steep to the River, which here takes a sudden short Turn to the Eastward. This Hill I believe was 80 Fathom high. I observed, that in this River is plenty of a kind of Turtle, which in *America* is call'd * *Heccatey*. They are very good Food, and peculiar to fresh-water Rivers and Lakes. At Nine at Night I anchor'd in 14 Feet Water, having come since Dinner eight Miles.

ON the 19th, at Six in the Morning, we went on thro' a long, but very shoaly Reach, on the North Side is a high Hill. I now observ'd, that the Willow-Tree (the same which grows by Rivers in *England*) is become very plentiful all along the Banks of the *Gambia* ; also abundance of Tobacco, but this is planted by the Natives, not growing wild, as *Vermuyden* in his Journal asserts.

AMONGST those Willows, and upon the Water, we found a great many large Ducks ; and altho' they fly very well, yet will they not take the Wing till you fire at them, and sometimes not then, for if they are in the Water they mostly chuse to dive. These Ducks are both good Food and good Diversion ; for sometimes 40 or 50 of them will
run

* Turtles call'd *Heccatey*, which generally engender in fresh-water Lakes ; which makes it probable, that there were some Lakes not far from thence.

1724. I run along the Sides of the Banks one after another for an Hour together among the Willow-Trees, and so fast as to put us heartily to it to row up with them. They are of a peculiar Kind, and take more delight in running along the Banks; than in flying or diving.

At Noon I stopt at a narrow Pass, which I measur'd, and found the Water to run in the Breadth of 58 Yards, and six Feet deep. This is an Overfall, but happen'd to have this clear Channel about the middle, in which at present the Water ran; for on the North Side it is a Ledge of Rocks near half way over, which are now eight or nine Foot above Water, and the South Side is a large dry Sand. We saw vast Companies of very large Baboons. In the Afternoon we pass'd on about a League, and meeting fresh Shoals were oblig'd to put back a little for deep Water to anchor in, and wait for Day-light to find a Passage. I chose always to anchor in deep Water, and the middle of the River, if possible, for fear of Accidents.

On the 20th, by Nine in the Morning, with great Labour and Difficulty I got both Canoas over these Flats and Quick sands, having not more than 12 and 14 Inches Water. About an Hour afterwards I put ashore to refresh ourselves, right against a high Hill, steep to the River on the South Side, having come not above a League from the Shoals. The Natives still follow'd us with Edibles; but as yet neither Tooth nor Slave has been offer'd to us: They ford the River after us, be on which Side we will. At Four in the Afternoon we went on about

a League, and then found more Flats and Sands, which I try'd in vain to pass till 'twas dark; so went back to deeper Water, and lay all Night. At these Flats is a high Hill on the North Side close to the River, and on the other Side a large Savannah. 1724.

ON the 21st I began early in the Morning to search for a Channel all over those Flats, and at the same time sent *John Hodges* with a Cape-Coaster up the River by Land, giving him Orders to go at least four Leagues up by the Banks of the River in search of *York River*, which the Journalist of *Anno 1661* mentions to be but 17 Leagues above *Bar-racunda*, altho' I reckon'd myself near 20 Leagues above it already. I endeavour'd till Noon with all my People to find a Channel, but in vain; and Experience proves it impracticable to hawl over it, being a Quicksand, which presently sinks from under our Feet with a great Suction, which renders it very difficult to hawl ourselves out. The Natives continu'd still to visit us; and all assure us we are too late, tho' we get over here, to get to *Tinda*, inviting us to settle amongst them, and then they would kill Elephants (which are here very numerous) and bring us Trade; for at present I observ'd they had none. They all in general assure us, there is no passing much farther till next Rains; and then if we came again, they would go with us to *Tinda*, which by Land is but a small Day's Journey from hence.

I was in hopes of *John Hodges's* finding *York River*, from some imperfect Notions I had from the Natives of a River they call *Cabong*; but on his Return in the Evening, he having been

1724. been between four and five Leagues up, he acquainted me that no Rivers run into this from either Side but what are dry; of which kind I had myself lately met with several. I made another Attempt in the Evening to find a Channel, but to no effect; which makes me now give credit to what the Natives said, which is confirm'd by *Hodges*, who had forded the River that Day a great many times. Besides, I find myself the Flats grow more numerous, and have less Water daily, the River being fordable now at every half Mile. Here by Measure the River was 160 Yards over, which occasions its Shallowness; the Water expanding and running over the greatest Part of it, excepting here and there a Patch. I observ'd the Water here to rise two Inches by the Shore, but the Stream always runs down.

THE Country on *Cantore* Side is populous, with small Towns here and there, but none within a League of the River; but on the other Side are no Towns or Inhabitants till you come to *Tinda*.

ON the 22d we tried again very carefully, and after all our Endeavours could find but 10 Inches Water in the deepest Part. Finding the Impossibility of proceeding higher this Season, Mr *Hull* and I with Reluctance resolv'd to return. || So at Noon we set out, and by Night were got 10 Miles down, and then

|| Mr *Stibbs* at this Fall gave over his Discovery, and return'd for *James* Fort. There were several Reasons to discourage him; for besides the Heat and excessive Labour of rowing up against the Stream, there were the Reports of the Natives, that the River was too shallow to go up to *Tinda* that Year: And this was confirm'd by the Trials he made at this Fall.

then anchor'd, being under a Necessity of lying still all Night to pass some Flats, which cannot be done but in the Day time. 1724.

THOSE Flats and Shoals which stopp'd us lie 59 Miles above *Barracunda*, at the upper End of a Reach which lies E. N. E. and where the River turns short at once to South. On the North Side is a high Hill close to the River, and on the South is a large Savannah. Here we tried the Hill and Watergullies, and took up of the Sands with great Exactness, in order for Trial; as indeed we did at all Places.

THEREABOUTS are great Stocks of diverse Sorts of Game, particularly Rock Partridges: I call them so, as being mostly amongst Rocks and Precipices. They are of a dark-speckled Colour, having a round Snuff-colour'd Spot on the Breast about as big as a Half Crown, the Legs and Beak are red, as also a Circle about the Eyes, just as some Pigeons have; they are not altogether so big as Partridges, but in Shape exactly like them and run as fast, only then this erects the Tail, and appears like a large Chicken. They are exceeding fine Meat, but difficult to kill.

I OBSERVE too, that the higher up the River, the more numerous and bold are the River-Horses, particularly in such Reaches where are shoal Patches of Sand, and deep Water between them, into which they plunge and hide, after you disturb them napping on the Sands. I have often shot them so as to stain the Water with their Blood, yet they always got away, rising afterwards at some distance, blowing up the Water, grating their Teeth, and roaring at us with great Anger, and

1724. and a hideous Noise. I hope still to have an Opportunity of surveying a dead one, that I might be able to give a just and exact Description of them. *Pomet's* Description of them is the best extant, for *Lemery* is much out when he affirms them to eat Men, Women, &c. they living only on Grass, which is visible by the Excrements. I have seen one of these Creatures (as I take it) preserv'd in the *Dutch* Repository at the Cape of *Good Hope*; but I was not so curious then as to make any Remarks.

I CANNOT forbear taking notice here, that in the Journal *Anno* 1661, the Author takes notice but of two Hills between *Barracunda* and *York* River, and them both on the South Side, when I have found six, *viz.* two on the North Side, and four on the South. Nor can I see any reason for his only mentioning two, and omitting the rest.

ON the 23d, at Eight in the Morning, I got over the Flats, and at Five in the Afternoon pass'd by *Summetenda*, anchoring at Eight at Night, right against a small reddish Mount on the North Side, which we intend to examine to-morrow. We have this Day come six Leagues.

ON the 24th, in the Morning, we pass'd on, having first examin'd the Mount, and brought away a Specimen for Trial. This Mount lies eight Leagues above *Barracunda*. By Noon we got to *Mallock Tar*, and pass'd the Flats with no small Labour and Pains, anchoring at Nine at Night just above the great Overfall, which lies near three Leagues above *Barracunda*, being oblig'd to wait for Day-light and high Water to pass it, it roar-
ing

ing almost like *London-Bridge* at Low Water. 1724.
We came that Day six Leagues. I kill'd a
Guana five Foot long.

ON the 25th, at Day-break, we pass'd the
Overfall, and at Nine got to *Barracunda*,
where I found Mr *Drummond*, with the *James*
Island Sloop, and the rest of the Canoes, all
well. Here we found Letters from Mr *Plunkett*
the new Governor, who arriv'd at *James*
Island the 1st Instant, and brought several
Alterations in the Establishment; Mr *Drum-*
mond being made Secoud Chief Merchant,
Mr *Rogers* Third, and Mr *Hull* of the Coun-
cil, &c. Captain *Trevissu* had bought but
five Slaves, and a little Teeth and Gold,
while we were away from him. Mr *Plunkett*
writing very pressingly for the Ship *Dispatch*,
it was resolv'd in Council to proceed this E-
vening directly to *James Fort*. I shall here
insert his Letter, and Mr *Drummond's* An-
swer, viz.

To Capt. BARTH. STIBBS, Mes-
sieurs EDW. DRUMMOND
and RICH. HULL.

Gentlemen, JAMES Fort, Feb. 10, 1724.

I Perused yours of the 20th ult. from Curte-
jair to Messieurs Ouseur and Rogers, and
am glad to hear you are all in a good State of
Health, and proceeding on your intended Expedi-
tion, which I pray God continue, and grant you
Success in the same.

This accompanies what Letters I brought from
England for the Gentlemen on the Expedition,
which we have order'd Mr Franks to forward
to you with all haste.

U

Upon

1724. Upon my Departure from England I expected, in case you proceeded before my Arrival, to have found the Ship Dispatch at James Fort; but found to the contrary, that she had Orders to lie at Cuttejarr till you return from the Expedition: What Prudence was acted in that Management, I leave to your Consideration; and whether it was not more proper for her to be left here, in order to purchase a Cargo for her Return to England, or Trading for any Ships that may come consign'd to us, than lie there as an additional Charge for the Expedition, without any Prospect of Advantage. We therefore in Council have thought fit to order you Capt. Bartholomew Stibbs, Messieurs Edward Drummond and Richard Hull, to send Orders to the present Master of the said Ship, to bring to us at James Fort the said Ship Dispatch, with what Trade may be made by the Sloop, as also what may be at our Factory at Cuttejarr, that we may keep her employ'd till your Return in trading for the Company's Interest. And in case you do not think proper to send her to us, for some Reasons which are not obvious to us at present; then, upon receipt hereof, you are to call a Council, and send us your Reasons in writing sign'd by you for the same.

Altho' Mr Drummond is appointed Second Chief Merchant at James Fort, yet being now upon the Expedition, and believing his Presence to be very necessary there, we are willing to dispense with his coming to us till the Expedition is over, and to undergo the Fatigue here till his Arrival, that there may be no manner of Excuse for not proceeding on the intended Expedition, without himself excuses to come and take his Place here.

We

River G A M B I A:

291

We shall endeavour to procure large Quantities of Salt, but shall be very much straitned to get Conveniencies to carry it up the River.

1724.

The Company in their Letter intimate nothing particular concerning the Expedition, only that they leave it to the Discretion of the Council to make what Alterations they shall judge proper.

If the Sloop has any Number of Slaves, we desire they may forthwith be sent down, being daily in Expectation of a Ship's Arrival, which by Contract is to sail this Month for Carolina. We wish you Health and Success, and remain,

Gentlemen,

Your Friends and humble Servants,

ROB. PLUNKETT,
ANTH. ROGERS.

THE following is Mr Drummond's Answer to the foregoing Letter, viz.

TO ROBERT PLUNKETT, Esq; and
Mr ANTH. ROGERS.

Gentlemen, Barracunda, Feb. 24, 1724:

YOURS under the 10th Instant I receiv'd; with the other Letters from England, directed to the Council up the River Gambia, which Pacquet I broke open. I congratulate you on your safe Arrival at Gambia, and wish you Health and Success in your new Government. As for your expecting the Company's Ship Dispatch to be at James Port upon your Arrival, I can say nothing to that, as Captain Scibbs gave his Mate his Orders where the Ship should remain till his Return; if Captain Scibbs was here, I should give

1724 *my Opinion for her to go down to James Fort, to follow your farther Orders: Their being absent hinders my coming down. I find it proper to stay here, for fear of any Palaver happening to the Gentlemen that are gone up; and they not having the Language, nor us'd to the Manners of this Country, they might come to some Trouble; for they are very villainous People in these Parts; we cannot be too much upon our Guard. As soon as Captain Stibbs returns, which I believe will be in a few Days, I will make the best of my way down in one of the Canoas. Captain Trevisa hath to this Date purchased but four Slaves; his Goods are very bad, and ill sorted for Trade; which could not be helped, there being no proper Cargoes for these Parts at the Fort when we came up. I cannot forward the Letters to Captain Stibbs, not knowing where they are; nor will any of the Mundingoes go above this Place, for they look upon Barracunda as the World's End. Wishing you Health and Success, I remain,*

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

EDW. DRUMMOND.

ON the 26th, at Day-light, we weigh'd, and pass'd on. Soon after the Sloop ran aground in the middle of the River. After diligent searching from one Side to the other, we found there was not Water enough for the Sloop to pass till High Water, altho' she drew but four Feet and a half: So I lightned her by the Canoas, and at Three P. M. got her over, anchoring at Ten at Night about a League below *Cassone*.

THIS

THIS Flat is near a League above *Tabu-
iunda*, and consists of a Sand from the North
Side three quarters over the River, on which
there were not above four Foot Water. From
thence to the other Side the River lie large
Rocks, scatter'd up and down promiscuously,
so as not to permit a Vessel to pass betwixt,
altho' there is eight and nine Feet Water, but
upon them at low Water were not above two
and three. As we pass'd this Place without
knowing it, going up, it is a Demonstration
that the Water is fell considerably since.

IN the Afternoon we dispatch'd a Mes-
senger to *Cutlejarr* with Letters for *James
Island*, in answer to those we receiv'd at *Ba-
racunda*, and to acquaint them of our coming
down; viz.

TO ROBERT PLUNKETT, *Esq;* and
MR ANTHONY ROGERS.

Gentlemen,

*River Gambia, 3 Leagues b low
Barraunda, Feb. 26, 1724.*

Y^Esterday at Noon we receiv'd yours of the
10th Instant at the Port of *Barracunda*.
We are very glad of your Arrival in this River,
and congratulate you on the Choise the Royal Com-
pany has made in your Favour.

The Letters you brought us from England we
receiv'd by the same Messenger: We thank you
for your Care thereof, and for your hearty Wishes
sent us therewith.

As we are now on our Passage down, and
making all possible Dispatch to be with you, we
shall defer giving our Reasons concerning the Com-
pany's Ship Dispatch being employ'd on the Ser-
vice of the Expedition till then, not questioning

1724. but that they will be satisfactory both to you and the Company.

Mr Drummond informs us, that he has given you an Account of the poor successless Trade the Sloop has met with; and as she has got so ill sorted a Cargo, and such wretched * Money, we have agreed to bring her down with the Ship, and what Trade we can get.

In our Passage up Mons. Lemaigre inform'd us of his having cut down a large Quantity of Bautie Wood; which we mention, that you might take this Opportunity of having it brought down, if you dispatch Orders to Damasenfa for to bring it down to the Water-side, and that Capt. Stibbs ship it on Board; it may be got ready before 'tis possible for us to get there.

Capt. Stibbs and Mr Hull return'd yesterday to Barracunda Port: They went about 25 Leag. above that Place, but could not discover York River, which Mr Vermuyden places about seven or eight Leagues below. We found his Journal reminds likewise as to the most notable Hills, which promise Metal in abundance, but whether it is impregnated with the nobler Kind, or not, we must beg your Patience, till we have Conveniency to make Trial thereof. We pass'd a great many Flats, with no small Pains; till at last we met with one that (notwithstanding our utmost Efforts to get our damn'd heavy Canoas over) prov'd too hard for us, and oblig'd us much against our Will to

* By Money they mean Trading Goods, for the English have in the River Gambia much corrupted the English Language by Words or Literal Translations from the Portuguese or Mundingoes; thus they call all Cattle Cows, even tho' they are Bulls or Oxen; they also call a Dispute a *Palaver*, and a Free Servant a *Butler* or *Giometta*, and the stealing a Man and making him a Slave they call *Panaring* him.

to return back. *We have nothing material to add, but to assure you that we are,* 1724.

Gentlemen,

Your Friends and very humble Servants,

BARTH. STIBBS,
EDW. DRUMMOND,
RICH. HULL.

ON the 27th, early in the Morning, we pass'd on. At Eight o' Clock the Sloop ran aground again, on which I resolv'd to leave the Sloop, with one Canoa, to attend her, and proceeded to *Cuttejarr* with the rest, in order to get my Ship in a Readiness as soon as possible, which by the Sickneſs amongst my Men will take some Time to do. At Noon I pass'd *Zamatenda*, and at Ten at Night anchor'd at *Fatatenda*.

THE next Morning I left *Fatatenda*, and at Ten at Night anchor'd under *Nackway-Hill*, in order to make a Trial of it.

ON the 29th, in the Morning, as I was examining this Hill, I found towards the Top a Lion's Den, and soon after heard the Lion roaring at no great Distance from where we were, which made us make the more haste down. This Den was the only one of that kind I ever met with. It was cunningly chose in a solitary out of the way Place, about three quarters up the Side of the Hill, at the Foot of a Precipice in the Side of the Rock; it was difficult of access, but large and commodious, yet undoubtedly form'd by Nature. The Track to it, with the Footsteps, Excitements, and even some of its Hair, leaves no

1724. doubt but that it was the Residence of a Lion, which are pretty plentiful up this River. We frequently hear their Roaring in the Night, but I can't say I have seen one in the Woods, but I have frequently seen large Wolves. At Night we anchor'd about a Mile below *Tam-jamacunda*.

ON the 2d of *March*, at Day-break, we got to *Cutlejari*, and found my Ship in a very weak Condition, most of the Sailors sick, and one dead. I us'd all the Endeavour's I could to rig my Ship and be gone, hoping by Change of Air to save some of my People's Lives.

ON the 4th arriv'd the *James Island* Sloop with every Body well on Board. The next Day we sent down three Canoes with 31 Slaves for *James Fort*, under the Care of Mr *Thomas Harrison*; the Reason of our sending them before was on account of Governor *Plunkett's* advising us of a Charter'd Ship for *Carolina* being expected daily at the Fort.

ON the 8th, having got my Ship in a tolerable Condition, I left *Cutlejarr*, and at Six at Night we pass'd *Dubocunda*; when falling calm, I towed till Eleven at Night, and then anchor'd a Mile short of *Brucos*.

ON the 9th, at Sun-rising, I went thro' *Pholey's Pass*; the same Day went thro' *Sappo Isles*; the next Morning I stop'd and took a Trial of the *Red Mount* near *Cassan*; and on the 13th, about Noon, came to anchor at *Joar*, where were two Interlopers, viz. the *Ruby*, Capt *Craigue*, and the *Hope*, Capt. *Perry*; the former we left here as we pass'd up the River; it seems his Slaves rose upon him last Week, by which he lost 17 out of 65. About three Leagues before we came to *Joar*

WE

we saw two or three Hundred Elephants in a Drove come down to the River to drink, who rais'd the Dust like the Smoke of a Glasshouse or Brewhouse Fire. 1724.

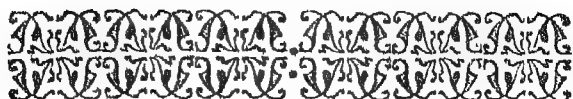
ON the 13th, at Night, we left *Joar*; and the next Morning saw a large Drove of Elephants swim across the River, not above a quarter of a Mile ahead of us. On the 22d, in the Morning, we came to an Anchor at *James Island*, which we saluted with five Guns. Mr *Orfeur* was gone to settle a Factory at *Portodally*. It is to be observ'd, that we neither buried one Man, nor was there one hardly that were sick; on the contrary, those that were in a weak Condition on our setting out, grew afterwards very healthful, fat and strong; but my Ship which lay at *Cuttejarr* proved very sickly and unhealthful. We have been upon our Voyage from *James Fort* to our Return two Months twenty three Days.

BARTH. STIBUS,

EDW. DRUMMOND,

RICH. HULL.





*Observations on the foregoing
JOURNAL, and on the follow-
ing Remarks made by Mr Stibbs
concerning the River GAMBIA.*

THE Author of this JOURNAL having given his Reasons why he thought the antient and modern Geographers Accounts of the River *Gambia* were erroneous, I hope it will not be thought wrong in me to mention some things which might not occur to him, and which justify the Geographers in their Maps of that River, which they call the *Niger*.

He says first, *That the River Gambia is called by that distinct Name, and no other.*

THE Gentleman must have been led into this Error from want of Conversing with the Natives: *Gambia* is not the Name by which the *Mundingo*s, who are the Natives, call that River; for they only call it *Bato*, signifying *The River*, by way of Preheminence, as the antient *Egyptians* did the *Nile*, and which the *Abyssines* do to this Day: Whereas the Name of *Gambia*, I believe, took its Rise from the *Portuguese*, and is only used by such Natives as converse with *Europeans*, because they find that the White Men know the River by that Name.

He likewise says, *That its Original or Head is nothing near so far in the Country, as by the Geographers*

Geographers has been represented; nor does it arise from any Lake, or hath it a Communion with any other River.

THE Opposite to this is affirmed by *Leo the African*, which I have inserted at length; and his Account is of his own Knowledge, having himself seen the *Niger* at *Tombuto*, where he went with his Uncle, who was sent Ambassador by the King of *Fez* to the King of *Tombuto*. And it is not probable that *Leo* could have invented this Story, since another Author, viz. the *Nubian Geographer*, gives the same Account of the River *Niger*, which I have also inserted; and the Account they give of the Natives, their Habit, their Manners, Diet, &c. agrees with what we find to be the present Customs on the River *Gambia*. They mention the Salt Pits which are in the Island *Ulil* or *Joally*, at the Mouth of the River *Gambia*, and of the Fondness the Natives have for Salt up the River. They also mention *Gualata* or *Jualafa*, which is the Kingdom of the *Jolloffi*. They also mention *Ghana* or *Tany*; and our Discoverers have not yet gone farther than that and *Woolly*, which may be a Part of what they call *Ghana*. It is not therefore very probable they should be mistaken so as to affirm there was so great a River as the *Niger*, when there was no such River. And the River *Gambia* is so considerable, that the Tide flows up farther than in any River I ever heard of. Mr *Stibbs's* saying that this River does not rise so far in the Country as represented by the Geographers, is giving his Conjecture; which is a negative Weight against the positive Evidence of the two ancient Geographers in the Affirmative. But if we are

to judge by Conjectures, I shall subjoin the Learned *Ludolphus's* Opinion upon this Point, which is very curious. I shall also add what *Herodotus* says upon this Subject: Whose Authorities agree in there being a very great River of long Course called the *Nile* or *Niger*, which either divides from the *Nile*, or rises near it; and after having traversed most Part of *Africa*, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, as the other *Nile* doth into the *Mediterranean*.

Mr *Stibbs* allows, *that the Gambia is a River of the longest Course of any that falls into the Atlantick Ocean to the North of the Line, and that it is the Niger, if any*: But it seems as if he thought there was no *Niger* at all; for he says, *that the Gambia rises so near the Sea, as not to agree in any manner with the Account that the Antients give of the Niger*.

HIS Reason for this Conjecture is, *That he never heard the Natives mention any thing of Lakes*. These Natives, very probably, were the Merchants, with whom he spoke, whose Interest it was to conceal from him the Country to which they traded, since they must perceive that his Intention was to go up and trade thither; which if he could do by the River, he would certainly under-trade them, who live by buying the Goods from the *Europeans* near the Sea, and carrying them up and selling them, at great Profit, to the People who live high up the River. The *Foncoes* that I myself have generally spoke to (knowing that I had no Intention to trade up that Way) told me, *That about a Month's Journey from Joar there are great Lakes, near which they pass.*
And

And that is the general Opinion of the Country, as you'll see by Governor Rogers's Letter to the Company, which I have also added.

HIS second Reason is, *That the Natives say the Gambia comes from near the Gold Mines, twelve Days Journey from Barracunda; and that there Fowls walk over it.* This may be true of some River which falls into the *Gambia*; but the main River of *Niger*, as laid down by the Antients, which agrees with the Course of the *Gambia*, comes from South of the East to *Barracunda*; whereas the Gold Mines he speaks of, lie more Northerly.

HE says, *That none of the other Rivers come out of the Gambia*: But he gives no Proof thereof; nor does he mention any one who hath discover'd the Head of the *Senegal*, or of any of the other Rivers.

HE says, *That the French have not made any Discoveries of the Senegal above Gallam; which is 5 or 600 Miles up, and being on the Confines of South Barbary, partakes of its Sands and Deserts, where it is very small.* This is the Description *Leo* gives of the Northern Branch of the River *Niger*; and only proves that the *French* have not been higher than *Gallam*, but does not prove that the *Senegal* does not come out of the *Gambia* far above *Gallam*; and it is perhaps the *Senegal* falling out of the *Gambia*, which forms the Island 300 Miles in Length, and 150 Miles in Breadth; which the *Nubian Geographer* mentions in the Kingdom of *Vancara* above *Tany*, and which *Leo* also mentions in his 7th Book, describing the Kingdom of *Ghinea*; and *Labat*, a Modern *French Author*, in the Second Volume of his Account of *Africa*, says as follows:

‘ IN giving Account of the River *Senegal*,
 ‘ I shall indifferently call it by that Name, or
 ‘ the Name of the *Niger*. In this I follow the
 ‘ Opinion of all those, both Antients and
 ‘ Moderns, who have spoke with Certainty
 ‘ of this River. They all agree, that the
 ‘ River which the *Europeans* have for two Ages
 ‘ call’d *Senegal*, is really the *Niger*, or one of
 ‘ the most considerable Branches of it. It is
 ‘ the Fate of Great Rivers, by the Quantity
 ‘ of their Waters, to be divided into different
 ‘ Streams; and by giving different Names to
 ‘ those Streams, that of the main River from
 ‘ whence they proceed is forgot. The *Rhine*
 ‘ is a neighbouring Example of this; a little
 ‘ Brook only, which is lost amongst the Sands,
 ‘ bears the Name of the *Rhine*, whilst many
 ‘ great Branches produced from it fall into
 ‘ the Sea under other Names.

‘ MANY things have contributed towards
 ‘ giving the Name of *Senegal* to that Branch
 ‘ of the *Niger*. The *Europeans* arriving at
 ‘ the Entry of that River, and not knowing
 ‘ it, they ask’d the Name of certain Fisher-
 ‘ men that they found there. He of whom
 ‘ they ask’d, not understanding them, thought
 ‘ they ask’d his Name, and answer’d them,
 ‘ * *Zanaga*; which the *Europeans* understood
 ‘ to be the Name of the River, and have since
 ‘ corrupted into *Senegal*, the Name by which
 ‘ most *Europeans* know this River.

‘ THE *Moors* who frequent the Northern
 ‘ Banks call it in their Language *Hued Nigar*;
 ‘ which signifies, if I mistake not, the *Black*
 ‘ River, or *Fluvius Niger*.

‘ IF

* *Zanaga*, the Name of one of the Tribes of the *Moors*.

‘ IF we believe *Sanute*, it was known to
 ‘ the Antients under the Name of *Ajanaga*,
 ‘ not much different from that of *Senegal*,
 ‘ which it bears : But let the present Name
 ‘ be what it will, it is certainly the same
 ‘ River. The Custom of giving new Names
 ‘ to Places when they are first discover’d or
 ‘ possess’d, without enquiring into their an-
 ‘ tient Names, is not easy to be prevented ;
 ‘ but this doth not change the Situation nor
 ‘ the Course of the *Niger*.

‘ THE *Niger*, or *Senegal*, is one of the
 ‘ most considerable Rivers in *Africa* : Without
 ‘ speaking of what it is beyond the Lake of
 ‘ *Bournon*, which is in 42 Degrees of Longi-
 ‘ tude, from that Lake to the Sea is 800
 ‘ Leagues. The antient Geographers say that
 ‘ it is a Branch of the *Nile*, and that these
 ‘ two Rivers come from the same Head.
 ‘ *Pliny* is of this Opinion, and one of his
 ‘ Reasons is, That the Banks produce the
 ‘ same Plants and Animals. If this Argument
 ‘ were allow’d, we might by it prove, that
 ‘ the River of *Amazons*, and *Janeiro*, and all
 ‘ the other Rivers in *America*, came from the
 ‘ same *Nile*, since they produce *Crocodiles* as
 ‘ well as it.

‘ THE most that we could now learn is
 ‘ from the *Negroes* Merchants of the Kingdom
 ‘ of *Mundingo* : Their Accounts are not so
 ‘ exact as to be quite positive ; and we can-
 ‘ not but suppose that in the Accounts they
 ‘ give they will say nothing that can prejudice
 ‘ their Commerce, or excite the *Europeans* to
 ‘ break in upon their Trade. What is cer-
 ‘ tain, and so certain that it admits of no doubt,
 ‘ is, that the Kingdom of *Gallam*, above the

‘ Fort

“ Fort of *St Joseph*, abounds in Mines of Gold,
 “ as do the Kingdoms of *Gago* and *Tombuto*,
 “ which lie above that upon the same River.

“ We are assured, and it is credible enough,
 “ that in the 20th Degree of Longitude the
 “ *Niger* is much larger than it is below, and
 “ it there forms a very considerable Lake ;
 “ and leaving that Lake, divides itself into
 “ two Branches ; the one running due West,
 “ is call’d the *Senegal* ; the other running South
 “ West, is call’d the *Gambia* : The latter di-
 “ vides itself again, and the Southern Stream
 “ of it is call’d *St Domingo* ; and that again
 “ produces a fourth, call’d *Rio Grande* : These
 “ two last are divided again, and fall through
 “ several Channels into the Sea, which form
 “ the Islands of *Bissaux*, *Bissagots*, *Boulam* and
 “ *Bussy*, and many others.

“ THE *Mundlingoes* (who of all the *Negroes*
 “ are those who travel most) say, that the
 “ *Niger* comes out of a Lake which they call
 “ *Maberia* ; but we cannot fix the Situation
 “ of it from their Accounts, because they can-
 “ not observe Longitude and Latitude. They
 “ say, that this River, at a Place call’d *Bar-*
 “ *racota*, divides itself into two Branches, and
 “ that that which runs to the Southward we
 “ call *Gambia*, which after a long Course seems
 “ to lose itself in a Lake overgrown with
 “ Canes and Reeds, in such a manner as thro’
 “ their Thickness to render the Water impas-
 “ sable for Boats : That having pass’d this
 “ Lake, it again appears a fine and deep
 “ River, as large as where it passes by *Bana-*
 “ *cunda*, to which Place the *English* and *Por-*
 “ *tuguese*, who are settled in that River, go up
 “ to trade with the Merchants. Little Canoas

“ can

‘ can go from *Barracunda* to the Lake of
 ‘ *Canes*, but Barks cannot, not even in the rainy
 ‘ Season, because they cannot pass a Ridge of
 ‘ Rocks which crosses the River; and through
 ‘ which, though there are several deep Chan-
 ‘ nels, yet are they so narrow that nothing
 ‘ broader than a Canoa can go through
 ‘ them.’

This Account from a Person of some Learning, who had himself been in *Senegal*, is very different from Mr. *Stubbs*’s Conjectures; but though I venture to observe upon his Reasons, yet at the same Time I shall not omit mentioning, to his and Mr. *Hull*’s Honour, that they pushed their Discoveries very far, even as high as the River was navigable for wide Boats; for he mentions that Ridge of Rocks which *Lebatt* says stops the Navigation with large Barks up the *Gambia*. And whosoever knows the Difficulty of Discoveries in those Countries, where Heat, Hunger, Faint-heartedness of ones Companions, and Ignorance of the Customs and Language of the Natives, equally create numberless Oppositions to the Design, cannot but praise and commend the Courage and Constancy of such Adventurers as make any Discoveries at all.





Translations from WRITERS,

Concerning the

NIGER-NILE, or GAMBIA.

A Translation of such Part of the NUBIAN'S Geography, as relates to the Niger-Nile, of which the Gambia is supposed to be one Mouth.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Book was written originally in *Arabic*, it was translated by *Gabriel Sionita*, Royal Professor of the *Syriack* and *Arabic* Languages at *Paris*, with the Assistance of *John Hesronita*, Interpreter of the *Oriental Tongues* to *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*. The famous *James Thuanus* Chancellor of *France* encouraging these two, as he did all Men of Learning, advised them to translate this Book of Geography, which had been printed in *Arabic*, at *Rome*, in the Press of the *Medicys*, into *Latin*, which they accordingly did, and the *Latin* Version was printed at *Paris*, in the Year 1619, under this Title.

GEOGRAPHIA NUBIENSIS, id est, Accuratiſſima totius Orbis in ſeptem Climaſu diviſi Deſcriptio, continens præſertim exactam univerſæ Aſiæ & Aſiæ, rerumque in iis hæſenſ incognitarum explicatiſſimam. Recens ex Arabico in Latinum verſa. A Gabriele Sionita, Syriacarum & Arabicarum literarum Profefſore, atque Interprete Regio, & Joanne Heſronita, earundem Regio Interprete, Maronitis.

It is a Geography of all that Part of the World which was then known to the *Arabians*, and an Epitome of a greater Work, called, *The Diſverſion of the curious Mind.*

He begins with ſhewing that the Earth is a Globe, and then after a general Treatiſe of Geography, proceeds to divide the Earth into ſeven Climates, the firſt from the *Æquator* Northward. The River *Gambia* or *Nile*, is in the firſt Climate. He begins at the *Western Ocean*, and deſcribes Eaſtward, as far as the *Arabians* knew, all under thoſe Latitudes. Thus he ſpeaks firſt of that Part of *Africa* which lies on the *Western Ocean*, and the Mouths of the *Niger-Nile*, and proceeds Eaſtward, deſcribing all the Countries under the ſame Latitude, in which is comprehended the whole Courſe of the *Niger*, Part of the Courſe of the other *Nile*, the *Red Sea*, Part of *Arabia*, the *Eaſt Indies*, &c. Of theſe we have given only what relates to the Courſe of what he calls the *Nile*, of which the *Gambia* ſeems to be one Mouth.

THE Preface of the *Latin* Verſion gives the following Account of the Age in which the Author lived, and of the Country where he was born, as follows :

‘ AND having given a ſhort Account of the Method
‘ of this Work, it is proper to ſpeak ſomething of the
‘ Author’s Religion, and the Age and Country he liv’d
‘ in. Our Author’s Name, by Default of the Original
‘ Copies, is to us obſcure, but will perhaps appear plain
‘ to Poſterity, when the Number of Lovers of *Arabick*
‘ ſhall be increaſed, and other Impreſſions be thereby oc-
‘ caſioned. He wrote this Book of Geography about
‘ four hundred and ſeventy Years ago. For *Roger*, King
‘ of *Sicily*, whom this *Arabian* Geographer, in the ſe-
‘ cond

cond Part of his fourth Climate, says in plain Words, reign'd in his Time, died above four hundred and sixty-eight years since, viz. in the Year eleven hundred and fifty one. It is very manifest from the same Arabian Author, that this ought to be understood of Roger the Ist. King of both Sicily's, and not of Roger the IId. Son of Tancred, as Casaubonus will have it. Our Geographer, in the second Part of the third Climate, declares that it was that Roger, who took Tripolis, belonging to the Barbarians, and the Island Carcona. Now we find it wrote in the Chronicles, that Tripolis, the Island Melita, and other Countries, were conquer'd and taken by Roger Ist. Besides, the City of Jerusalem was taken by the Christians in the Year of our Lord one thousand and ninety nine, and kept till the Year eleven hundred and eighty seven, in which Time Saladinus at last reduced it under the Power of the Mahometans. And when our Geographer, in the fifth Part of the third Climate, affirms that he published this Work at the Time when Jerusalem was in the Christians Power; how can he possibly mean Roger the IId. whom we know to have died young, and in his Father's Life Time, in the Year eleven hundred and ninety four? Therefore by the certain Concurrence of the Times, we must allow that this Book of Geography was wrote in Roger the Ist's Time, and consequently about four hundred and seventy Years ago.

We cannot guess at the abovementioned Author's Country from any other Place of his Book, but the Beginning of the fourth Part of the second Climate, where speaking of the Rise of the Rivers Nile and Niger, he has these Words, Nilus Ægypti, qui secat patriam nostram. From which Passage, as it belongs to our Purpose, Casaubonus very groundlessly thinks that this Arabian was an Ægyptian. We however, having first of all carefully consider'd the abovemention'd Words, find from them that the Author makes some Difference between Ægypt, and the Country which he calls our Country: And then the Map of Nubia, (in which the same Geographer teaches us also that it is watered with the Streams of Ægyptian Nile, before Ægypt itself is) being well examin'd, we resolutely affirm he was a Nubian by Country. Erpenius readily

4 Translations from Writers, concerning

‘ came into our Opinion, having heard and consider’d
 ‘ together with us these Reasons whose Judgment and
 ‘ Learning, as it has no small Weight with us, so
 ‘ we hope ours will be of more Authority by his Appro-
 ‘ bation. And that was the Reason, learned Reader,
 ‘ why we called this the *Nubian’s Geography*.’

These translated Paragraphs of the Preface of the *Paris* Edition, were wrote in the Year 1619, which is 119 Years since, therefore it is 587 Years since the *Nubian Geographer* wrote; and his Book, tho’ it is wrote in a dry Manner and without any Ornaments, must be very valuable to the Curious, since it is an Account of what the *Arabians* knew of the Countreies of the *Negroes* so many Ages ago.

This Book hath met with great Applause among the Learned; it was much valued and extolled by the Cardinal *Perronius*, the great *Thuanus*, *Scaliger*, *Casaubon*, and *Thomas Erpenius*, the famous *Arabick* Professor of *Leyden*. And indeed all the Geographers have made their Maps of *Africa* from this and *Leo the African’s* Account; and though these are so well known in the learned World, yet they are hardly known by the Generality of the *English*; and I cannot find that this *Nubian Geographer* was ever translated into our Language.

He mentions, that from the Island *Ulil*, to the City of *Segelmessa* is forty Days Journey; now we know that *Segelmessa* is under the Empire of *Morocco*, and it is very probable that that is the Countrey into which the *Foncoes* or Merchants go from the River *Gambia*, where they say there are Cities and Houses built with Stone, and describe the Manners of the People to be like the *Moors* of *Morocco*. But the Cities on these *Gambia* are either now demolished and over-grown with Wood, or else they lie higher up the River than the *English* have yet discover’d, for there are no Stone Buildings in any of the Towns which we know.

He also mentions *Ghana*, which I take to be *Yanv*, spoke of in my Journal; then he mentions *Ulil* to be an Island abounding with Salt, a Day’s Sail from the Mouth of the *Nile*. The Salt Pits from whence the Inhabitants of the River *Gambia* are furnished with Salt, are to this Day in the Islands called *Jolly*; and those Salt Pits are

the NIGER-NILE, or GAMBIA. 5

one Day's Sail from the Mouth of the *Gambia*, as he says the Salt Pits of *Ulil* are from the *Nile*.

He writes many other Things, which, if the Reader pleases to compare, he will find they agree with my Journal up the *Gambia*, and that of Capt. *Stibb's*, though neither of us had seen the *Nubian's Geography* when we wrote our Journals.

It is proper to advertise the Reader, that, in Translating the *Nubian's Geography*, we have inserted all the Names as he spells them, and the *g* is to be pronounced like *jay* or *j*, and that he uses the Word *Nile* for the River which we call *Gambia*.



THE Nubian's Geography.

Part I. Climate I.

THIS Climate begins on the *West*, from the *Western Sea*, which is called the *Unknown Sea*, or *Sea of Darknes*,^{*} beyond which what may be, Geographers have no Knowledge of. There are on that Coast six Islands, call'd the *Fortunate Islands*, from whence *Ptolomy* began his Computation of Longitude and Latitude; and they relate,[†] that in every one of the said Islands is to be seen a Pillar rais'd of Stone,

X 4

of

^{*} [The *Sea of Darknes*] Is what is now called the *Atlantic* Ocean, the Bounds of which were then unknown; for this Author wrote long before *America* was discovered.

[†] And they relate, &c.] This is an *Arabian Tale*, and the Author mentions it as such; for he uses in the *Arabick* a Word which is translated *memorant*, but which answers in *English* to The Tale-Teller's Report, or *They fable*, that.

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of the Length of a hundred Cubits, each Pillar supporting a Brazen Image, *with its Hand lifted up and painting backwards.* These Pillars are Six, and one of them, as 'tis reported, is the Idol *Cades*, which is to the *West* of *Andaluxia*, and beyond these no one knows of any Habitations.

In this Part of the Climate are the Cities ¹ *Ulil*, ² *Salla*, *Tocrur*, *Dau*, *Beriffa* and *Mura*; all situated in the *Negroes* Country of *Mezara*. But the Island *Ulil* stands not far distant from the Continent, and in this is found these famous Salt Pits, the only that we know of in all the Country of the *Negroes*, and 'tis from hence they are every where supply'd with Salt; for Men coming to this Island load their Vessels with Salt, and direct their Course to the Mouth of the *Nile*, which is at the Distance of one Day's Sail; along the *Nile* they afterwards pass by ³ *Salla*, *Tocrur*, *Beriffa*, ⁴ *Ghana*, with the other Provinces of ⁵ *Vancara* and *Caugba*, and all the Country of the *Negroes*, who for the most Part inhabit along the *Nile* itself, or the Rivers which fall into it. The rest of the Countries lying distant from the *Nile*, on each Side, are desert Sands and solitary Wastes, altogether uncultivated: There are indeed Wells found in them, but often dry, and Travellers find no Water for two, four, five, six, and sometimes twelve Days Journey. Of this Nature is the Road of *Benefer*, which is upon the Way between *Segel-massa* and *Ghana*, where for fourteen Days they can get no Water; for which Reason the Caravans have it carried with them in all such ways on Camels Backs. There are throughout the Countries of the *Blacks* many passes of the like Sort, the Soil being mostly Sand, and that tost to and fro by the Wind makes it impracticable to find

¹ *Ulil*.] The Island *Ulil* is now called *Foally*, and the Salt brought from thence is sold all up the *Gambia*; and the *Foncoes* or Merchants buy it and carry it over Land as a very valuable Commodity.

² *Salla*.] Is what I take to be *Basally*.

³ *Ghana*.] I believe is *Fany*, which lies next above *Basally*, tho' the Boundaries are much altered.

⁴ *Vancara*.] Is higher than the *English* yet know; for *Fany* and *Woolly*, which is part of the ancient *Ghana*, is as high as the *English* have yet gone.

find Water. Those Regions are also subject to excessive Heat, and the Inhabitants therefore of the first and second, and of some Parts of the third Climate, by the Intenseness of the Heat and Burning of the Sun, are of a Black Colour, and have their Hair curling contrary to what happens to those who live in the sixth and seventh Climate. From the Isle of *Ullil* to the City of *Salla* are sixteen Stations; that City is situated on the North Side of the *Nile*, it is populous, and abounding with the best Merchandizes of the *Negroes*, and the Citizens are stout and courageous. This Place is in the Dominion of the King of *Tocrur*, who is a mighty Prince, having many Servants and Soldiers of known Fortitude, Power and Justice, with a Country well secur'd, and expos'd to no Fears. His chief Seat and Place of Residence is the City *Tocrur*, standing on the South Bank of the *Nile*, two Day's Journey from *Salla*, as well on the River as by Land. The City *Tocrur* is larger than that of *Salla*, and more abounding with Commerce: The remoter Inhabitants of the *Western* Parts bring thither Shells³ and Bees, and carry from thence Gold and Bracelets for the Legs: Their Diet at *Salla* and *Tocrur* is a kind of large grain'd Millet, Fish, and Preparation of Milk; their Cattle are chiefly Camels and Goats; the common People wear Hair Garments, and Woollen Caps on their Heads; but the Dress of the Nobility is a Cotton Vest and a Mantle. From the aforesaid Cities to *Segelmassa*⁵ is a Journey of forty Days, at the Rate of the Caravan's Travelling: The nearest Place to this, within the Limits of the Desert of *Lemptuna*, is *Azca*,
at

¹ Sixteen Stations] Things must have changed much since this Author's Time, for there is no great City now in *Barfally*. The largest is *Jour*, as describ'd in my Journal, and cannot be above seven Days from *Ullil*.

² This Kingdom of *Tocrur*, which lay on the South Side of the *Gambia*, must have been destroy'd; for *Barfally* is inhabited by the *Jollouffi*, a Northern People, whose Kings are of the Race of *Snyay*.

³ Cowries are Shells which go as Money.

⁴ Is Indian Corn.

⁵ *Segelmassa* is subject to the Emperor of *Morocco*.

⁶ *Lemptuna* takes its Name from one of the Tribes of *Moors*, Vide *Leo the African*.

8 Translations from Writers, concerning

at the Distance of twenty-five Stations; and Travellers carry Water with them for two, four, five and six Days. In like manner from the Isle of *Uhl* to *Segelmassa* are nigh forty Stations, computing by the Caravans Stages. *Berissa* lies *Eastward* to the *Nile*, at the Distance of twelve Stations from *Tocrur*; this is a little City, and not wall'd, and seems like a populous Village; but the Citizens here are Merchants, trading to all Parts, and Subjects to the King of *Tocrur*. To the *Southward* of *Berissa*, at the Distance of ten Day's March, lies the Land of *Lamlem*, into which Incurfions are made by the Inhabitants of *Berissa*, *Salla*, *Tocrur* and *Ghana*; there they take Numbers of Captives, whom they carry¹ away to their own Countries, and difpofe of to the Merchants trading thither; these afterwards fell them into all Parts of the World.

In the whole Land of *Lamlem* there are but two small Cities, or as it were Villages, and those are *Malel* and *Dau*, fituated at the Distance of four Days Journey from each other. Their Inhabitants, as People of those Parts relate, are *Fews*, and indeed most of them unbelieving and ignorant. When any of all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Lamlem* comes to have the Use of his Reason, he is burnt in the Face and Temples; this they do for a Token among² themselves. All their Countries and whole Dominions is near a certain River, flowing into the *Nile*. It is not known that there is any inhabited Place beyond the Kingdom of *Lamlem* to the *South*. That Kingdom joins on the *West* to *Meczara*, on the *East* to *Vancara*, on the *North* to *Ghana*, and on the *South* with the Desert; and its People use a different Language from those of *Meczara* and *Ghana*. Between *Berissa* abovemention'd and *Ghana*, to the *East*, is a Journey of twelve Days: it lies in the Midway which leads to the Cities *Salla* and *Tocrur*. Likewise from the City *Berissa* to *Audegheft* is computed a Distance of twelve Days Journey; and *Audegheft* is on the *North* of *Berissa*.

In

¹ This shows that the Slave Trade was begun by the *Mahometan Moors* of *Africa*; and it was from them that the *Portuguese* learnt it, and the *English* from the *Portuguese*, upon their settling in *America*.

² The *Daubomas*, and the People near *Cape Coast*, are branded in this Manner.

In the *Negroes* Countries no foreign Fruit is seen besides Dates, which are brought thither by the People of the Desert of *Vareclan* from the Kingdoms of *Segelmassa* or *Zab*. The Nile washes that Country from East to West, and there on the Banks of it *Indian* Canes grow, Ebony Trees and Box, wild Vines and Tamariks, and very large Woods of the like Trees, where their Herds lye down and lodge, and shelter themselves in the Shades from the scorching Heat. In these Woods are found Lions, Beasts like Camels and Panthers, Stags, Debut, Hares, White Weasels and Porcupines. There are also in the Nile various kinds of Fish, as well small as of a large Size, in which most of the *Negroes* feed; for they Season with Salt and lay up the Fish they take, which very much excels in fatness and largeness. The Arms of the People of those Countries are Bows and Arrows, in which their Force chiefly is; they also make use of Clubs, which, by a peculiar Skill and wonderful Art, they make of Ebony; but they make the Bows and Arrows, also the Bow-Strings, of the Reeds of *Sciarac*. The Buildings of this People are of Clay, and wide Beams, for long ones are seldom found among them. Their Ornaments are of Latten or Copper Metal, Grana, and Glass Necklaces, and counterseited Jewels. Some of the aforesaid Things belonging to the Customs; Victuals, Drink, Cloathing, and Ornaments, are in use among the chief Part of the *Negroes*, in all their Country, when it burns with the scorching Heat. Those however who live in Cities sow Onions, Gourds, and Pompions, which grow there to a wonderful Bigness. The Plenty of Corn, nor of other sorts of Grain, is not so great among them, as the large grain'd Millet, from which they make their drink. Their greatest Dainties are Fish and dry'd Camels Flesh.

Part II. Climate I.

THE Cities contain'd in this second Part of the first Climate are *Malel* and *Ghana*, *Tirca*, *Marassa*, *Sacnara*, *Ghanara*, *Reghebil*, and *Semegda*. From the City *Malel* to the great City *Ghana* are about twelve Stations, through sandy Places and parch'd Plains. In *Ghana*,

Ghana are two Cities, situated on the two opposite Shores of what they call'd a fresh Water Sea, and is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest, in all the *Negroes* Countries; and thither the rich Merchants resort, not only from all the neighbouring Places, but also from all the remotest Parts of the *West*. Its Inhabitants are *Musselmeh*,¹ and the King of it (as it is reported) derives his Pedigree from *Saleb*, the Son of *Abdalla*, the Son of *Hasan*, the Son of *Hosain*, the Son of *Aali*, the Son of *Abi-Taleb*; and the King is absolute, altho' he pays Obedience to *Abbasæus* Emperor of the *Musselmeh*.² He hath a Palace, which is a strong and well fortified Structure, on the Bank of the *Nile*: Apartments adorn'd with various Engravings, Paintings, and Glass Windows. The aforesaid Palace was built in the five hundred and tenth Year of the *Hegeira*. His Kingdom and Dominions is bounded by the Country of *Vancara* abovementioned, very famous for the Plenty and Excellency of their Gold Mines. And from the confirmed Reports of the People who come from the³ remote Part of the *West*, it is certain that there is in the Palace of the King, an entire Lump of Gold, not cast, nor wrought by any Instruments, but perfectly form'd by the divine Providence only, of thirty Pounds Weight, which has been bored through, and fitted for a Seat to the Royal Throne:³ And truly it is a most extraordinary Thing, granted to no other but to him, by which he procures to himself a peculiar Glory, in Comparison of all the *Negro* Kings. And that King, as is reported, is the most just of all Men; no other King has so many Captains, who every Morning come to his House on Horseback, and one of these carrying a Drum beats it, nor is he silent till the King comes down to the Palace Gate; and when all the Captains meet him, he himself gets on Horseback, and going before

¹ The Empire of the *Caliphs* then subsisted in *Morocco*, and all over *Africa*. The *English* never went so high as the fresh Water Sea or Lakes, and Mr. *Stibbs* thinks there are no such Lakes.

² Remote Part of the *West*] He being a *Nubian*, the Inhabitants within 1000 Miles of the Mouth of the *Gambia* were far *West* from his Country.

³ Seat to the Royal Throne] The *Negroes* chuse very low Seats, and very small withal, not above ten Inches high, and six over, and very often in the Shape of an Hour Glass.

the NIGER-NILE, or GAMBIA. 11

before them he passes thro' the Streets and Suburbs of the City. Then if any be oppress'd or griev'd with any Trouble, he presents himself to the King, nor does he depart from his Presence till his Cause be decided. In the Afternoons, when the Heat of the Sun permits, he gets again on Horseback, and goes out guarded on all sides by his Soldiers: Then no Admittance nor Access is open to any one. Therefore, in a certain and appointed Custom, he rides out twice every Day. And so much is remarkable of his Justice. He generally wears a Habit of Sattin, or a black Mantle, after the *Arabian* Manner, with Drawers, and leathern Sandals on his Feet: He always goes on Horseback. He has abundance of rich Ornaments, and Horses, with most sumptuous Trappings, on solemn Days, led before him. He has many Troops who march each with their Colours under his Royal Banner; Elephants, Camels, and various kinds of Animals, which are found in the *Negroes* Countries, precede him. In fine, these People have in the *Nile* long made Boats, in which they practise Fishing and Commerce between one City and the other. But the Apparel of the People of *Ghana* are Cloths to cover their Nakedness and Mantles. And the Country of *Ghana* is join'd on the *Western* Side with the Kingdom of *Meczara*; on the *East* with that of *Vancara*; on the *North* with the broadest Desert, lying out between the Countries of the *Blacks* and *Barbary*; on the *South* it joins to the *Infidels* Country, to wit, that of *Lamlem*, and other Inhabitants.

From the City of *Ghana* to the Confines of the Country of *Vancara* is a Journey of eight Days; and this of *Vancara* is most famous for the Excellency and Plenty of Gold. It is an Island of three hundred Miles in Length, and one hundred and fifty in Breadth, which the *Nile* surrounds all the Year. But the Month of *August* approaching, and the scorching Heat increasing, and the *Nile* overflowing, that Island, or, at least, the greater Part of it, is cover'd over with Water, and remains so as long as the *Nile* is wont to overflow. But when the Waters decrease, and the *Nile* begins to gather it self in its proper Channel, all, who are in the Kingdom of the *Blacks*, living in those Islands, return to their Habitation; and every Day in which the *Nile* decreases,

creases, they slightly dig the Earth, and not one of them is disappointed in his Labour; but whosoever he be, by digging, finds more or less of Gold, according to the Gift of God. And after that the *Nile* hath entirely betaken itself to its former Bounds, they sell what they have found, and Merchandize among themselves; and indeed the greater Part of the Gold is bought by the Merchants of *Vareclan*, and by the remotest *Western* Merchants, and they carrying it into their Countries, strike and coin it into Pieces of Money; and by them they are bought; and that every Year.

Next to the Cities of the Country of *Vancara* lies the great and populous City *Tirca*; distant from *Ghana* six Days Journey; the Road lies along the Banks of the *Nile*. From *Tirca* to the City *Marasa* is reckon'd six Days. And from this to the Country of *Secmara* is six Days Journey. From that to the City *Semagda* is eight Days Journey. That is a beautiful and neat City, situated on the Shore of a fresh Water Sea; and distant from the City *Reghebil* nine Days. Also from the City *Secmara* to the City of *Reghebil*, towards the *South*, is a Journey of six Days. The City *Reghebil* lies also on the Shore of a fresh Water Sea, and is of a beautiful Form and Bigness, situated under a Mountain, which hangs over it on the *South* Side. Between the City *Reghebil*, towards the *West*, and the City *Ghanara*, there is a Distance of eleven Days. The City *Ghanara* is on a Bank of the *Nile*, inclos'd with a strong Wall, and inhabited by a numerous and robust People. Also from this City to that of *Ghana* is a Journey of eleven Days, where Water is very scarce. All these Countries a little before mention'd are under the Dominion of the King of *Ghana*.

Part III. Climate I.

THE most famous Cities which are contain'd in this third Part of the first Climate, are *Kaugh* and *Kucu*, *Tamalma*, *Zaghara*, *Mathan*, *Angimi*, *Nuabia* and *Tagua*. The City *Kaugh* is on the *North* Bank of the fresh Water, from which its Inhabitants draw to drink. This City is subject to the Empire of *Vancara*; nevertheless

nevertheless some of the *Negroes* reckon it under the Dominion of *Kanem*. It is a populous City, without Walls, famous for Business and useful Arts for the Advantage of its People. The Women of this City are so endued with the Magick Art, that Witchcraft is in a peculiar Manner attributed to them; for they are said to be very skilful, and their Charms effectual. From *Kaugh*a to *Semegondam*, towards the *West*, is ten Days Journey. Also from *Kaugh*a to *Ghana* is near a Month and half's Journey. From *Kaugh*a to *Damocla* is reckon'd a Month's Journey. Also from that to *Sabia* is almost a Month. Again, from *Kaugh*a to the City *Kucu* is twenty Days Journey, towards the *North*, at the Rate of the Camels travelling. The City *Kucu* is famous among the *Negroes* for Bigness; it is situated on the Bank of a River, which flowing from the *North* Part, washes it, and affords Drink to the Inhabitants; and altho' many *Negroes* relate that this City *Kucu* is situated on the Bank of the *Nile*, others place it near a River flowing into the *Nile*. It is however, I apprehend an Opinion, that that River glides along, till it passes for many Days beyond *Kucu*, and then pours it self out into the Desert, thro' Sands and Plains, in the same Manner the River *Euphrates* doth in *Mesopotamia*.

Beside, the King of *Kucu* is absolute, dependant on no one; he has much Attendance, and the greatest Empire, Soldiers and Captains, Armour, and beautiful Furniture. These People ride on Horses and Camels; they are of a martial Disposition, and frequently invade the neighbouring Nations. With respect to the Cloathing of this Country, the common People cover their Nakedness with the Skins of Beasts, but the Merchants cloath themselves with Vests and Tunicks, wear Caps on their Heads, and adorn themselves with Gold. The Governours and Nobility are cover'd with Sattin, the Merchants go to, and are conversant with them, and they change Goods by way of Truck or Barter. A Wood grows in this Country, which is called *Serpentine Wood*; and it is said to be of that Nature, that if it be put to a Serpent's Den, immediately the Serpent comes out of it. And also, that he who wears this Wood, can take in his Hand a Serpent, without Fear; but rather, upon touching them, he shall seem to feel in him some certain Courage. However, the Truth

14. Translations from Writers, concerning

Truth of this Thing is only supported by the Reports of the remote Nations of the *Woff*; and it is probable, that they who hold this Wood, or wear it about their Necks, have not been near any Serpent to try. This Wood is like *Pyrethrum* or *Bartram*, is of a twisted Grain, and, of a black Colour.

The City *Kucu* is distant from the City *Ghana* a Month and half's Journey; but from the City *Tamabna*, towards the *East*, fourteen Days. That is a small City, without Walls, frequented by People from the Country of *Kouar*. From *Tamabna* to the City *Mathan*, from the Country of *Kanem*, are twelve Days Journey: This also is a small City, and none of the usual Arts are practis'd in it, very few Merchandize, and the People have Camels and Goats. From the City *Mathan* to the City *Angimi* is reckon'd eight Days Journey, and this also belongs to the Province of *Kanem*; it is very small, not inhabited by much People, and these of a mean Spirit: They are adjoining to *Nuba* on the *East*, and distant from the *Nile* three Days Journey, and they have no Water but from Wells. From *Angimi* to the City *Zaghara* is six Days Journey: *Zaghara* has many Towns, and populous: And round about it live a certain People, like those of *Zaghara*, who hire Camels of the Citizens; and they exercise some Trade of Merchandize of little Value, and some Arts among them. These likewise drink Well Water, and eat large grain'd Millet, and dry Flesh of Camels; also Fish mingled with Myrrh, and Milk Meats, with which they greatly abound: They cover themselves over with Skins, and are the Swiftest in Running of all the *Negroes*. From the City *Zaghara* to *Mathan* is eight Days Journey, and the Emperor and Prince reside there, whose Soldiers, as they are for the most Part naked, are Archers. From this City *Mathan* to the City *Tagua* are thirteen Days Journey, and this is the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the Infidels of *Tagua*, observing no Religion. The Country of these is bordering to that of *Nuba*, and to them belongs the little City *Semna*. And some who have travelled over the Cities of *Kouar* report, that the Chief of *Falat*, who has his Government from the King of *Nuba*, went into the City *Semna*, burnt and utterly destroy'd it, and dispers'd its Inhabitants into different Parts,

Parts, and that this was lately ruined. From the City *Tagua* to this same are six Days Journey. And from the City *Tagua* to the City *Nubia*, from whence the Kingdom of *Nuba* has its Name, and from thence the *Nubia*, are eighteen Days Journey.

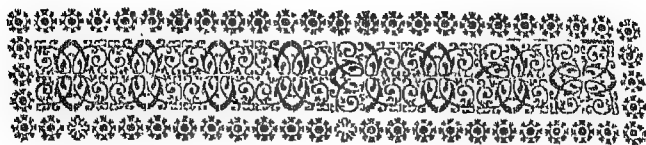
Part IV. Climate I.

IN this fourth Part of the first Climate is contained the Kingdom of *Nubia*, Part of *Æthiopia*, and the rest of the North of *Tagua*, and the inward Part of *Vabat*. The most famous Places and chief Cities of *Nubia*, are *Cusa*, *Ghalva*, (r) *Dancala*, *Jalac*, and *Sula*. But in *Æthiopia*, *Marcata* and *Nagiagba*. In fine, in the County of the inner *Vabat* and upper Part of *Ægypt*, are the Cities *Asuan*, *Ancava* and *Redini*. ----

In this Part is seen the (s) Separating of the two *Niles*, viz. of the *Nile* of *Ægypt*, which flowing from South to North, divides our County; on each Shore of which are situated the greatest Part of the Cities of *Ægypt*; some others there are in the Islands. The other Part of the *Nile* flows from the East to the utmost Bounds of the West; and upon that Branch of the *Nile* lie all, or at least the most celebrated Kingdoms of the Negroes.

(r) [*Dancala*] Is one of the Kingdoms of *Æthiopia*, subject to the Negus, and mentioned by *Ludolphus*; so that the Author has described all the Kingdoms up the *Nile* from the *Atlantick* to the *Abyssines*, whose Empire borders upon the Red Sea.

(s) The *Nubian* Geographer in this Place is very clear in his Description of the Division of the *Nile*, and that one Branch (by Geographers called the *Niger Nile*) flows into the Western Ocean, and the other into the *Mediterranean*; and this agrees with what *Herodotus* reports the Priests of *Ægypt* to have said of the *Nile*; and it gives more Weight to his Opinion, that it is likely he never saw, nor perhaps heard of *Herodotus*, who wrote in *Greek*, a Language very little known to the *Arabians*. *Leo the African* also says, that this was the received Opinion of the *Arabian* Geographers.



EXTRACTS

TRANSLATED OUT OF

LEO the AFRICAN.



INTRODUCTION.



AFRICA is inhabited by three Races of People. First,--THE MOORS, under which Name are comprehended all the ancient Inhabitants of Africa before the Arabian Conquest, whether they were descended from Numidians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, or Goths. During the Arabian Empire under the Caliphs all those Nations received the Mahometan Religion.

By their manner of Living they may be divided into two Kinds; Those who have fixt Habitations, and live in Cities and Villages following Trade or Agriculture. And those who live in the Deserts, and change their Habitations after the manner of the Arabs, supporting themselves by Grazing and Hunting, and whose Profession is Arms.

These latter seem to be the Descendants of the ancient Numidians. Of them are five Tribes, who, to avoid the Fury of the Arabians, retired Southward into the Deserts of Libya; and one of those Tribes, that of Zanaja, (Leo says) discovered and conquered those Negro Nations which lie on the Niger.

Secondly,--THE ARABIANS, who under the Caliphs Successors of Mahomet, after they had conquered Part of Asia and all Egypt, passed the Nile, and subdued Africa. Most of these Arabians live still in the Deserts upon feeding their Herds, Hunting and War, raising Contributions of the Moors who live in Cities, and by Agriculture. Some of their Tribes have rambl'd Southward as far as the River Gambia, and the Phœleys seem to be descended from them.

Thirdly,--THE NEGROES, who begin to inhabit where the
Deserts

Deserts end, along the great River called Gambia or Niger, and from thence Southward as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

Leo the African hath given a full Account of all these Nations from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gambia, by him called the Niger, and by the Nubian Geographer called the Nile. I have translated such Parts of him as shews the Road from the great Cities of Moroccco and Fez, to the Countries of the Negroes and the River Gambia; also his Account of the Negroes and the Course of the Niger. His Book is very curious and methodical, giving an Account of all the Moorish Kingdoms, and exactly describing every Town, and the Changes that have happened, particularly the Decay of Arts and Learning which formerly flourished in the great City of Moroccco. He enters into the Constitution of the Governments, some of which seem Republican. There were then several Kingdoms in Africa, and several free Towns and Families independent of those Kings. About the 15th Century, in which he lived, the Portugueze had made very great Ravages in Africa, for landing upon the Ports on the Ocean, they had pierced even into the Heart of the Kingdom of Fez. In the Description of the different Towns, he gives an Account of those Revolutions. He divides his Work into 8 Parts. I have the second Edition of his Book, which was published at Venice in the Year 1554. In the first Vol. of Ramusio's Collection of Navigations and Voyages, the Work is in Italian, dedicated to the famous Hieronimo Flacastora. In the Dedication to him the following Account is given of Leo.

' This Author (Leo) was very conversant in all the Courts of Barbary, and in several Expeditions accompanied the Kings of that Country, even within our Days. I shall give a short Account of what I have collected concerning his Life from a Gentleman of Worth and Honour, who knew him at Rome, and lived some Time there with him. He was by Race a Moor, born in Granada, and at the Time when the Catholick King Ferdinand conquered that Kingdom from the Infidels, his Family retired into Barbary, and settled in the City of Fez, where he studied the Arabian Learning, in which Time he composed several Histories, which hitherto have not been published. He also wrote an Arabian Grammar, which Master James Martino has by him. Leo travelled thro' all Barbary, the Kingdoms of the Negroes, Arabia and Syria, and kept a Journal of all that he saw or heard worthy of Remark. In the Pontificate of Leo the 10th he was taken near the Island of Zerbi, by Cor-

‘ *sairs*, conducted to *Rome* and given to the Pope, who
 ‘ having seen him, and understanding he took Delight in
 ‘ Geography, and that he had with him a Book that he had
 ‘ composed on that Subject, his Holiness received him very
 ‘ graciously, and gave him a handsome Pension, that he
 ‘ might not have any Inclination to leave him. . He became
 ‘ a Christian, the Pope was his Godfather, and gave him
 ‘ the Names of *John Leo*. He lived many Years in *Rome*,
 ‘ where he learnt the *Italian* Tongue so well, that he him-
 ‘ self translated this his Book from *Arabic* into it;
 ‘ which Book in his own Hand-writing we have by us, and
 ‘ with the utmost Diligence we are Masters of, have cor-
 ‘ rected and printed very exactly in the Manner we have now
 ‘ laid it before you.’

*This Account translated from the Dedication of Ramusio is
 so full, that we need add nothing to it concerning the Author,
 only that since his Time wonderful Changes have happened in
 that Country, which he foretold would be the Consequences of
 the arbitrary Power grown up about his Age, which had
 brought Government itself into such Abhorrence, that he says,*
 ‘ *Pcioche gli huomini di riputatione, & di bonta, no si dag-*
 ‘ *nano d’essere ammessi negli ufici della corte : né simiglian-*
 ‘ *temente di dar niunda delle lor figlie à quelli, che sono*
 ‘ *della casa del Re.*’

*He says this bad Government occasioned universal Avarice and
 Corruption, and the Contempt of Learning and Education,
 extended Ignorance, Immorality and Superstition, thro’ all A-*
frica, and would end in Destruction. The Event has justified
his wise Conjectures, for all Mauntania is now fallen into the
lowest State of Barbarism and Ignorance ; so that the Posterity
of those brave and learned Arabians and Moors, who preserved
Astronomy and Physick, invented Alchymy and Decimal Cy-
phers in Arithmetick, who conquered Africa, Spain, and Part
of France, subdued by their own Vices, submitted quietly to
Muley Ishmael for the last half Century, and are now ruled by
the Will, or rather by the Whim of an Army of Blackamoors,
who make or unmake their Emperors.

Leo’s Account of Fez was too long for to insert in this Trea-
tise, so we have only given the Heads of it. The Road from
thence to Tombuto, the Capital Kingdom of the Negroes, lay
thro’ Moiocco, Duccala, Hea, Sus, Dara, and Segelmesse.
In this Journey they climb over Mount Atlas, and Leo gives
an Account of a Prince of one of those Mountains, which we
have

have inserted at large. They also pass thro' Numidia, where the Use of Dates supplies Bread, and thence they cross the dreadful Deserts of Libya, of which we have given what Leo says at large, as also the Description of several of the Towns, which, as we think it will give the Curious some Idea of the Inland Parts of Africa, we hope it will not be deemed swelling this Book with foreign Matter, but rather, that the Labour we have taken in collecting and translating many curious Matters for the Information of our Readers, from a Book now almost out of Print, will meet with a kind Reception.

NOTE. In this, as in the former Geographer, the (g) is always pronounced in the Arabic Names like the (j)



EXTRACTS *from* JOHN LEO
the African's Geographical History of Africa.



PART I. SECT. III.

Of the DIVISION of AFRICA.

THE *Arabian* Geographers divide *Africa* into four
 Climates, Regions, or Parts, *viz.*

BARBARY, } } LIBYA, and
 NUMIDIA, } } the Land of *Nègrès.*

(a) BARBARY begins at the Mountain of *Meies*, which
 is the most Eastern Point of the Mountains of *Atlas*
 towards *Alexandria*, being near 300 Miles from thence. r
 On the North, the *Mediterranean Sea* bounds it from
 Mount *Meies* to the Straights by the *Pillars of Her-*
cules. Westward of those Straights it runs out of the *Me-*
diterranean Sea to the Main Ocean, and extends to the
 Western Point of *Atlas*, which is the Cape nearest to
 the Town of *Messa*; and it is bounded on the South by
 Mount *Atlas*. This is the best Region of all *Africa*, in
 which

(a) LEO begins with a general Description of *Africa*, without
 which the Reader could have no clear Notion where the
Gambia lies, therefore I have inserted it, since by it will be
 seen what Nations and Parts of the World may be commu-
 nicated or traded with from the *Gambia*. The *Arabian* Geo-
 graphers Manner of dividing the World was into Climates,
 consisting of a certain Number of Degrees; and beginning at the
 East, they describe all that Country Westward till they came
 to the next Sea. Thus LEO begins with *Barbary* near *Alex-*
andria, bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and
 on the South by the Mountains of *Atlas*, and describes all the
 Kingdoms up the *Niger Nile*, from where it empties itself into
 the *Atlantic* or Western Ocean, to the Country of the *Abyssines*. 4

which there are Cities inhabited by civilized People, who make good Laws for the Government of their respective States, and are of a tawny Colour almost white.

The second Part of *Africa* is by the *Latins* named *Numidia*, but the *Arabians* call it *Biladulgerid*: It produces abundance of Dates. The Beginning of it Eastward is at the City of *Eloacat*, 100 Miles from *Egypt*; and it runs to the Westward as far as the Town of *Nun* upon the Ocean Sea, *Atlas* limits it upon the North, as do the sandy Deserts of *Libya* on the South. It is generally by the *Arabians* called the Land of Dates, this being the Region of *Africa* that bears most Dates. This Region has but one Name, being all of the same Nature.

The third Part is in the *Latin* Tongue called *Libya*, and by the *Arabians* *Sarra* (signifying the Desert) It beginneth Eastward at that Part of *Nilus* nearest the City of *Eloacat*, and runs to the West as far as the Ocean Sea. *Numidia* bounds it on the North, the Country of *Negroes* on the South: It begins Eastward at the Kingdom of *Gaaga*, and runs Westward to *Gualata*, and that *Gualata* borders upon the Sea.

The fourth Part of *Africa*, is the Land or Country of *Negroes*; it begins at *Gaaga* Eastward, and extends Westward to *Gualata*. The Desert of *Libya* incloses the North Part, and the Ocean the South Part; which is to us unknown (except what we learn'd from the Accounts of the Merchants who come from thence to *Tombuto*.) In the Country of the *Negroes*, there is a noble River called *Niger*, which beginneth Eastward from a Desert, named by the Natives *Seu*. Others affirm that the *Niger* springs out of a Lake, and so goeth on Westward till it empties itself into the Sea. Our Cosmographers say that it comes out of *Nilus*, and that for some Space it is hid in the Earth, and afterwards pours forth in such a Lake as is before mentioned. Some other People think that the Beginning of this River is to the Westward; and so running East formeth that great Lake: But that is not probable, because they go with the Stream in Boats Westward from *Tombuto* to *Gbinea*, and *Melli*, for those Kingdoms are situated to the West of *Tombuto*. The most fertile of the *Negro* Countries, are those which lie upon the Banks of the (b) *Niger*.

Y 4

The

(a). The Kingdom of the *Folloiffi*.

(b) *Gambia*.

The DIVISION of BARBARY.

BARBARY is divided into four Kingdoms: The Chief of them is *Morocco*, which contains seven Provinces, viz. *Hca*, *Sus*, *Guzula*, *Morocco*, *Ducala*, *Hazzona*, and *Tedles*. *Fez*, the next Kingdom of *Barbary*, is also divided into seven Provinces, viz. *Temesue* (the Country of *Fez*) *Azgara*, *Elabat*, *Errif*, *Garet*, and *Elcaux*. The third Kingdom of *Barbary* is called *Telenfin*, which comprehends three Regions, that is to say, the Mountains, *Tenez*, and *Algezer*. The fourth Kingdom of *Barbary* is *Tunis*, containing four Provinces, *Bugia*, *Constantina*, *Tripolis* in *Barbary*, and *Ezzaba*, which is Part of *Numidia*.



DIVISION of NUMIDIA.

Which is also called the Land of DATES.

NUMIDIA is the worst Part of *Africa*, inasmuch that the old *Arabian* Historians will hardly call it a Kingdom, because the Natives of it are so far divided from one another by the Deserts. For *Tesset*, a *Numidian* City, which contains about 400 Families, is separated from all Places of Habitation almost 300 Miles, by the *Libyan* Desert. But we shall mention those Parts of *Numidia* which are inhabited, some of which may be compared with other *African* Regions, viz. *Segelmeß*, a Region of *Numidia* lying between *Morocco* and the Country of Negroes; and *Zeb*, situate against *Bugui* and *Biledulgerid*, which extends to the Kingdom of *Tunis*. We shall reserve many Particulars of this Country for another Part of this History, and will begin with those Places which lie on the West of *Numidia*, the Names of which are, *Tesset*, *Guaden*, *Ifren*, *Hacca*, *Dare*, *Tebelbelt*, *Todga*, *Percalo*, *Segelmeß*, *Benigumi*, *Fighig*, *Tegua*, *Tjabit*, *Tegorarin*, *Mesab*, *Tegori*, and *Guarghela*.-----The Province of *Zeb* hath five Towns. *Biledulgerid* hath the same Number of Cities. This is the Division of *Numidia*, bounded upon the West by the Ocean, and on the East by the *Nile*.

DIVISION

DIVISION of LIBYA,
or the Deserts which lie between NUMIDIA
and the Land of NEGROES.

THE Arabian Geographers have not as yet divided the *Libyan* Deserts, which lie between the Land of *Negroes* and *Numidia*, by any Names, but the *Numidians* who live in them, have divided them into five Parts, and given them Names themselves. The *Moors* who inhabit them are divided into five Tribes, viz. *Zanegas*, *Guenziga*, *Terga*, *Lemta*, and *Berdcau*.



DIVISION of the Country of NEGROES
into Kingdoms.

THE Country of *Negroes* hath many Kingdoms; and notwithstanding there are many of them, of which we have no Knowledge, yet we will describe those where we have ourselves been, and which are well known to us; also some others, from whence Merchants have travelled to those Towns where I myself have resided, and from them got acquainted with their Countries. I saw (a) 15 Kingdoms of the *Negroes* myself, but there are several others which I never saw, but the *Negroes* know them well. Beginning West, and going Eastward and Southward, the following are their

(a) The Author had himself been at *Tombuto*, which by his Description must be about the Mid-way between *Ethiopia*, or the Land of the *Abyssines*, and the Mouth of the *Gambia*. *Tombuto* was then the most considerable Part of the Region of the *Negroes* for Trade, since the Trade was then carried on by Caravans of Camels, who came over-land from *Barbary* to them. And as *Tombuto* lay nearest to the River *Dava*, which was the Place where the Deserts were narrowest, and Water easiest to be had, that Convenience settled the Trade then there, for Trade follows Convenience of Carriage, which is the Reason that the *Negro* Merchants now come down to the River *Gambia*, because the Things they want are easily brought thither by Water Carriage from *Europe*.

24 Translations from Writers, concerning

their Names, viz. (a) *Gualata*, (b) *Ghinna*, *Melli*, *Tombura*, *Gogo*, *Guber*, *Agadez*, *Cano*, *Cajena*, *Zegzeg*, *Zanfara*, *Guangara*, *Burno*, (c) *Gaaga*, (d) *Nilbe*. These 15 Kingdoms are mostly situate upon the *Niger*, thro' which the Merchants go from *Gualata* to the City of *Alair* in (e) *Egypt*. The Journey is not dangerous, but very long.
The

(a) [*Gualata*,] is what I take to be the Kingdom of the *Jolloffs*, or *Jualafas*.

(b) [*Ghinna*,] I take to be the upper Part of what is called *Tamw*, and all *Woolly*. The other Towns are at present unknown to us; the *English* have never gone up higher in this River than *Woolly*. Whether the other Kingdoms do now subsist or not, is a great Doubt. They were founded by the *Moors* or *Numidians* who came from *Lybia*, introducing the *Mahometan* Religion with their Arms and Government. They were supplied with Clothes, Arms, Iron-Work, and the other Things they wanted, from the Kingdoms of *Barbary*, from whence they first came, and where the Manufacturers were who made those Goods.

(c) [*Gaaga*,] This Region is described by *Ludolphus*, being one of the Kingdoms of the *Abyssine* Empire above *Ethiopia*.

(d) [*Nube*,] is well known, being what was antiently called *Ethiopia* lying South of *Egypt*. This was the *Nubian* Geographer's Native Country, in which he says the *Niger* divides from the *Nile*. The Inhabitants were formerly Christians of the *Alexandrian* Church, but are now *Mahometans*.

(e) [*Egypt*,] in that Time which was before any Goods were carried by the Shipping from *England* to the Mouths of the *Gambia*, the Trade was carried on from *Gualata*, or the Land of the *Jolloffs*, to *Alair* in *Egypt*, the whole Breadth of *Africa*. They carried Salt made at *Joolly* or *Ulil*, and in their Way exchanged it for Gold, and with it, in *Egypt*, they bought Beads, Cutlasses, Knives, Iron, Daggers and other Things, with which they furnished the Counties on their Return. But the Course of Trade is now quite changed, and those Nations which lie nearest the *Gambia* are now best supplied with Goods; for those upon the River *Gambia* being able to buy Goods from the *English*, not only furnish them with their Gold and Slaves, but the Black Merchants, or *Foncoes*, go up into the Countries to buy Gold and Slaves, and bring them down to *Cowar* in the *Jolloffs* Country, there to sell to the Shipping. This long March from *Gambia* to *Egypt* seems almost incredible, since one can hardly conceive how any Goods could bear a Price equal to so long a Land-Carriage; but tho' that cannot be entirely reconciled, yet the Nature of that Country will

The Kingdoms join upon one another; ten of them are separated by the *Niger* or Sandy Deserts. Formerly they had all distinct Kings, but now they are governed by three only. The King of *Tombuto*, who has the greatest Part; the King of *Borno*, who has the least; and the Residue subject to the King of *Gaoga*. There are several other Kingdoms bordering upon the Southern Parts of them, viz. *Bito*, *Jemiam*, (f) *Dauma*, *Meda* and *Gocham*, whereof the Natives and Governours are rich and industrious, and live by Rules of Equity and Justice; but some of them lead a brutish kind of Life. The *Arabian* Historians say that in former Times no Part of *Africa* was inhabited, but that which is now named the Country of *Negroes* or *Blacks*. And it is past Contradiction, that *Barbary* and *Numidia* were for several Ages destitute of Inhabitants. The tawny People were named (g) *Barbar* from *Barbara*, to murmur, because the Tongue of the *Africans* is esteemed by the *Arabians*, as that of Beasts, without Accents.-----

Of

will make it less surprizing, since the Carriage costs little. The Slaves carry each their Burden, and some Corn, which is very cheap, and the Main of their Nourishment is, Locusts, wild Honey, Roots, Ostriches, and other Game which they find in the Woods and Deserts; and when once they come to Roads passable for Camels, it is a Question if the Carriage upon those Beasts is not equally cheap to Carriage by Sea, considering that 250 Camels, with a few Men to attend them, carry equal to a Ship of 100 Tons; that they live upon what they find in the Fields, with a very small additional Allowance of Balls made up with Flower and Molasses, whereas a Ship requires a great Out-set, Men, Provisions, Wear and Tear, &c.

(f) [*Dauma*,] by the Name and Situation of it, to the Southward of the *Gambia*, seems to have an Affinity with the *Danbouman*, a very formidable Nation lying far within Land, Part of whom have made a great Figure, by lately invading the Kingdoms of *Whidah* and *Ardab* near the *Gold Coast*. But the *Arabians* knew very little of what was South of the *Gambia*; so that these are dark Guesses.

(g) [*Barbar*,] the Derivation of *Barbary* may be from the *Latin* Word *Barbarus*, for the old Inhabitants of *Africa* keep the Tongue they had before the *Romans* Time, which by their Conquest was something mixt with the *Latin*.

Of the Original of the Moors of Africa.

THE *Arabian* Historians are not agreed about the Original of the *Moors*, or Tawny Inhabitants of *Africa*. Some say they are descended from the Inhabitants of (a) *Palæstine*, whom the *Assyrians* drove out of their own Country, and at last they came to *Asia*, where the Pleasantness and Fruitfulness of the Soil induced them to make it their Place of Habitation. Others say that their Original was from a People of *Arabia Felix*, called the (b) *Sabæans*, and that even before the *Æthiopians* drove them out of their Country. Others say that they originally came from a certain People of (c) *Asia*, who, chased thence by Wars, fled into *Greece*, which at that Time was not at all inhabited, but the Enemy pursued them, and forced them to cross the Sea of *Morca*, or Mediterranean; they arriving in *Africa*, settled there, but their Enemies stayed in *Greece*. These Things are to be understood of the Origin of the *Moors* only, the *Barbarians* and *Numidians*; for the *Negroes* are all descended from (d) *Chus*, the Son of *Cham*, who was the Son of *Noah*. Notwithstanding the Difference between the *Moors* and *Negroes*, they had all one Beginning, being descended from the *Philistines*, and they from *Mesraim*, the Son of *Chus*: But the *Moors* are descended from the *Sabæans*, for *Saba* was begotten of *Rama*, the eldest Son of *Chus*. There are more Opinions concerning the *Africans* Original, but we shall omit them as unnecessary.

Of

(a) [*Palæstine*] This may be meant of the famous Republick of *Cushage*, which was founded by the *Tyrians*, who were of *Palæstine*.

(b) It is very probable the Original of the *Numidians* was from the *Sabæans*; for their Customs, when the *Romans* came first acquainted with them, were very like those of the *Arabians*.

(c) It seems as if this was a mistaken Account of *Cyrene* and other Colonies settled by the *Græcians* in *Africa*.

(d) This Account being also of Matters which happened before the Time of *Mahomet*, the Reader will receive it as he thinks fit, but I thought it would be a Matter of Curiosity to shew what was the *Arabians* Opinion of the Original of the *Negroes*.

Of the Tribes of the Moors of Africa.

THE (a) *Moors* or *Numidians* are divided into 5 Tribes, *Sanbagia*, *Musmuda*, *Zeneta*, *Maora* and *Gumera*. The Tribe of *Musmuda* inhabits the South Part of the Mountain of *Atlas*, and all the Inland Plains of that Region.--- The two Tribes of *Musmuda* and *Gumera* live by themselves, but the other three are dispersed all over *Africa*.---- Some of the *Zeneta* govern all *Africa*, having formerly overcome the Family called *Ibrn*, from whom it is said, the true and natural Generals of *Fez* derive their Pedigree, who were the Founders of the same City, and their Successors were called *Munafa*. Another Family of the *Zeneta*, called *Magraoa*, came out of *Numidia* afterwards, who chased the Family of *Mecnafa*, with their Chiefs, out of their Territories. It was not long after that, before the Tribe of *Magraoa* was chased out in the same Manner by some of the *Sanbagia* Race, called *Luntuna*, who came from the Desert of *Numidia*. This Family wasted and utterly destroyed the Country of *Temesne*, and slew all the Inhabitants, except those who were either of their Tribe or Kindred, and to them they gave the Country of *Ducala* to live in, who built the City of *Morocco*. Since that one *Elmahdi*, the Head of the *Mahometan* Preachers thereabout, conspiring with those of the *Musmuda* Family, called *Hargii*, drove out all the *Luntuna*, and governed the Kingdom himself. When he died, one of the *Sanbagia*, called *Habdul Mumen*, a *Baniguerthagel*, succeeded him, and that Family possessed the Kingdom 120 Years, to which most Parts of *Africa* were subject.----



Of the Language of the Africans.

THE foregoing five Families were multiplied into Hundreds of Families, and tho' there are innumerable Nations, yet they use all one Language, by them named

(a) He is speaking of the *Moors*, whom he distinguishes from the *Arabians*.

Apv

(a) *Aquel Amarig*, the Noble Tongue. The *African Arabians* call it a barbarous Tongue, but it is the general Language of *Africa*, quite different from other Tongues, yet has a great many *Arabian Words* in it; which occasions some to think, that by lineal Descent the *Africans* are derived from the *Sabæans*, a People of *Arabia Felix*. Others think their Language was in Being before the *Arabians* came into *Africa*; but their Authors were so negligent, that they left no Writings either to prove or disprove it. They who live near, and trade with the *Arabians*, do mostly speak their Language. --- The *Negroes* have a good many Languages amongst them, of which one named (b) *Sungai* is spoken in a great many of their Kingdoms, viz. *Gualuta*, *Ghinea*, *Tombuto*, *Melli* and *Gago*. They have another called *Guber*, which is used by the Inhabitants of *Cano*, *Casend*, *Perze-greg* and *Guangra*. *Borno* hath a Language of its own, unlike that used in *Gaoga*. The Tongue used in *Nube* has a Mixture of the *Chaldean*, *Egyptian* and *Arabian Languages*; but all the Towns near the Sea, from the Mountains of *Atlas* to the Mediterranean Sea, speak broken *Arabian*, except *Morocco* and the *Numidians* Inland bordering upon *Fez*, *Tremizen* and *Morocco*, who speak the Language of the Barbarian. Those over-against *Tunis* and *Tripoli* speak bad *Arabic*.

Of the Arabians who inhabit the City of Cairoan.

OTMAN, the third Califf, sent an Army out, which subdued many Regions, and at length 80,000 of them came into *Africa*, the Commander of whom continued himself there, whose Name was *Hucha Hibnu Nafich*. He built the great City of *Cairoan*, because he was afraid that the Inhabitants of *Tunis* would betray him by getting Succours from *Sicily*, and therefore took all his Treasure to the Desert about 120 Miles from *Carthage*, and there built the

(a) *Leo* certainly gives to these Languages the *Arabian Names*, which are quite different from the Names given by the People of that Country; for the Language spoke by the *Falloiffs* is called *Falloiff*, and that spoke by the *Negroes* is called *Mundinga*.

(b) [*Sungai*] That is at this Time the Name of the Royal Family of *Barfally*.

said

said *Cairoan*. He ordered his People always to defend themselves in the Desarts, and not to depend upon the Strength of Fortifications or Rocks, nor to dwell near them; and thus the *Arabians* remained safe, conquered all *Assia*, and mixt with the Natives. -----



The Customs and Manner of Life of those Africans who inhabit the Desarts of Libya.

THE five Tribes of *Sanhagin*, &c. are by the *Latins* called *Numidæ*. They live in the following Manner: They have no Rule, nor legal Form of Government; their Dress is a Piece of coarse Cloth, which covers but a little of their Body; upon their Heads they wear a small Turbant of black Cloth; their principal Men, to distinguish themselves, wear a short Gown of blue Cotton, which comes to their Knees, with wide Sleeves, which they buy from the Merchants that come from the *Negros*; they ride only upon Dromedaries or Camels, between the two Bells, or the between the Hols and the Neck; they use no Stirrups, and prick the Beast on with a Goad instead of Spurs. Those Dromedaries that are broke for riding, have the Gistle of their Noses bored, as the Buffaloes have in *Italy*, thro' which they run a Leather-Strap, which they use for a Bridle. Instead of Beds they use Matts, very finely made of Reeds and Canes; their Tents are of Cloth made of Camels Hair, or of the Fibres of the Date-Trees; as for their Food, those who have not seen would not believe with what Patience they support Hunger and Thirst, from their Infancy they are brought up to live without Bread, or any kind of Grain, but they are nourished with Camels Milk, and they in the Morning generally drink a large Draught of it, which serves them till Supper, when they eat such Flesh as they can get boiled in Milk or Butter; when it is drest they take the Pieces out with their Hands and eat it, as we would a Crust of Bread, without Plates or Knives; when the Broth is almost cool, they take it up with the Hollow of their Hands instead of Spoons; if they have it, they then drink a Cup of Milk, which is the End of their Supper. Whilst they have Milk they do not want Water, and during the Spring when they have Plenty of it, they are so wicked as to go several Weeks

Weeks without Washing(a), and their Camels also require no Water whilst they have green Grass to feed on. They spend their whole Lives in Hunting, or in plundering their Enemies; they stay but a few Days in one Place, because their Camels in that Time have eat up the neighbouring Grass. Though, as I said above, they have no Rule or legal Form of Government, yet each Party has a Chief, whom they honour and obey as their King; they are not only ignorant of Letters, but of all Arts, Sciences and Virtue (b), for amongst this People it is very difficult to find a single Judge who understands the Law; so that should there such a Thing happen as a Law-suit, it would be necessary for the Plaintiff to ride at least six Days Journey to find a Judge learned in the Law, for very few of the Profession care to live amongst such poor Wretches, or can bear with their Customs or manner of Life. --- Their Women are plump, well-featured, and finely limbed, but of dark-coloured Skins. They are very civil, and will permit you to touch their Hands, and kiss them, but he who goes farther, does it at the Risque of his Life, for in case of Adultery a Moor would, without Mercy, put both the offending Parties to Death. These People are very generous and courteous to Strangers, and when any Travellers pass thro' their Desarts, they will not go to their Tents to ask any thing of them, nor will they go on the great Road to beg or desire any thing, but every Caravan that comes thro' their Desarts pays to the Prince thro' whose Territories it passes, a coarse Cloth worth a Ducat for every Camel. I passed with a Caravan thro' the Desert of *Araon*, where a Prince of the Race of *Zenaga* ruled; we went to him, and found him accompanied with 50 Men mounted upon *Diomedaries*; we paid him the ordinary Tribute, and he invited us to go to his Camp, and repose ourselves two or three Days; but that as it was out of our Road, and that our Camels were tired, the Merchants excused themselves, and gave him great Thanks, on which he told them their Camels and Baggage might go forward, and that those who were on Horseback might go along with him, and easily afterwards

(a) The not washing is a high Crime among the *Mahometans*.

(b) *Leo* being bred a *Mahometan* Lawyer, will not allow any Man to be virtuous that does not understand their Commentators, who pretty near answer our *Coke* upon *Littleton*.

wards overtake their Camels. He carried all us and the Merchants with him, and entertained us with great Abundance, according to the Nature of the Place. We were no sooner arrived but he ordered Camels, and Camel-Calves, and other Cattle, to be killed; and Ostriches, and other Kind of Game, which he had taken by the Way, to be dressed for our Provision. We desired him not to kill so many Camels for us, for that they were very valuable, and that we seldom eat of their Flesh but when all other Food failed us. He answered, That he should be ashamed to entertain Strangers with killing only the smaller Cattle, and that he would treat us with the best he had, and with his largest Camels. Our Feast was composed of Flesh boiled and roasted; the Ostriches were roasted, and served up in Baskets made of Cane: They were stuffed with sweet Herbs and Pepper, which they have from the Country of the *Negrees*. They gave us also Cakes made of Millet and Mansaroke (a), which were extremely good and well tasted. The Desert was Dates in vast Abundance, and huge Vessels filled with Milk. The Prince honoured us with his Presence, and that of his nearest Relations; but they eat by themselves, and had some religious Men with them, none of them touched any Cakes, or Bread, or Dates, but only eat Flesh or Milk. The Prince perceiving that we were surprised at this, told us, with a smiling Countenance, that they were born in that Country, where no Corn grew, and that it was proper they should live upon the Produce of their Native Land. *That Corn was a foreign Luxury*, and that they kept it only for to oblige Strangers with. It is true, they eat Bread upon the highest Festival Days; but that was little, and only by way of Sacrifice. We staid two Days with him, and the Quantity of Food dressed in that Time was surprising; as also the Courtesy and Joy with which he treated us. The third Day he gave us Leave to depart, himself accompanying us till we joined the Caravans. And certainly the Beasts which he killed during the Time we were there, were in Value ten Times the Tribute we paid. The other four Tribes of *Nunidia* have the same Customs, and live in the same Manner.---

(a) *Vide* Journal, p. 31.

Of the Religion of the Moors, and other ancient Africans.

THE old *Africans* were much given to Idolatry, as the *Peruvians* still are; some of them worshipping the Fire, and some the Sun. And they had, in Times past, noble Temples built to the Honour of both the Sun and Fire; in which they kept continual Fires, as the vestal Virgins did at *Rome*. --- Those *Africans* of *Libya* and *Numidia* worshipped each a particular Planet, to which they offered Prayers and Sacrifices. Others of the Land of *Negroes* worship *Guighimo*, &c. The Lord of Heaven. Which sound Religion was not given them by any Prophet, but they were inspired with it by God himself. The *Jewish* Law prevailed amongst them afterwards for many Years. After that they professed Christianity, till the 208th Year of the *Hegira*, at which Time some of *Mahomet's* Disciples deceived them; so that they followed their Opinion, and all the Kingdoms of the *Negroes* joining to *Libya*, turned *Mahometans*, and slew all that were not of that Faith. So that even till now there are no Christians at all amongst the *Negroes*; but those near the Sea are great Idolaters, with whom the *Portuguese* do still keep, and have for a long Time kept up a great Traffic.

Of the Letters and Characters of the Africans.

THE ancient *Arabian* Historians think that the *Africans* used the *Latin* Characters only, and they scruple not to assert, that when the *Arabians* invaded *Africa*, no Characters were found amongst them but the *Latin*. They allow that the *Africans* have a peculiar Language, but say that they use the *Latin* Letters. What Account the *Arabians* have of the ancient *African* History, is translated from the *Latin* Books, some of which were very ancient, and some wrote in the Time of the *Arians*. But the Titles of them have slipped my Memory, tho' it is probable then Works were very voluminous; for I remember an *Arabian* Author, who quotes a Passage out of the 70th Book of one of those (a) Histories. They did not in the Translation

con-

(a) It is reported that *Titus Livius* is the Book here meant.

conform to the Method of the *Latin* Authors, but took the History of one particular Monarch, and mix'd his Exploits with other Kings of the same Times. But the *Mahometan* Princes commanded all the *African* Books to be burnt, imagining that the *Africans* would condemn the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, as long as they were acquainted with natural Philosophy and other Sciences. On the other Side, the *Africans* had (as some Historians affirm) peculiar Characters to themselves, which were utterly destroyed from the Time the *Romans* subdued those Regions of *Africa*. It is not improbable that a vanquished People should use the Letters and Customs of those who overcome them. For the same Thing happened to the *Persians* at the Time the *Arabian* Empire flourish'd, all their Books were burnt by the Order of the *Mahometan* Prelates, for fear they should be induced by those Books to despise *Mahomet's* Doctrine. --- Whenever any of the People of the Cities of *Barbary* are desirous of recording any Verses to Posterity, they make use of the *Latin* Letters. All these Things put together, makes me think that formerly the *Africans* had Letters proper and peculiar to themselves, in which they described all great Actions. It is probable that the *Romans* (as Conquerors generally do) as soon as they had overcome those Provinces, destroyed their Letters and Memory, and used their own instead of them, that the *Roman* Honour and Fame might be only continued there. Every one knows that the *Goths* did the same to the *Roman* Edifices, and the *Arabians* to the Monuments of the *Persians*. The *Türks* do the same; for when they take any Town from the Christians, they immediately destroy the Images of their Saints --- No Wonder that after so long a Time, and so many Alterations, the *Africans* are destitute of Letters, considering the *Arabians* had been Masters nine Hundred Years, therefore, whoever doubts that the *Africans* had any peculiar Kind of Writing, may as well doubt their having any Language. ---

Description of the Lands in AFRICA.

AFRICA being divided into four Parts, the Face of the Country is not every where the same. That Part lying along the *Mediterranean* Shore, viz. from the
E. 2
Streights

Streights of *Gibraltar* to the Frontiers of *Egypt*, abound in some Places with Mountains: To the Southward they reach about 100 Miles; from the Ridge of those Mountains to Mount *Atlas* is a very large Plain and many small Hills. In this Part, there are a great many Fountains which meet together, and form Lakes, from whence spring crystal Streams and pleasant Rivers. This Plain is bounded on the South by Mount *Atlas*; beginning Westward at the Ocean, and extending Eastward to the Borders of *Egypt*. Beyond *Atlas* lie the Plains of *Numidia*, which produce plenty of *Dates*, the Soil thereabouts is mostly Sand. Between the Land of *Negroes* and *Numidia*, lies the sandy Desert of *Libya*, in which it is true there are some Mountains; but the Merchants chuse not to go that Way, because Thieves make it dangerous. Beyond the Desert of *Libya* lies the Land of *Negroes*, which is chiefly a level sandy Soil, excepting those Parts upon the River *Niger*, or near some River or running Stream, which are very fruitful.

Of the wild and snowy Mountains of Africa.

THE Mountains of *Barbary* are more subject to Cold than Heat. For seldom comes a Gale of Wind without Snow. The Mountains produce plenty of Fruits than of Corn. Barley Bread is the chief Subsistence of the Natives, from the Mountains issue forth Rivers and Springs. These Mountains are full of fine Trees and wild Beasts. But the Valleys and small Hills which lie between these Mountains and Mount *Atlas*, abound in Corn, being watered with the Rivers which spring out of *Atlas*, and run towards the *Mediterranean* Sea. Notwithstanding these Plains and Valleys produce not many Woods, yet they are fruitful, as is evident in the Regions of *Morocco*, *Ducala*, *Tedles*, *Temsna*, *Aggara*, and that Country near *Gibraltar* Streights.

The Tops of the Mountains of *Atlas* are very barren and cold; the Sides are cover'd with high thick Woods produce little Corn, but almost all the Rivers of *Africa* are formed from *Atlas*. The Fountains are so cold even in the middle of Summer, that if a Man puts his Hand

in them for any considerable Time, he endangers the losing it. But all the Parts of these Mountains are not equally cold, for some are so temperate that they swarm with Inhabitants. The Places not inhabited are either extremely cold, or else very unpleasant, notwithstanding which they feed their Cattle there in the Summer, but cannot in the Winter, by reason of the Northerly Wind, which blows so hard, and brings such abundance of Snow, that the Cattle then there, and a great many of the People are starved; so that whoever wants to travel that Way in the Winter, chuses to go between *Numidia* and *Mauritania*. The Merchants who bring Dates to other Nations out of *Numidia*, and cannot set out before the End of *October*, are sometimes overtaken by a sudden Shower of Snow, so that perhaps all of them perish in it; for when it begins to snow in the Evening, and continues all Night, the Carriages and Men are covered and stifled under it, so that their dead Carcasses are not found till the Sun melteth the Snow. I myself, by God's Providence, twice narrowly escaped being lost in the Snow. ---- Beyond *Atlas* there are some Places very hot and dry, watered with very few Rivers but what flow from *Atlas* itself, some of which run into the Deserts of *Libya*, where they are dried up with the Sands; but there are others which form Lakes. Notwithstanding these Places bring forth Dates in Plenty, yet do they produce but little Corn. Some other Trees there are which bear Fruit, but not so as to be of any Profit, or indeed to answer the Trouble of tending. In that Part of *Numidia* near *Libya*, are some barren Hills, with no Trees upon them, but only a few Shrubs. There are no Springs or Rivers amongst these Hills, nor any Water but what is in Pits, which few of the Inhabitants know any thing of, neither have they for six or seven Days Journey any Water but what the Merchants carry with them upon Camels Backs, especially upon the Road from *Fez* to *Tombuto*, or from *Trenissen* to *Agad*. Were it not for a very large Lake in the Road, that Journey which the Merchants have lately found out over the Deserts of *Libya* from *Fez* to *Altair*, would be exceeding dangerous. But in the Way from *Fez* to *Tombuto* are some Pits surrounded and paved in, either with Camels Bones or Hides. In Summer Time the Merchants run very great Hazards of their

Lives in passing that Way, for often it happens, that by the South Wind all those Pits are filled with the Sand, and when that happens, they must inevitably perish, and their Carcasses are often found lying about, dried up with the Sun. To remedy their not finding the Water Pits, and to prevent their dying with Thirst, they kill one of their Camels; in whose (a) Stomach they find a good Quantity of Water, which they drink, and carry about with them, till it is all gone, and they die with Thirst, or till they find some more Water. ---- I did intend to write more fully of what happened to myself and my Companions on our Journey thro' the Desarts of *Libya* to *Gualata*. Sometimes when we were athirst, we could not find any Water by losing the right Path, at other Times our Enemies stopt up the Pits wherein Water is used to be. So that we took very sparingly; for what would hardly serve us for five Days, we were sometimes obliged to make it hold out for ten Days. ---- The Land of *Negroes* is very hot, but is moistened by the River *Niger* running thro' the Middle of it, and abounds with Cattle and Corn. I saw no Trees, but some great ones, which bear a bitter Fruit, like a Chestnut, called by them (b) *Coran*. There are also Onions, Cucumbers, Cocoas, and such like Fruits and Herbs. There are no Mountains in the Land of *Negroes*, or in *Libya*, but a great many Lakes and Fens, which (some People say) the *Niger* left behind when it overflowed. The Woods in these Countries abound in Elephants, and other wild Beasts.

Of the Climate and Air of Africa.

COLD and stormy Weather generally begins in *Barbary* about *October*, but it is somewhat colder in *December* and *January*. --- In *February* the Cold begins to abate,

(a) [*Stomach*] Sir *H Sloane* dissected a Camel, and found in its Stomach certain Vessels composed of little Cells, which preserved the Water that he drank, and could contain it many Days, till by Degrees the Stomach presses it out. And this containing the Water, makes the Camels able to travel so many Days without drinking.

(b) [*Coran*] This Fruit is called by the Natives *Cola*, and is eaten by them as a great Deprecacy for to relish Water. *Vide* p. 132 in my Journal.

bate, and the Weather changes often. The northerly and westerly Winds generally blow in *March*, at which Time the Trees blossom. The Cherries are ripe commonly at the End of *April* and the Beginning of *May*. They gather then Figs about the Middle of *May*, and then Grapes are ripe in some Places about *June*, and in that Month and *July*, their Pears, Quinces and Damsons, are commonly ripe. Their Figs are (a) again ripe in *August*, but not so plentiful as in *September*. --- In *August* they usually dry their Grapes and make Raisins, and if they cannot finish in *September*, they then make Wine of what Grapes are not gathered. In *October* they gather the Pomegranates and Quinces, and take in their Honey. In *November* they gather their Olives, by climbing up the Trees and beating them off with long Poles, notwithstanding they know it is prejudicial to the Trees. There are also large Olive Trees, the Fruit of which not being fit for Oil, is eat by the Natives. They have always three Months Spring in a Year, beginning the 15th of *February*, and ending the Middle of *May*; during which Time it is serene and temperate Weather. If between the 25th of *April* and the 5th of *May* they have no Rain, they reckon it unlucky; and what falls during that Time is called by them *Naijan*, i. e. blessed of God. Some keep it by them as a holy Relique. Their Summer is to the 16th of *August*, with clear and hot Weather, except sometimes Showers in *July* and *August*, which are so infectious, that it brings Fevers upon those who are wet with it, so very violent, that few who have it recover. The Autumn is from the 17th of *August* to the 16th of *November*; but in *August* and *September* it is not so hot as before. From the 15th of *August* to the 15 of *September* is called the Furnace of the Year, and in that Season it is, that the Quinces, Figs, and such kind of Fruits are ripe, and in their Lustre. Then Winter is from the 15th of *November* to the 15th of *February*. As soon as it begins they till their plain Ground; but in *October* they plow that on the Mountains. The *Africans* are firmly of Opinion, that there are 40 exceeding hot Days following

(a) [Again ripe in *August*] In hot Countries the Figs produce twice a Year; for the little green Figs which with us dry and wither upon the Trees, would, if there were sufficient Heat and Moisture, grow to Perfection in Autumn.

the 12th of *June*, and the same Number of very cold Days immediately succeeding the 12th of *December*. Their Equinoctia are the 16th of *March* and the 16th of *September*. Their Solstitia they reckon the 16th of *June* and the 16th of *December*. They are curious Observers in these Things, as they are also in Husbandry, Navigation and Astronomy, which they teach their Children when very young. There are a great many People in *Africa*, who, tho' they cannot read, yet will discourse of Astrology in a learned Manner, and bring good Reasons for what they say. Whatever Knowledge they have in Astrology, they had it originally from the *Latins*, and call their Months by the same Names as (a) they do. They have a large Book in three Volumes, called the *Treasury of Husbandry*. When *Mausor* was Lord of *Granada*, this Book was translated from the *Latin* into their Language, in which is every thing relating to Husbandry; such as Change of Weather, Manner of sowing, and abundance of other Things, which I don't believe are now to be found in the *Latin* Tongue, notwithstanding this was at first translated from it. In regard to their Law or Religion, they compute by the Course of the Moon. Their Year is 354 Days; for to six Months they give but 30 Days each, and to the other six but 29; which is the Reason of its being eleven Days less than the Year of the *Latins*. Some Part of Autumn, all Winter, and the Spring, they have blustering Winds, with Thunder, Lightning and Hail, and in some Parts of *Barbary* a great deal of Snow. The East, South, and South-East Winds, which blow in *May* or *June*, do a great deal of Hurt, by spoiling the Corn and preventing the Ripening the Fruits. The Snow likewise hurts their Corn. On the Mountains of *Atlas* they divide the Year into no more than two Parts. The Winter continues from *October* to *April*; and from *April* to *October*, Summer; but the Tops of the Mountains are covered with Snow all the Year round. In *Numidia* they gather their Corn in *May*, and their Dates in *October*; from *September* to *January* is Winter; but if *September* is rainy, they have a bad Crop of Dates. All the *Numidian* Fields are watered by the Rivers, but if *Atlas* Mountains have no Rain fall upon them, then the Rivers

(a) [*Treasury of Husbandry*.] *Vario* translated it into *Arabic* in the Reign of *Mausor* King of *Granada*.

grow dry, and the Fields want watering. If *October* brings no Rain, there is no Hopes of a good Crop; neither is there if it does not rain in *April*, tho' the Dates grow better without Rain, which, in *Numidia*, are more plenty than Corn; for which they barter Dates with the *Arabians*. If the Weather changes in *October* and *December*, and *January* and some Part of *February* prove rainy, it is surprising to see what Abundance of Grass it produces in the *Libyan* Deserts. Then there are Fens and Lakes to be found every where; which makes it the properest Time for the Merchants of *Barbary* to travel to the Country of the *Negroes*. If moderate Showers happen to come in *July*, it ripens the Fruit much. But in the Land of the *Negroes* the Rain does neither Good nor Hurt. For the River *Niger*, with the Water which falls from some Mountains, moistens the Ground so much, that no Places can be more fruitful; for *Niger* to the Land of *Negroes*, is the same as *Nilus* to the Land of *Egypt*; and the River *Niger* (a) increases like unto *Nilus* for 40 Days after the 15th of *June*, and decreases after that for the same Number. And whilst it increases, one may go in Canoes all over the Land of *Negroes*. -----

BOOK II.

I HAVE before given an Account of the Towns, and Divisions, and other memorable Things of *Africa*; now I will describe the Provinces. We shall begin at the West Part of *Africa*, and go on Eastward to the Borders of *Egypt*. -----

Of the Region of HEA, lying on the West of AFRICA.

HEA is one of the Provinces of *Morocco*, bounded on the West and North by the main Ocean, Southward by the Mountains of *Atlas*, and Eastward with the River *Esfalo*, which springs out of the said Mountains, runs into

(a) This might be true at *Tombuto*; but the Time of the Rising and Falling of the River below *Karatenda* is not certain. It rises sometimes in *July*, and sometimes not till *August*; and sometimes begins not to fall till *October*. *Vid.* my Journal, p. 174.

into the River *Tenysit*, and divides *Hea* from another Province.

The Soil of this Country of *Hea* is rough and uneven, full of stony Hills, Woods thick with Trees, and Rivers all over it, and is very rich, and well inhabited. They have amongst them great Numbers of Goats and Asses, but not so many Oxen, Horses and Sheep.

*Of the INHABITANTS of the Beginning of
Mount ATLAS.*

THE most Part of the Inhabitants of *Hea* live upon Hills; some are called *Ileuacal*: Such are they who live upon that Part of *Atlas*, which extends as far as *Igilin-gigil* Eastward from the Sea, and which parts *Hea* from *Sus*. I my self was three Days crossing this Mountain from *Tes-fethne* to *Messa*. Every one that knows this County, is sensible how full it is of Towns and People. They live upon Goats Flesh, Bailey and Honey. They wear no Shirts, nor any Garments sewed together, becaule none of them know how to sew with a Needle. Their Garment is a Mantle, which they tie with a Knot over their Shoulders. Their Women wear silver Rings in their Ears. They sometimes fasten their Apparel upon their Shoulders with silver (a) Buttons, some of them so large that they weigh an Ounce. The richer Sort of People wear Rings of Silver upon their Legs and Fingers, but those who cannot afford Silver, wear Copper or Iron Rings. There are some Horses in this County wonderful small, and very swift. They have plenty of Hares, Deer, and wild Goats; but the People care little for hunting. They have likewise a good many Springs and Trees, especially Walnut-Trees. They change their Places of Living often, as the *Arabians* do. They use a sort of a Dagger crooked like a Wood-Knife, and Swords as thick as Scythes. They are very ignorant of Learning, and have no Priests, Judges nor Moiques. They are (b) lewd and vile, and give themselves up to all kind of

(a) [Buttons] This was the Manner of the ancient *Romans* fastening their Garments, the Button was called *Bulla*, or *Fibula*; and these People being safe in inaccessible Mountains, may have preserved many of the *Roman* Customs.

(b) [lewd and vile] *Leo*, an *Arabian* Lawyer, and half a Priest, detested those who conformed not to the Craft; against which these Remains of the *Roman* Colonies preserved their Freedom.

of Wickedness. This Mountain, I heard say, could raise upon Occasion 20,000 Soldiers.

Of the REGION of SUS.

IT lies beyond *Atlas* overagainst the Territory of *Hea*, in the extreme Part of *Africa*. It begins Westward from the Sea, and Southward from the Sandy Deserts; the farthest Town of *Hea* bounds it on the North, and the great River *Sus* on the East. In this Region are the Cities and Towns following, *viz.* *Messa*, *Teijent*, *Taradant*, *Tedji* and *Tagauft*, a Castle called *Gartguessem*, and the Mountains *Hanchisa* and *Ilalem*.

Tedji is a large Town, built a great many Years since by the *Africans*, in a very pleasant and plentiful Place; in it are above 4000 Families; it is 30 Miles Eastward of *Taradant*, 60 from the Sea, and 20 from *Atlas*. Here is plenty of Corn and Sugar. A great many Merchants come hither from the Land of Negroes to trade. The Citizens live in Peace with their Neighbours, and Amity with each others; and the Commonwealth is very flourishing. It is governed by Six Magistrates, who are chosen by Lots; the Governor is chosen every 16 Months. The River *Sus* is 3 Miles from it. There were many *Jews*, who were Goldsmiths, Carpenters, and of other Trades. There was a very fine Mosque, with a great many Priests, who were maintained at the publick Charge. Their Market was on a *Monday*; to which came a great many *Arabians*, both of the Mountains and the Plains. In the 920th Year of the *Hegeira*, the People of this City surrendered themselves to the Scissors; at which time the Common-Council was there erected.

Tagauft is the noblest City of all *Sus*; it contains above 8000 Families; the Walls are built of rough Stones: It is about 60 Miles from the Sea; the Inhabitants are divided into 3 Factions, a good many Tradersmen and Shops among them: They are at civil War one with another, the *Arabians* favouring that Party which pay them best. Their Wool is coarse; and they have abundance of Cattel and Corn. They make Garments in this City, which are carried by the Merchants every Year to *Tombuto* and *Gualata*, and other Parts of the Land of Negroes. They have a Market twice a Week; they are decent in their Drefs, the Women are handsome, but the Men swarthy and tawny; those who have

have most Riches have most Authority. I my self was there in the 919th Year of the *Hegeira*, *Anno Dom.* 1510.

The REGION of MOROCCO.

IT begins Westward from the Mountain of *Nefsa*, and extends to the Mountain of *Hadimei* Eastward, and Northward to that Place where the Rivers *Tensift* and *Asfinual* meet, *viz.* upon the Eastern Border of *Heu*. It is, in a manner, Triangular, a very pleasant Country, and abounds with Cattel; it is very fertile, and produces every thing that delights the Senses of Sight and Smell; it is a plain Country like to *Lombardy*; the Mountains which surround it are barren and cold, and produce nothing but Barley.

Of the Great CITY of MOROCCO.

MOrocco was amongst the largest Cities of the World, and the noblest in *Africa*; it was built by *Joseph*, Son to *Tesfin*, King of the Moorish Tribe of *Luntuna*.---It was built with the Advice of excellent Artists, and took in a great Circuit of Ground; and in the Reign of *Hali*, Son to King *Joseph*, it consisted of 100,000 *Hearths*, and was fortified with strong Walls and Towers beautifully built of Free-Stone; the River *Tensift* ran within 6 Miles of it. In this City were great Numbeis of Mosques, and Colleges for Law and History, in which they pursued their Studies in the *African* Method. The Mosque of *Hali Ben Joseph* stood in the midst of this City, a most magnificent Edifice. There was another Mosque that stood near the Castle, which *Manfor* enlarged by carrying round it on all Sides a Portico 50 Cubits wide, adorned with Pillars, which he had caused to be brought from *Spain*. Underneath he made a Cistern as large as the Mosque itself, which being cover'd with Lead, the Rain that fell on the Top supplied the Cistern underneath. He added also a Tower built of hewn Stone, the Stones as large, and put together in the same manner, as those of *Vespasian's* Amphitheatre at *Rome*. This Tower was 100 *Tuscan* Ells in Circumference, and higher than the Tower of *Asenelli* at *Bologna*. Upon the Top of this Tower stood a Spire shaped like an Obelisk, which was about

bout 36 Foot in Height. Upon the Top of the Obelisk was a Balcony of excellent Workmanship, and it was finished with 3 Balls of Silver one above the other, the lowest by much the largest. From the Balcony the Height was so great, that one could not look down without Giddiness; you could see from hence all the Plains of *Morocco* lying under you, and the Mountain of *Azaphi*, 130 Miles distant. This was the largest Mosque in the World, and not inferior in Workmanship to any Church that I have seen in *Italy*. It is now but little frequented, the City of *Morocco* being much decay'd; the Streets round the Temple are all in Ruins, and the Houses fallen in them, in such a manner, that it is difficult climbing over them. In the Portico round the Mosque Booksellers Shops used to be kept; and tho' there were formerly in this Place only an hundred of them, there is but one now left in all *Morocco*, and that meanly furnished, and the poor City has lost above two Thirds of its Inhabitants; the Places where Streets stood within the Walls, are now planted with Palm-Trees and other Fruits.

There was a Castle equal in Bigness to a little City, the Walls were strong and high, the Gates were lofty, and built of Marble. In the midit of the Castle was a magnificent Mosque, with a beautiful Tower, upon the Top of which there were three Balls of Gold, one under another, fastened with an Iron Bar run thro' them; they were reckoned together to weigh 130,000 Ducats, and the superstitious People believe them to be preserved by Magick, or some supernatural Power; which had taken so deep Root, that in our Time the King of *Morocco*, intending to make use of that Gold for his Defence against the *Portuguese*, was by the Superstition of the People prevented. In the Castle was a College, in which were three long Chambers, where great Numbers of Scholais used to lodge; and in the Court was a noble Hall, where Lectures were formerly read to them. When this City flourished, all these Scholais had Food and Raiment, and the Professors Pensions from the King proportionable to their Learning. The Apartments were adorned with *Mosaic* Work, and *Dutch* Tiles. In the middle of the Square of the Castle was a beautiful Fountain of white Marble. Of all the Students there are now but five, and one Professor, and he illiterate.

There was also a Granary for Wheat, the Roof of which was flat, the Stairs or Ascent was made so easy, that load-
ed,

ed Horses went up to the top, where there was a Hole, into which they shooted the Corn so as to fall down into the Magazine, and they had Entrances below, which they open'd and let the Corn run out at.' There were also in the said Castle twelve Courts, finely built by King *Mansor*. In the first there were formerly about 500 *Christians*, who carried Crossbows before the King. Near that was the Lord-Chancellor's Apartment, as also that of the King's Privy-Council, which was call'd the *House of Affairs*; another was call'd the *Court of Victory*, because in it was kept the Ammunition and Arms of the City. Another of the Courts belonged to the Great Master of the King's Horse. Three Stables join'd to this, each of which held 200 Horses. There were also two other Stables, one for Mules, and the other for 100 of the King's Horses only. Next to the Stables were two Magazines, one for Straw, the other for Barley. There was also an Hall, which served for a School for the King's and Noblemens Sons. Near this was a large Four-square Building, which contained a great many Galleries with Glass-Windows; many Histories were finely painted in the Galleries, and the gilt and bright Armour was there to be seen. Next to this was another Building, in which some of the King's Guard lay next to that was the Place where State Matters were disputed; and adjoining to it was the Place for Ambassadors to confer with the King's Privy-Council; there was also a proper Apartment for the King's Concubines and other Ladies, and next to it the King's Sons lodged. On that Side next the Fields, not far from the Wall of the Castle, was a large pleasant Garden, in which was a Collection of almost all kinds of Trees; there was also a magnificent Portico built of fine square Marble, in the middle of which was a Lion of Marble, out of whose Mouth a Stream of Water ran as clear as Crystal, which fell into a Cistern within the Portico; and at each Corner of the Portico there stood a Leopard of white Marble, naturally spotted with Black; this sort of Marble was found no where but in Mount *Atlas*, about 150 Miles from *Morocco*. Near the Garden was a Park walled round, in which were kept all kinds of wild Beasts, *viz.* Lions, Elephants, Stags, Roes, &c. and at this time that Place is called the *Lion's Den*. Tho' there are now but few Monuments of Antiquity in *Morocco*; yet those that are, do sufficiently show, that it was a noble City in the Time of *Mansor*. The Courts and
 Apart-

Apartments beforementioned, do now lie desolate ; unless it be one in which the King's Grooms who look after his Horses and Mules do still lie. The rest is left to the Fowls of the Air to build Nests in. That Garden, which might well have been called a Paradise, serves now to receive the Dung and Nastiness of the City. --- That *Mansor*, which we have so spoken of, was certainly a great and mighty Prince ; for his Dominion reached from the Town of *Messa* to the Kingdom of *Tripolis* in *Barbary*, which is the best Region in all *Africa*, and so large, that the Length of it is 70 Days Travel for a Man, and the Breadth at least 15. This *Mansor* was also King of *Granada* ; nay, his Territories in *Spain* reached from *Tariffa* to *Aragon*, and over Part of *Portugal* and *Castile*. His Grandfather, his Father, himself, and his Son *Mahomet Enasir*, possessed all the aforesaid Dominions ; but the latter being overcome in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, with the Loss of 60,000 Horse and Foot, with much ado escaped to *Morocco*. This Conquest so encouraged the Christians, that they pursued their Victories, and in thirty Years Time were got in Possession of the following Towns, viz. *Valencia*, *Denia*, *Alcauro*, *Murcia*, *Cartagena*, *Cordoua*, *Sivillia*, *Jaen*, and *Ubeda*. After this the Decay of *Morocco* began. *Mahomet Enasir* died, leaving ten Sons, all grown up ; they contending for the Kingdom, the *Marine* Tribe took the Opportunity of it, and usurped the Government. The People called *Habdulach*, took Possession of *Tremizen*, turned out the King of *Tunis*, and appointed another in his room. Now I have given you an Account of the End of *Mansor* and his Successors ; after which one *Jacob*, the Son of *Habdulach*, was the first King of the *Marin* Family. Lastly, the noble City of *Morocco* fell to Ruins, by Reason of the Outrages which the *Arabians* continually made. This shews the Uncertainty of all worldly Things. What we have here mentioned about *Morocco*, we saw Part of it happen in our Time, and Part we read in the History of one *Ibnu Abdal Moluch*, an exact Historiographer of what concerned *Morocco*, and other Parts we took from that Book concerning the *Mahometan* Law which we ourselves wrote.

The Region of GUZZULA.

THIS Region is very populous ; on the West it joins to *Ilda*, a Mountain of *Sus* ; on the North to *Atlas*, and extends Eastward to the Region of *Hea*. The Inhabitants have plenty of Cattel, but little Money ; and they are fierce and savage. --- They have no Governor or King, and are at War continually with one another.

DUCCALA REGION.

THIS Region begins Westward from the River *Tenift* ; the Ocean bounds it on the North, the River *Habib* on the South, and the River *Omirabib* on the East. It is two Days Journey broad, and about three Days long. It is very populous, the Inhabitants are rude and ignorant. It hath but a few walled Cities, viz. *Azaphi*, *Conta*, *Tit*, *Elmedina*, *Centum*, *Putei*, *Subeit*, *Tapneracost*, *Terga*, *Bulabuan*, *Azamur*, and *Meramei*, and the Mountains of *Benmegher*, and that called the Green Mountain. ----

Bulabuan stands upon the Side of *Omirabib* River, consisting of about 500 Families. There was a noble Hospital, containing a great Number of Apartments, in which all Strangers passing that Way were elegantly entertained at the common Expence of the Town. The People have abundance of Corn and Cattle ; some of them reap 2000 or 3000 Measures of Corn in a Year. In the 919th Year of the *Hegeira*, the Brother of the King of *Fez* was sent out Governor of *Duccala* Region ; who coming to this Town, was acquainted that the *Portuguese* Captain or General was coming there with a great Force to destroy the Town and make Prisoners of the People. He thereupon sent 800 Archers and 2000 Horsemen to defend it ; but unfortunately it happened, that at the very Instant they were entering the Town, there arrived a great Number of *Portuguese* Soldiers, accompanied by 2000 *Arabians* ; who, being more in Number than the others, they fell upon them, and slew every one of the Archers, except about twelve, who saved themselves by flying along with the Horsemen to the next Mountains. I myself was present at this Fight, mounted on a swift Horse about a Mile distant

stant from the Town; being then travelling from *Fez* to *Morocco*, with a Message from one King to the other.

Azannur was built by the old *Africans* upon the Sea, near the Mouth of the River *Ommirabih*, about 30 Miles from *Elmadina*. It is large, and well peopled, containing about 5000 Families. A good many *Portuguese* Merchants inhabit this Place. The Inhabitants are very civil, and dress themselves decently. They are divided into two Parties; notwithstanding which, they live peaceably. Their Orchards produce nothing but Figs, but they have great Plenty of Corn and Pulse. Their Fishing is worth 6 or 7000 Ducats a Year to them; it lasts from *October* to *April*. The *Portuguese* used to trade here for Fish every Year; the Gain of which induced them often to attempt the surprising and taking of this Town. The first Fleet they sent, was, by the Indiscretion of the General, dispersed at Sea, and a great Part lost. Afterwards they sent such a Fleet, that at the very Sight of it the Citizens fled, and that so precipitately, that there were 80 Persons killed by thronging out at the Gates; and a Prince, who came to help them, was obliged to be let down by a Rope over the back Walls of the City. It was a piteous Sight to see how the poor old Men, and tender weak Women and their Children, fled away barefooted. Before ever the *Portuguese* attacked the Town, the *Jews*, who lived therein, opened the Gates to let them in, on Condition that no Injury should be done unto them. The Inhabitants, after they were drove out, dispersed themselves some to *Sala*, and some to *Fez*. The People of this Town were abominably given over to the detestable Sin of Sodomy, and I believe, for that Reason, it was that God suffered this Affliction to happen to them. ----

The Green MOUNTAIN.

IT is very high, and divides *Duccala* from Part of *Tedles*. It begins Eastward from *Ommirabih* River, and runs Westward to the Hills called *Hafara*. It is rough, and very woody, produces Pine Apples and Acorns and a red Fruit, which the *Italians* call *Africans*. Upon this Mountain there are a good many Hermits, who live upon what the Woods afford; there are also

some Fountains, as also old Houses and Praying-Places. There is a Lake at the Foot of this Mountain which resembles that of *Bolsena* in *Italy*: In it are vast Numbers of Eels, Pickrels, and other Fish. Once I was with *Mahomet*, King of *Fez*, when he was marching this Way to *Morocco*, and encamped a Week upon the Lake-Side. Some of his Company fished in it; a good many of whom I saw take their Coats and Shirts off, and only fowing up the Collars and Sleeves, they put Hoops into them, and used them for Nets, in which they caught many Thousands of Fish; tho' not near so many as those who had Nets indeed. The Reason of their catching such great Numbers was this: The King being accompanied with 14,000 *Arabian* Horsemen, who brought a great many Camels; and his Brother having 5000 Horsemen under his Command, and a vast Army of Foot, he ordered them all at once to enter the Lake, which scarce contained Water enough to satisfy the Cattle. Trees grow upon the Sides of this Lake, in which there are such Numbers of Turtle-Doves, that the People thereabouts make a great Commodity of them. Eight Days King *Mahomet* stayed to refresh himself by this Lake; that Time ended, he went to see the Green Mountain, with a great many Attendants: I also went with him. After he had viewed the Mountain, he went a hunting and hawking, whereby we caught plenty of wild Geese, Turtle-Doves, and Ducks.---- The next Day he went abroad with his Hounds, Eagles, and Falcons, and killed a great many Hares, Porcupines, Roe-Bucks, Wolves, Quails and Deers; no wonder we had such fine Sport, when there had not been any Hunting here for a Hundred Years before. After some Stay here, the King, with his Army, marched to *Elmadin*, a Town of *Duccala*; but I was sent with a good Number of Soldiers upon an Embassy to *Morocco*.

The REGION of *HASCORA*.

IT is bounded, on the West, with a River running by the Foot of the Mountain of *Hadimmei*; on the North, with a Ridge of Hills joining to *Duccala*; Eastward by *Quadelhabid* River, which parts *Tedies* from *Hassana*. The People

pic of this Region are more civil than those of *Duccala*. It produces plenty of Oil, *Morocco* Skins, and Goats, of the Hair of which they make Saddles and Cloths. The neighbouring Countries bring hither their Goat-Skins, of which the *Morocco* Leather is made. The *Portuguese* trade with them pretty largely, giving them Cloth in barter for their Saddles and Leather. This Country supplies some of the *Arabians* with Oil and other Necessaries. In this Region are the Towns of *Elmadin*, *Alemadin*, *Tagodast*, *Elgiumuba* and *Bzo*; and the Mountains *Teneues*, *Tensita*, *Gogideme* and *Teseuon*.

Elmadin is built upon the Side of *Atlas*, and contains above 2000 Families; it lies about 90 Miles Eastward from *Morocco*, and 60 from *Duccala*. ----

Alemadin stands four Miles to the West of *Elmadin*, in a Valley between four Hills. ---

Tagodast is built upon a high Hill, with four others round about it: Between the Town and those Hills are fine Gardens, which produce abundance of Fruit. They have plenty of Vines, which make natural Walks and Boweis; the Grapes are red, and so large, that in their Language they call them Hens Eggs. They have a great deal of Oyl and Honey, the latter both white and yellow. Here are a great many Fountains, which unite, and supply several Water Mills near the Town. The People are civil, and their Women handsome, and finely decked.

Elgiumuba stands within five Miles of *Tagodast*, built on the Top of a high Hill, containing about 500 Families. ----

Bzo is an ancient Town, about twenty Miles to the Westward of *Elgiumuba*: The River *Guadelhabid* runs within three Miles of it. ----

The Mountains of *Teneues* lie over-against *Hassora*, upon that Part of *Atlas* which runneth Southwardly. Here are a great many brave Men, and a great many Horses of low Stature. It produces a good deal of Bulley and Wood, but has no other Grain but Rulcy. Here is Snow to be seen at all Times of the Year: The Nobility, which are numerous, are subject to a Prince, to whom they pay an annual Tribute to maintain his Soldiers, he being continually at War with the People of *Tensita*. This Prince hath always about him 1000 stout

Horsemen, and the Noblemen of this Mountain keep about the same Number at their own Charge. To attend his Person he has about 100 Bowmen and Harquebusiers. Once I went to see this Mountain, where I happened to meet that Prince, who, I believe, had no Equal for Courtesy and Civility. He loved the *Arabian* Tongue, tho' he did not understand it well, and was proud of hearing any thing consigned to him which was wrote in Praise of himself. *When my (a) Uncle was sent to Tombuto as Ambassador from the King of Fez, I went along with him:* As soon as we were got into the Region of *Dara*, a hundred Miles from this Prince's Dominions, he hearing of the Fame of my Uncle, as a very good Orator, and excellent Poet, sent to the Prince of *Dara*, to desire he would persuade my Uncle to pass by *Teneues* on his Way to *Tombuto*, that he might have the Satisfaction of seeing and conversing with him. My Uncle sent Word that he could not delay his Master's Business to go out of the Way to visit any Prince; but to satisfy his Curiosity in some measure, he sent me to him to compliment him. I took Presents to him, which consisted of a fine Pair of Sturveys double gilt, and wrought after the *Moorish* Fashion, which cost 25 Ducats; a rich Pair of Spurs of 15 Ducats, two Girdles of Silk intermixt with Gold, one tawny, the other blue. He sent likewise a fine Book of the Lives of some famous Men of *Africa*, and some Verses in Praise of the Prince himself. On the Road I made a Copy of Verses in Commendation of the Prince, and carried two Horsemen to bear me Company. When we arrived there, the Prince and his Attendants were gone a hunting: As soon as he knew I was come, he sent for me, and I presented him my Uncle's Presents, and when I gave him my Uncle's Verses he immediately ordered one of his Secretaries to read them; the Prince, while they were expounding, seemed wonderfully delighted with them. After he had done with the Verses, he sat down to Supper, and ordered me to sit next to him. --- Supper ended, we went to Bed. The next Morning I breakfasted with him, after which he gave me a hundred Ducats for a Present to my Uncle, and for myself 50 Ducats and a good Horse; and to each of my Servants he gave ten Ducats. He told me, that the hundred Ducats to my Uncle, was not in Return for

... (a) *Leo's Uncle, Ambassador to Tombuto.*

his Presents, but for his Copy of Verses. He ordered one of his Secretaries to shew us the Way, and so I returned to my Uncle. ----

The Region of *Tedles* begins Westward at the River *Guadelhabid*, and extends to that Part of the large River *Ommirabih* where *Guadelhabid* begins. To the South it borders upon *Atlas*, and stretches northward to that Place where *Guadelhabid* falls into *Ommirabih*. This Region is three-square; for *Ommirabih* River and *Guadelhabid* spring both out of *Atlas*, and run northward, till by degrees they meet all in one.

In this Region is the Town of *Tefza*, which is the chief, built by the *Africans* on the Side of Mount *Atlas*, the Walls of which are of fine Marble, by them called *Tefza*; from whence the Town is named. A great many rich Merchants live in this Town, and about 200 Families of *Jews*.

Efsa stands two Miles from *Tefza*, upon a little Hill at the Bottom of Mount *Atlas*; containing about 600 Families, mostly *Triadelmen* and *Husbandmen*, who are subject to the Governor of *Tefza*. ----

Citherib lies upon a lofty Hill, ten Miles from *Efsa*, well inhabited by rich People. This was built by the *Africans*; the Fields near it are full of Vineyards and Gardens, producing a great deal of Fruit. ---

Eithiad is about twelve Miles from *Citherib*, built upon a small Hill of *Atlas*, by the *Africans*. Towards the Mountain there is a Wall, but towards the Plain it is naturally fortified by Rocks. It contains about 300 Families. ----

The Mountain of *Seggheme* begins Westward from that of *Tesauon*; it reaches Eastward to Mount *Magran*, out of which the River *Ommirabih* takes its Beginning: Southward it borders upon Mount *Dedes*. The Inhabitants are originally descended from the People of *Zanaga*; they are warlike and comely. ----

The Mountain of *Magran* begins to the Westward of *Seggheme*, bordering to the South upon the Region of *Farcala*, near the Desert of *Libya*, and extends Eastward to the Mount of *Dedes*. I myself was in this Mountain, as I travelled from *Dara* to *Fex*.

Dedes is a cold high Mountain, containing a great many Woods and Springs. It is about eighty Miles long: It begins Westward at *Magran*; Southward it borders upon

Todga Plains, and reaches almost to the Mountain of *Adefun*. Formerly there was a City built upon the very Top of this Mountain, of which a few Ruins are still to be seen. Some think it was built by the *Romans*, but I never found any thing of it mentioned by any *African* Author; only *Seriffo Effacalli*, in one of his Stories, says that *Tedfi* is near *Dara* and *Segelmesse*, but does not say whether or no it is built upon Mount *Dedes*. --- The Inhabitants dwell under Ground in Caves, whose Food is Elhafid and Barley. Goats and Asses they have in great Plenty: The Caves where they put their Cattle abound in Salt Petre; which, if it were near *Italy*, would, I believe, be worth 25,000 Ducats a Year; but these People have no Way of using it. -----



B O O K III.

The Kingdom of F E Z.

Begins Westward at the River *Ommirabih*, and reaches Eastward to the River *Mulvia*; it is bounded on the North, partly by the Ocean and partly by the Mediterranean Sea. It is divided into seven Provinces, viz. *Temefna*, *Fez*, *Azgar*, *Ethabet*, *Errif*, *Garet* and *Elchautz*; every one of which had formerly a separate Governor.

Temefna, a Province of *Fez*, begins at *Ommirabih* Westward, and reaches to *Buragrag* River Eastward. The South Part lies upon *Atlas*, and the North upon the Ocean. It is all a plain Country, about 80 Miles from West to East, and about 60 from North to South. This is the principal Province of all the seven, and contains 300 Castles and 40 great Towns; all peopled by *Barbarian Africans*.

Anfa, a Town of *Temefna*, was built upon the Sea Shore, by the *Romans*, 60 Miles Northward of *Atlas*. Its Situation is more pleasant than any other Town in all *Africa*.

Nuchaila is a little Town almost in the Middle of *Temefna*; formerly it was well inhabited, and produced such Plenty of Corn, that they gave a Camel Load for a Pair of Shoes.

Adendum

Adendum was formerly a Town of *Temesna*, about fifteen Miles from *Atlas*, and twenty-five from *Nuchaula*; but there is now to be seen only some of the Ruins.

Teggeet lies upon the Side of *Ommurabih* River, close to the Road from *Tedlas* to *Fez*.

Hain Elchallu is a little Town standing on a Plain not a great Way from *Mansora*, built, I believe, by the *Romans*.

Rebat is a noble large Town, built by *Mansor* the King and Patriarch of *Morocco*, upon the Sea-Shore. It is built upon a Rock; on one Side of it is the Sea, and on the other the River *Buragrag*. This Town resembles *Morocco*, only it is much less.

Sella lies a Mile from *Rebat*, built by the *Romans* upon the River *Buragrag*, two Miles from the Sea, the Way to which from *Sella* lies thro' *Rebat*.

Mader Avuam is a Town built in my Time upon the Side of *Buragrag*. It is said to be built only for the Sake of the Iron Mines which are near it. It was afterwards utterly destroyed by the *Murina* Family: Some of the Steeples and Walls are still to be seen.

Thagia is a small Town, built upon some Hills of *Atlas* by the *Africans*: The Soil about it is barren, and the Air is very cold. They have scarcity of Corn, but plenty of Honey and Goats.

Zarfa was a Town built by the *Africans* upon a large Plain, abounding with Rivers and Fountains. It is now destroyed, and Corn grows where the Town stood.

The Territory of *Fez* begins at the River *Buragrag* Westward, and extends Eastward to the River *Inaven* about a hundred Miles, the River *Subu* bounds it on the North, and to the Southward it borders upon the Foot of *Atlas*. The Soil is excellent for Fruits, Corn and Cattle; there are a great Number of Villages, worthy to be called Towns.

Of the Great CITY of FEZ, being the CAPITAL of MAURITANIA.

THE City of *Fez* was built by a *Mahometan* Heretick, or Rebel against the Eastern Caliphs, who call themselves the Orthodox Church of *Mahomet*, under the Reign of the Caliph *Aion*, in the Year 185 of the *Hegira*. It

was called *Fez*, because they found Gold as they dug, to lay the Foundation of the City, and the Word *Fez* in *Arabic* signifieth *Gold*.

DESCRIPTION of FEZ.

FEZ is a very Great City, surrounded with high and beautiful Walls; it is almost all Hills and Valleys; so that only in the midst of the City there is any flat Ground. A River, which is divided into two Streams, runs thro' the City; from this River little Channels are drawn into every Part of the Town; so that all the Mosques, the Colleges, the King's Palaces, and the Houses of the Great Men, are furnished with Water. They generally have in the middle of the Court square Basins of Marble, and the Water coming thro' marble Pipes, which are in the Wall, and falling down with a pleasant Murmur, fills them; and they being full, what runs over washes the Streets, and falls again into the River; they are generally three Cubits deep, four broad, and twelve long. The Houses are either of Brick, or of Stone, very well built; the greatest part of those of Stone are finely ornamented with Mosaick Work; those of Brick also are adorned with Glazing and Colours like *Dutch Tiles*, and the Wood-work and Cielings are carved, painted and gilt; the Roofs are flat, for they sleep on the Tops of the Houses in Summer, and for that purpose spread Carpets on them; most of the Houses are of two Stories, and many of three; they are built round a Court, and on the inside generally have Porticoes and open Galleries, consisting of as many Stories as the House doth, so that in each Story you may go under Cover from one Apartment to another (a); and these they adorn very much with Gilding and gay Colours. All their Porticoes are supported either with Pillars of Brick, faced on the Outside with glazed Tiles of various Colours, or else with Pillars of Marble, and the Arches which extend from one Pillar to another are all adorned with Mosaick Work, and the Timbers and Joists that support the Floors are carved in Scroll-work and Flowers, painted with various bright Colours; most large Houses have great Cisterns of Water, from whence they supply some little Fountains in their

(a) The *Chateau de Madrid* in the *Boys de Boulogne* near Paris is built after this *Moorish* Taste.

their lower Apartments; so that they have large Vases of Marble in each Room, which are continually full of clear running Water, there being waste Pipes properly placed to prevent its running over, and carry it off unseen; they have Baths within their Houses for to cool themselves in the Summer-time; the Rich build above their Houses a Tower, consisting of several Stories; these Rooms are their chief Delight, and they spare no Expence to furnish them beautifully; it is there that the Ladies divert themselves after they have done Embroidering, and other Works; for from thence they can see most part of the City of *Fex*.

There are near 700 Mosques great and little, 50 of these are very considerable, and are adorned with Pillars of Marble, and other Ornaments; they have Fountains of Marble, and their Arches are beautified with Mosaick Work, Painting, and Carving; their Pillars are made in the same manner as those in *Italy*; the Pavement is covered with the finest Mats, so are the Walls as high as a Man; every Mosque has a Tower, round which there is a Gallery, where a Man stands and calls the People to Prayer at proper Hours, as in *Europe* they ring Bells; the principal Mosque is called *Cannwen*, it is near an *Italian* Mile and half in Circumference, and hath thirty one lofty Gates; the middle Building of the Mosque is 150 *Tusian* Yards in length, and 80 wide; the Tower is proportionably high; round the whole Building, towards the East, towards the West, and towards the North, there are great Colonades 30 Yards wide, and 40 long; there are 900 Lamps lighted every Night, for there is at least one Lamp under each Arch, but in the Centre of the Mosque there are great Brazen Candlesticks, one of which can hold 500 Lamps, these were made of Bells taken from the *Gibbians*, along the Sides of the Walls there are seven Pulpits, from whence the Doctors of the Law teach the People; it is only Men of Learning that are allowed to preach, for the Priest of the Mosque, his Business is only to read Prayers, and to give the Alms to the People, for this Mosque hath great Revenues which they give out in Alms; the Revenues arise from the Rent of Shops and Houses, and also from Farms, where they employ Labourers, and they divide the Produce among the Poor. In our Days the King borrowed from this Mosque a great Sum of Money, which he never hath paid: Besides the Mosques, there are two Colleges for Students, finely built after the *Moorish* Manner, and adorned with

with Marble and Paintings. One of these Colleges hath an hundred Rooms; they were built by the Kings of the *Marin* Race; the Beauty and Magnificence of the Hall, which was built by the King *Abu Henon*, is surprizing. In the middle of the Hall is a great Vase of Marble which holds a Tun of Water, the Sides are adorned with Pillars of various-coloured Marble, finely polished; the Capitals are gilt, and the Roof shines with Gold, Azure and Purple; on the Walls are wrote in large Characters several *Arabu* Verses in Praise of the Founder King *Abu Henon*; the Gates are of carved Brass, and there is a Rostrum for reading Lectures inlaid with Ebony and Ivory; the Whole is a most wonderful Piece of Work, and universally admired by all that have seen it; the Treasurer of the King who built it (in order to dissuade him) urged to him the vast Expence; to which *Abu Henon* answered him in two *Arabick* Verses; ‘*That which is perfectly beautiful, because it deserves its Price, is not dear; and no Price is too great for to satisfy the virtuous Desires of the Heart.*’ There are several other Colleges in *Fez* built in Imitation, but none near so large or so beautiful; they had all Lecturers and Scholars, who were maintained at the Expence of the Founders both in Food and Raiment; but in the War of *Sahid* their Endowments were either destroyed or taken away, so that this University, as well as that of *Morocco*, is now gone to ruine; and this Neglect of Learning is one of the Reasons, that not only the People of *Fez*, but those of all the neighbouring Regions are degenerated from their antient Virtue.

There are many Hospitals in *Fez*, some of which are not much inferior in Building to the Colleges. Formerly all the Strangers which came into the City, and desired it, were entertained there three Days gratis; the Endowments which enabled them to make these Expences were then very great; but in *Sahid’s* War, the King, standing in need of Money, sold the Estates belonging to the Hospitals, so that there are now no Endowments, yet there are still some Hospitals, where the Sick have Food, but not Medicines. Formerly there were great Numbers of all necessary Officers to these Hospitals; and when I was a young Man, I my self was Notary to one of them for two Years.

In the City are above an hundred Baths, many of them very stately Buildings; each of them have besides the Stove
In

five Halls with Galleries; there are Baths for the Women as well as for the Men, and they are the Places of Assembly where all the News of the Town is told; there are above two hundred Inns or Taverns in this City, and four hundred Corn-Mills. All Arts and Trades in this City are separated from each other, those of the same Profession live in the same Street or Quarter; the most genteel Trades have their Quarter near the Great Mosque, first the Notaries, next the Booksellers, then those who sell Boots and Shoes of *Morocco* Leather. Over-against the principal Gate of the Mosque stands the Fruit-Market, abounding in all kinds of Fruits, and in the Herb-Market there are Bowers made of the green Boughs of Orange, Lemon, and other Trees, with the Fruit on, which they change every Day, under the Shade of which is mighty pleasant sitting: there is a Milk-Market, and there scarce passes a Day in which there is not twenty Tuns of Milk sold there; there are infinite Numbers of other Trades, each of which hath a different Station. Besides this, there is an Exchange as big as a small City, strongly walled round with Towers and strong Gates; there are Shops here stored with the richest Silks, and finest Carpets, Linn, Woollen, and other Goods, even in times of Wars and Invasions this Place hath hitherto never been plundered. The Town, which is divided from the other only by the River, contains a great Number of Mosques, Palaces and Colleges; there are also several Caves dug in the marble Rocks, which they use as Storehouses for their Corn; the South-side of the City within the Walls is all Gardens and Villas belonging to the Great Men; they are planted with the finest and choicest Fruit-trees, Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, &c. These Gardens are exceeding beautiful, being full of all kinds of odoriferous and flowering Shrubs, which thrive wonderfully, such as Myrtle, Roses and Jessamines, of which they make covered Arbours, which are paved with white Tiles, and thro' which they bring little Streams of Water, which give a delightful Coolness in the hottest Weather; the Air all round this Quarter is perfumed by the Flowers, and the Eye not less amused with the various Dyes, than the Ear is with the Falling of Water, and the Singing of the Birds; so that the *Arabians* say, this Part of the Town is a terrestrial Paradise.

The

The People of *Fez* are cloathed in Winter in Tunicks and Vests, and a large loose Robe or Mantle; they wear a small Turbant on their Heads, and Slippers of coloured *Morocco* Leather, but the common People are not so well cloathed; the Ladies dress very expensively, yet in the Heat of the Weather they wear nothing but a Shift, and tie their Foreheads with a Scarf, their Hair being braided with Strings of Pearl, and other Jewels. In Winter they wear Robes of Damask, with vast large Sleeves; when they go abroad they wear Veils, which cover them quite over, so that nothing but their Eyes are seen, and they wear Bracelets of Gold on their Arms and the small of their Legs; their Tables are well served with all kinds of Foods, as well Butchers Meat, as Game, Fish, and Fruit, such as Melons, Grapes, Pomegranates, &c. they have one Dish called (a) *Cuscusi* peculiar to the *Moors*, which is made of a Lump of Dough, which they squeeze thro' a Plate full of Holes, and roll it into small Pieces of the Size of *Coriander*-Seed, then they cover the Vessel that is boiling with that Plate or Cullender on which they lay the Dough, and so stew it over the Steam; this, which is a kind of artificial Rice, they eat with the Broth and Meat. The People of the best Fashion take great Delight in playing at Chess, and in Poetry; and whilst the *Marin* Family flourished, there were several excellent Poems wrote both in the *Arabick* and *Moorish* Tongues, which are still in being. Learning being neglected, Ignorance and Superstition have encreased, and the People do now universally believe in *Fortune-Tellers*, *Inchanters*, *Conjurers*, *Jugglers*, and *Monks*, and are so deluded, that Thousands of those Wretches subsist on the Fat of the Land. Northward from the City, upon a high Hill, stands a Palace, in which are the Monuments of several of the *Marin* Race, these Tombs are of Marble, beautifully carved, with proper Epitaphs engraved upon them. East and South of the City are great Numbers of Gardens, full of Fruit-Trees, and watered by Canals drawn from the River; their Fruits are delicious, and in the Season 500 Cart-Loads of Fruit are daily carried to the Markets of *Fez*, without reckoning the Grapes. To the East of *Fez* is a Plain 15 Miles broad and 30 long, which is a marshy Soil, watered by a Number of Springs and Rivers;

(a) This seems to be the same which is called *Coofooob* by the *Negroes*. Vide my Journal, p. 108.

vulets; this did belong to the Great Mosque, and was let out to Gardeners, who raised Hemp, Melons, Turnips, Radish, and all kinds of Roots and Pot-Heibs; so that the Great City of *Fez* was furnished from hence with all kinds of Herbage.

By the Conquest of the *Caliphs*, the Law of *Mahomet* was established in *Africa*: By that Law no Person can be created a King or Prince, either by the Election of the People, or by any Human Authority whatsoever; for the true *Musulmen* believe Dominion to be founded in Grace, and that none can justly and legally bear Rule over others but the *Caliph*, who is inspired, and whom they call *Holy*, and who ought to be the Legitimate Successor of *Mahomet*, and who is *Emperor* and *High-Priest*. This Doctrine was maintained whilst the *Saracen* Empire continued; but, upon the Decline of it, the wild People, such as the *Turks*, the *Curdes* and *Tartars*, revolted in *Asia*; and in the West of *Africa*, the Tribes of *Zeneta* and *Luntuna* threw off the Ecclesiastical Government; and the Kings of the Families of *Luntuna* and *Main*, being Laymen, reigned with great Glory for a Time; but afterwards Tyranny began to be established, nor is there now any regular Hereditary Succession among them. They name their Successions in their Lives, either their Sons, Nephews, Brothers, or whom they love best, and get the Great Men to take an Oath of Fidelity to them; who often, on the Death of the King, fail in their Oaths, and fall into Wars and Confusion; for the Superstition of the People is generally such, that they believe them all to be Usurpers, and that no Oaths are binding against the Right which is in *Holy Men*, being of the Posterity of *Mahomet*. As soon as a King of *Fez* is acknowledged, to strengthen his Interest, he generally chuses one of the most powerful Men to be his chief Minister, to whom of course one third Part of the Revenue belongs; he then appoints a *Secretary*, and a *General of the Horse*, also a *Governor over each City*; to whom he gives all the Revenues of it, on condition to maintain a certain Number of Horse for the King's Service, when called upon to joyn the Army; then he names *Commissaries*, or *Legates*, to the Nations who inhabit the Mountains, and the *Arabians* who acknowledge his Authority. These are Men of the Law, who administer Justice according to the Customs of those People, and collect the King's Revenue amongst them: He gives Fees to
Knights;

Knights; every one of which consists of a Castle, or two or three Villages, sufficient to maintain a Knight in such manner as to be able to follow the King to the Wars, when summon'd: Besides which, the King hath a Body of mercenary Horses in the Nature of a Guard, whom he pays in Money in Time of War; in Time of Peace he cloaths and feeds them, but pays them little Money: He allows them *Christian* Slaves to look to their Horses. He hath a *Commissary*, who hath Charge of all the Camels, and takes care that there are Beasts of Burden enough, not only for to carry the Tents and Baggage, but also the Provisions for the Army. There is a *Stud-Master General*; who takes care of breeding and maintaining a sufficient Number of Horses for all his Servants.

The King hath fifty Horsesmen, who are near Attendants on his Person in the Nature of Messengers, whose Business it is to obey his Commands, by making Prisoners, or putting to Death such Persons as he shall order. He has a Troop of Standard-bearers, Men thoroughly acquainted with all the Passes of the Country; he appoints him who knows the Province they march through best, to carry a Standard before them, and guide the Army. Their Horses have Drums of a vast Size, much larger than those of *Italy*, which make a horrible loud Noise: A Horse can carry but one of them: They have also great Numbers of Trumpets and other musical Instruments. His legitimate Queen is always of the *Moorish* or *Arabian* Race, but his Women-Slaves and Concubines are often Black-moors, and some are *Portugal* or *Spanish* Women. Tho' the King of *Pez* hath large Dominions, yet they being assign'd to Governors for maintaining Troops, or to Knights as Fees for Services, his Revenues in Money paid to himself are but small, yet the People are wonderfully pressed with the Tribute. In some Parts the Subjects pay a Ducat and a Quarter a Year, for as much Ground as a Team of Oxen can plow in a Day: In others they pay Hearth-Money; they also pay a Poll-Tax of a Ducat for every Male above sixteen Years old, and raise other Taxes upon the People, which are very heavy upon the Peasants, but more so upon the great Towns: And this is the more grievous to them, because, by the Law of *Mahomet*, no King is to take more Tribute than what is limited by it, *viz.* A Person who has a hundred Ducats is to pay two and a Half *per An-*

Annum, and no more ; and the Peasant is to pay the Tythes of the Fruits of the Earth, and no more ; and this is to be paid to the Caliph or High Priest, and not to any Layman ; and he is not to consume them in Pleasures for his own Gratification, but they are to be expended by the Caliph for the Service of the State, and with them he is to support the Poor, the Sick, the Widows, and the Orphans ; and to maintain the Wars against Enemies : But since there have been no more Caliphs, and the Lords above-mentioned have usurped a tyrannical Power, calling themselves Kings, they have not only seized upon these Revenues, but robbed the Poor, the Hospitals, and the Churches of their Endowments, and raised a great many other Taxes, and squandered them away to gratify their own Lusts, Follies and Passions ; and they have added Taxes upon Taxes, in such a manner, that thro' all *Africa* the common People can hardly afford wherewithal to cloath themselves ; and they are become so hateful by these Extortions, that no honest nor learned Man will so much as eat or sit down with any of the King's Officers or Courtiers ; much less will they take any Gifts or Pensions from him, because they know that all he hath is plundered from the Publick and the Poor, and they look upon it as so much stolen Goods, and that the taking any Allowance from him is sharing with the Thief. We said before that the King of *Fez* keeps a Body of Horse in constant Pay ; they are in Number 6000, besides which he has 500 Cross Bows, and 500 Haquebusiers : But besides these in Time of War he can form a very great Army, by calling out the Forces of the Governors of the *Arabian* Tributaries, and of the Knights Fees.

The present King despises all Ceremony and Appearances of Magnificence ; and even in the most solemn Processions he wears only a plain Habit, and is known from his Attendants by his not being so fine as they are ; and he never wears a Crown, for the Law of *Mahomet* forbids it, it being against the Humility which *Musulmen* ought to shew in all their Actions.

When the King takes the Field, they first pitch his Tent in the Centre of the Camp ; it is in a square Form like a Castle, 50 Yards on each Side ; it is surrounded with Cotton Cloths, like a Wall with Battlements ; at the Corner are Towers made of the same Cloth

Cloth with Battlements; all which are supported with Poles and Cords, as Tents are; the Tops of the Towers end in Spires, with Gilt Balls; to this Linen Wall are four Gates, each guarded by Eunuchs: In the Square within it are many Tents; that which contains the King's Bedchamber is very magnificent, and yet is easily struck and moved: Next to the King's are the Tents of the principal Officers of the Court; and between him and the Linen Wall are the Tents of the Guard, which are small and of Camel's Hair. Within this Inclosure also is the King's Kitchen, and necessary Offices; round the Linen Wall on the Outside is an Esplanade, and round the Esplanade the King's 6000 Horse are encamped; they have Tents for their Horses, which are very carefully tended. In the Rear of the Horse is the Baggage, where there are Shops which sell all Necessaries, and an open Market kept; beyond which, to the Right, and Left, and the Rear, and in the Front of the King's Quarters, the *Arabians*, and the Forces of the Governors and Mountaineers are encamped. The whole Camp makes a kind of City, of which the King's Quarters is the Castle in the Centre; so that no Enemy by Surprize can come to it: And in the Esplanade round the King's Quarters there are Patioles all Night, besides the Guard belonging to the Army. Yet the *Arabians* are so dexterous at Surprizes, that there have been Attempts, and People taken in the very Midst of the King's Quarters, who were got so far in order to kill him. In the present declining State of their Government the King is forced to keep the Field most Part of the Year, as well for to awe the *Arabians*, and his other Subjects, as to make Head against the *Portuguese*. He is also very fond of Hunting, and for the Conveniency of the Sport often encamps in the Mountains.



B O O K VI.

Of N U M I D I A.

D*ARA* is a Province, which begins at Mount *Atlas*, and stretcheth Southward towards the Deserts of *Libya*. This Province is very narrow; for the fruitful Land lies only along the Side of a River of the same Name, which

which extends from the North to the South. Upon the Sides of the River are great Numbers of Villages, and some Castles walled with Stone, and all the Land within fix Miles of the River on each Side is planted with Palm-Trees : They bear the most excellent Dates, which may be preserved, if kept in a good Magazine, for fix or seven Years. They have a more ordinary Kind of Date, with which they feed their Horses and Camels. The Palm-Trees are Male and Female ; the Female produces Fruit, but the Male nothing but Flowers. If they do not grow near each other, the Dates are not good. The Food of the Inhabitants of all this Province is Dates : They rarely eat Bread ; when they do, it is a Feast. All the People of Wealth in this County deal in Gold, and there are a great many Goldsmiths and *Jews* who work up that Metal, it being the great Road between *Fez* in *Mauritania* and *Tombuto*. This Trade enriches the Province, so that there are four great Towns in it, in which there is a great Resort of foreign Merchants, and great Numbers of Shops well furnished with all Kinds of Goods. The principal Town is called *Bensaby* : Here is Plenty of Indigoe, which they sell to the Merchants of *Fez*.

Segelmessé is a Province which takes its Name from the principal City, which lies upon the River *Ziz* ; it is inhabited by many Races of the ancient *Africans*, of the Tribes of *Zeneta*, *Zanbagia* and *Haora*. It extends along the River *Ziz* 120 Miles ; in it are 350 Villages ; the principal Place in it is *Tenegant*, containing about a Thousand Families. *Tebuhasant*, in which there are a great many foreign Merchants, Artizans and *Jews* ; they coin Money here, both Silver and Gold ; they trade down to the Country of the *Negroes* with Goods which they buy from *Barbary*, in Exchange for which they purchase Slaves and Gold. Some are of Opinion that the Town of *Segelmessé* was built by a *Roman* General, who, having conquered all *Namidia*, built this Town upon the Borders of *Messa*, which he called (a) the Seal of *Messa*. It was formerly walled in a stately Manner, the Ruins of which still remain. The Town was exceeding rich, by reason of the Commerce with the *Negroes*. There were in it many magnificent Mosques and Colleges, but the Town was destroyed by the

(a) *Sigillum Messæ.*

Civil Wars, and nothing now remains but the Ruins, yet is the neighbouring Country still very populous.

Of TEBELBELT.

THIS is a little Town in the *Numidian* Desert, 200 Miles South of *Atlas*, and 100 South of *Segelmessé*: There are Plantations of Palm-Trees round it: Water is scarce, and Flesh still more scarce; They eat *Ostriches*: They trade to the Land of *Negres*, and are subject to the *Arabians*.

Of BENIGUMI.

THIS is a Habitation upon the River *Ghir*, and there are abundance of Palm-Trees near it; their Trade chiefly lies in buying Horses in the Kingdom of *Fez*, and selling them to the Merchants who trade to the *Negro* Country. It is about 150 Miles S. E. from *Segelmessé*. It contains 8 Castles, and 15 Villages.

After what we have said of *Numidia*, the Second Division of *Africa*, we shall proceed to the Deserts of *Libya*; which, as I said before, is divided into Five Parts: We shall begin with that of *Zanaga*, which is a dry and sandy Desert, reaching from the Ocean Sea on the West, as far as the Salt-Pits of *Tegaza* Eastward. Northward it is bounded by *Sus*, *Haca* and *Dara*, which are Parts of *Numidia*; and Southward it stretcheth to the Country of the *Negroes*, and is bounded by the Kingdoms of *Gualata* and *Tombuto*. In this Desert no Water is found, unless it be here and there at 100 Miles distance; and even what is, is salt, and bitter, and drawn out of very deep Pits, particularly upon the Road between *Segelmessé* and *Tombuto*. This Desert abounds with strange Creatures and Serpents. In the Desert there is one Part of it still more dreadful than the rest, which is called *Azoad*, in which there is no Inhabitant, and nothing but Sands for 200 Miles, viz. from the Well of *Azoad* to the Well of *Aroan*, the latter of which is 150 Miles distant from *Tombuto*. In this Desert, by excessive Heat, and want of Water, it often happens that both Men and Beasts who travel cross it perish.

From the same Salt-Pits of *Tegaza*, where the Desert of *Zanaga* ends, we reckon the Desert of *Zuenziga* begins: It reaches Eastward to the Desert of *Hair*, where the Tribe of
Targa

Targa inhabits; Northward it is bounded by *Segelneffe*, *Tebel-belt* and *Benigum*; in *Numidia*; and Southward it reaches to the Desert of *Gbir*, and the Kingdom of *Guba*: It is a most barren and comfortless Place, even more terrible than the former; yet over this the Merchants pass from *Telenfi* to *Tombuto*.

In the Region of *Tegaza* they dig great Quantities of Salt, which is exceeding white. At the Entrance of the Pits from whence they dig the Salt, are the Cottages in which live the Workmen, who sell the Salt to some Merchants, who carry it upon Camels Backs to *Tombuto*. These People who dig the Salt have no Provisions but what the Merchants bring them, for they are almost 20 Days Journey from any Habitations, so that they often die by the Merchants not bringing them Provisions in due time, I my self lived 3 Days here, during which time I was obliged to drink Water drawn out of Wells, which was very blackish.



B O O K VII.

Of the Land of NEGROES, and of the Confines of ÆGYPT.

OUR Antient African Geographers, viz. *Bichri* and *Mesbudi*, were ignorant of all the Land of *Negroes*, except the Countries *Guechet* and *Cano*; all other Places of the Land of *Negroes* being in their Time undiscover'd: But in the Year of the *Hegira* 380. it was discover'd by the following Means: The Family of *Luntuna*, and all the Tribes of *Libya*, were by a famous Preacher drawn to receive the *Mahometan* Religion: He then came up to live in *Barbary*, and strove to inform himself, and did acquire a Knowledge of the Countries of the *Negroes*. All that Country was then inhabited by Men who lived in the manner of Beasts, without Kings, without Lords, without Senates, without Government or Taxes: They hardly sowed Corn; they had no Cloathing but the Skins of Beasts, nor no Property in their Wives. They spent the Day either in tending their Herds, or in labouring of the Ground; and at Night they met in little Companies of ten or twelve. Men and

Women, and passed the Night together in Bowers covered with Boughs of Trees, each Man and Woman consorting as Love directed. The Ground itself, covered with the Hides of Cattle dried with the Hair on, served for Beds. They never made War, nor travelled into other Countries; but they contentedly lived all their Days in their native Country, and never set their Feet out of it. Some of them adored the *Sun* with Songs, as soon as he appeared above the Earth; others worshipped the *Fire*, as did the People of *Gualara*; and those who inhabited the Kingdom of *Gaoga* in the East, were true *Christians*; which Doctrine they had received from *Agypt*. *Joseph* of the Family of *Luntuna*, Founder and King of the City of *Morocco*, and of the Five *Libyan* Tribes, conquer'd all these *Negro* Nations, and taught them the *Mahometan* Religion, and the Arts of Life; and then great Numbers of the Merchants of *Barbary* travelled into that Country to sell them Goods, and learnt their Language. The Five Tribes of *Libya* divided the whole Country into Fifteen Parts, or Kingdoms; and Three of those Parts were granted to each Tribe, who sent out some of the Nobility of their Families, who each conquer'd their Part, and erected them into Kingdoms. It is true, that the present King of *Tombuto* is not a *Libyan*, but a *Negro*. He was General to *Soni Hali*, King of *Tombuto*, and *Gabo*, of the Family of the *Libyan* Tribes. After the Death of his Master, he rebelled against his Master's Son, whom he put to death; and shaking off the *Libyan* Yoke, the *Negroes* then were governed by a *Negro*. Having reigned Fifteen Years, and in that Time conquer'd many Kingdoms, and having settled all Things in profound Peace and Quiet, he went on a Pilgrimage to *Mecca*, in which he spent all his Wealth, and became in Debt 150,000 Ducats. All these Fifteen Kingdoms of *Negroes*, which are known unto us, extend along the *Niger*, and the Rivers that run into it from the Sea to the Heads of that River. And all the Land of *Negroes* is situate between two vast Desarts; for on the one side is the main Desart between *Numidia* and it, which is extended unto this very Country; and to the South-side of it is another Desart, which reacheth to the main Ocean on the West; beyond which Desart many Nations inhabit, with whom we are not acquainted, for none of our People have travelled thither, by reason of the Length of the Journey, and the vast Distance, and also the Diversity of Languages.

guages and Religions. They have no Dealings with us; but we have heard, that they traffick with the Inhabitants near the *Ocean Sea*.

A Description of the Kingdom of GUALATA.

IF this Kingdom be compared to the others, it is small; containing only three large (*a*) Towns, besides Villages, and Plantations of Palm-Trees. These Towns are distant from *Nin* Southward about 300, from *Tombuto* North-west 500, and from the Sea about 200 Miles. The People of *Libya*, whilst the Country of *Negroes* was subject to them, settled their Royal Seat in this Region, unto which great Numbers of *Barbary* Merchants resorted at that Time: But afterward, in the Reign of *Heli*, King of *Tombuto*, who was a very Great Prince, those Merchants left *Gualata*, and began to frequent *Tombuto* and *Gago*, by which means the King of *Gualata* became extremely poor. These People speak the Language called (*b*) *Sungai*; the Inhabitants are black, and receive Strangers with great Hospitality. This Region being in my Time subdued by the King of *Tombuto*, the Prince thereof fled into the Desarts, to those *Libyan* Tribes from whence his Family came; whereof the King of *Tombuto* having Information, and being apprehensive of the Prince's Return with all the People of the Desarts, granted him Peace on condition that he should pay a great Yearly Tribute to him; and so the Prince hath continued Tributary to the King of *Tombuto* until now. The Manners and Fashions of the People differ not all from those of the Inhabitants of the next Desart. It produces some Quantity of *Indian Corn*, and great Plenty of a (*c*) little round white

(*a*) These three Towns of *Gualata* seem by the Situation to be what is now called the Kingdom of the Grand *Jolloffi*. The *Jolloff* Race, who are now Kings of *Barfally*, seem descended from them, their Name being *N'jay*, here called *Sungai*, and in other Places *Sanagai*, and their Language different from that of the *Mundingoos*, or *Negroes*. The little Religion they have is *Mahometan*, and in their Love of Milk and Horses they resemble the People of the Desart.

(*b*) The Names of the present Kings of the *Jolloffi*. Vide p. 214 of my Journal.

(*c*) The small *Gumee Corn*. Vide p. 31 of my Journal.

white Grain, the like whereof I never saw in *Europe*; but there is great Scarcity of Flesh among them. The Heads both of Men and Women are so covered, that all their Countenance is almost concealed. They have no Form of a Commonwealth, neither are there any *Lawyers* or *Judges* among them, but they lead a most miserable Life.

A Description of the Kingdom of GHINEA.

THIS Kingdom, which the Merchants of our Nation call *Gheneoa*, the Natives themselves call *Genni*, and the *Portuguese*, and other People of *Europe*, (a) *Ghinea*. It joyns to the abovemention'd, but between them there is a Desert 50 Miles over; so that *Gualata* lies on the North, *Tombuto* on the East, and the Kingdom of *Melli* on the South of it. It is almost 500 Miles in Length, and extends 250 Miles along the River *Niger*, and bordereth upon the Ocean in the same Place where *Niger* falleth into it. It is very fruitful in Rice, Cattle, Fish, and Cotton. Their Cotton they exchange with the Merchants of *Barbary* for *European* Cloth, brazen Vessels, Armour, and other such Commodities. Their Money is uncoined Gold; they use Bars of Iron for Money in Matters of small Value, some Pieces of which are a Pound, some half a Pound, and some a quarter of a Pound-weight. Throughout the whole Kingdom there is no Foreign Fruits but Dates, and they are brought from *Gualata* or *Numidia*. There is neither Town nor Castle, but one great Village, which is inhabited by the Prince of *Ghinea*, together with his Priests, Doctors, Merchants, and all the principal Men of the Region. Their Houses are built in the Shape of Bells pointed on Top, the Walls of Clay, and the Roofs they cover with Reeds. The Apparel of the Inhabitants is black or blue Cotton, with which they cover their Heads also; but the Priests and Doctors of the Law wear white Cotton. The Overflowings of the *Niger* yearly surround this Region in manner of an Island, during the three Months of *July*, *August* and *September*; in which time the Merchants of
Tom-

(a) If the G is pronounced soft like the Y, the Difference is not great between it and *Yany*. It seems by the Situation to be the same now call'd so, only that which is now *Barfally* seems to be part of the ancient *Ghinea* conquer'd by the *Joloffis*; if so, the present Kingdoms of *Barab*, *Barfally*, *Yany*, and *Woolley*, lie in the same Country, which in the Time of *Leo* was call'd *Ghinea*.

Tombuto bring their Wares hither in Canoas or narrow Boats made of one Tree, which they row all Day, but at Night they fasten them to the Shore, and encamp upon the Land. This Kingdom, as well as the others, was formerly governed by a King descended from the *Libyan* Tribes, which Family became tributary unto King *Soni Heli*; but the Family of *Soni Heli* being destroyed by *Izchia* his Successor, *Izchia* invaded the Country, and taking Prisoner the last King of the *Libyan* Race, held him Prisoner in *Gaoga* till the Time of his Death, and govern'd this Kingdom by a Deputy.

Of the Kingdom of MELLI.

THIS Region is extended almost 300 Miles along the Bank of a River which runneth into *Niger*, and bordereth Northward upon *Ghinea*, Southward upon certain Deserts and dry Mountains, Westward upon large Woods and Forests reaching to the Sea-shore, and Eastward upon the Kingdom of *Gago*. This Kingdom contains a Town of 6000 Families, called *Melli*, from whence the whole Kingdom is so call'd; here the King hath his Residence. In this Region is abundance of Corn, Flesh and Cotton. Here are great Numbers of Artificers and Merchants, and yet all Strangers are honourably entertain'd by the King. The Inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of Wares. Here are many Mosques, Priests and Professors; but Lectures are read by the Professors in the Mosques only, there being no Colleges at all. The People of this Region are in Wit, Civility and Industry, superior to all other *Negroes*; and were the first that embraced the Law of *Mahomet*. They were first conquer'd and govern'd by a Prince of one of the noblest Families of the Tribes of *Libya*; he was Uncle to *Joseph* King of *Morocco*, and his Posterity continued to govern till the Reign of *Izchia*, who made him his Tributary in such a manner as to destroy entirely his State and Power; so that he and his Family were forced to live in the same manner as the rest of his Subjects.

Of the Kingdom of TOMBUTO.

THE Name of this Kingdom is modern: It was so call'd (as some think) from the Name of a certain Town which (they say) was built by King *Mense Suliman*,
Bb 4 in

in the Year of the *Hegira* 610, situate within twelve Miles of a Branch of the *Niger*. The Houses here are built in the Shape of Bells, the Walls are Stakes or Hurdles plaster'd over with Clay, and the Houses cover'd with Reeds; yet there is one stately Mosque, the Walls of which are made of Stone and Lime. The Royal Palace is also built of Stone by an excellent Artist from *Granada*, as also many Shops of Artificers and Merchants. There are great Numbers of Weavers of Cotton-Cloth. Hither the Cloth of *Europe* is brought by the *Barbary* Merchants. It is customary here for all the Women to go with their Faces cover'd, except the Maid-Servants, who sell Food. The Inhabitants, and especially the Strangers that reside there, are very rich, inasmuch that the present King gave both his Daughters in Marriage to two rich Merchants. Here are many Wells, the Water of which is excellent; and as often as the *Niger* overfloweth, its Water is convey'd into the Town by certain Sluces. There is great Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Milk and Butter, in this Region, but Scarcity of Salt, which is brought hither by Land from *Tagaza*, 500 Miles distant. When I my self was here, I saw one Camel's Load of Salt sold for 80 Ducats. The rich King of *Tombuto* hath in his Possession many golden Plates and Scepters, some whereof are 1300 Ounces in Weight, and he keeps a splendid and well-furnished Court. In travelling he rideth himself upon a Camel, and one of his greatest Officers leads his Horse after him. He also in War rideth a Camel, but all his Soldiers ride on Horses. Whosoever will speak to the King, must prostrate himself at his Feet, and then taking up Dust, must sprinkle it upon his own Head and Shoulders (*a*); which Custom is observed by them that never saluted the King before, or come as Embassadors from other Princes. His Attendance consists of 3000 Horsemen, and a great Number of Footmen, who use poison'd Arrows. They have frequent Skirmishes with those that refuse to pay Tribute, and their Captives they sell to the Merchants of *Tombuto*. There are not many Horses bred here, and the Merchants and Courtiers have certain little Nags to ride upon; but their best Horses come from *Barbary*. When the King is informed of a Merchant's coming to Town with Horses, he orders a certain Number to be brought to him, and chusing the

(*a*) Vide my Journal, p. 86.

the best, he payeth a great Price for him. He hath such an inveterate Hatred against all *Jews*, that they are not allowed Admittance into his City; and whatsoever *Barbary* Merchants he finds to traffick with them, he immediately commandeth their Goods to be confiscated. The King at his own Expence liberally maintaineth here great Numbers of Doctors, Judges, Priests, and other learned Men. There are Manuscripts, or written Books, brought hither out of *Barbary*, which are sold for more Money than any other Merchandize. Instead of Money, they use Bars of Gold. They have likewise certain Shells, which are brought hither from the Kingdom of *Persia*, and those they use in Matters of small Value, 400 of which Shells are worth a Ducat; and six Pieces of their golden Coin, with two third Parts, weigh an Ounce. The Inhabitants are of a mild and gentle Disposition, and are wont to spend great part of the Night in Singing and Dancing. They have many Men and Women Slaves, and their Town is very apt to be set on fire; when I was there the second time almost half the Town was burnt down in the space of five Hours; without the Suburbs they have neither Gardens nor Orchards.

Of the Town of C A B R A.

THIS large Town is built in manner of a Village without Walls, and is situate upon the River *Niger*, about twelve Miles from *Tombuto*: From hence the Merchants that travel unto the Kingdoms of *Ghinea* and *Melli*, go by Water. The People and Buildings of this Town are not inferior to those of *Tombuto*; and this Place is frequented by great Numbers of *Negroes* that come hither by Water. In this Town a Judge is appointed by the King of *Tombuto* to decide all Controversies; for it were tedious to go thither on every Occasion.

Abu Baer, surnamed *Pargama*, the King's Brother, is an intimate Acquaintance of mine, who is black in Colour, but most beautiful in Mind and Disposition. In this Town are many Diseases, which carry off a great many People, and which proceed from the unnatural Mixture of their Meats; for they mix Fish, Milk, Butter and Flesh, all together; which Food is also commonly used in *Tombuto*.

Of the Town and Kingdom of GAGO.

THE Great Town of *Gago* is without Walls also, and is distant Southward of *Tombuto* almost 400 Miles, inclining somewhat to the South-East. Its Houses are very mean, except those in which the King and his Courtiers live. Here are very rich Merchants, and it is much frequented by *Negroes*, who buy Cloth brought hither from *Barbary* and *Europe*. In this Town there is great Plenty of Corn and Flesh, but Scarcity of Wine, Trees and Fruits. It aboundeth likewise with Melons, Citrons and Rice: Here are many Wells also, in which is sweet and wholesome Water. Here is a Place where Slaves are to be sold on those Days when the Merchants assemble, where a young Slave is sold for six Ducats; they likewise sell their Children. The King of this Region maintaineth a great Number of Concubines and Slaves in a private Palace, which are kept by Eunuchs; and his Body-Guard consists of a sufficient Troop of Horsemen and Footmen. The King himself decideth all his Subjects Controversies in a Place walled round about, between the first Gate of the Palace and the inner Part thereof; and altho' he dischargeth his Office with great Diligence, yet hath he his Counsellors, and other Officers, namely, Secretaries, Treasurers, Factois and Auditois. The Plenty of Merchandize that is brought hither daily, and the Sumptuousness of every thing, is surprising to all People. Horses bought in *Europe* for 10 Ducats, are sold here for 40 or 50 Ducats a-piece. The coarsest Cloth of *Europe* is here sold for 4 Ducats an Ell, if it be at all fine, for 15; and for an Ell of *Venice* or *Turkey*-Cloth, they will give 30 Ducats. The Value of a Sword is 3 or 4 Crowns. Spices, Biddles, and such like Commodities, as also Spices, are sold at a great Rate; but Salt is the dearest here of all Commodities. Here are nought but Villages throughout the whole Kingdom, which are inhabited by Husbandmen and Shepherds, who in Winter wear Beasts-Skins, and in Summer go entirely naked, except their Privities; and sometimes they wear Shoes made of Camels Leather. They are very ignorant, for one learned Man is not to be found in the Space of 100 Miles. Grievous Taxes are continually imposed upon them, so that they are scarce able to maintain themselves.

Of the KINGDOM of GUBER.

THIS Kingdom is situate almost three Hundred Miles Eastward of *Gago*; between them is a vast Defart, which is in great Want of Water, being about forty Miles distant from the *Niger*. This Kingdom of *Guber* is surrounded with high Mountains, and its Villages, which are many, are inhabited by Shepherds and other Herdsmen: Here is great Store of Cattle both large and small; here is also abundance of Artificers and Linen-Weaveis, and they make such Sandals here as the ancient *Romans* used to wear, which for the most part are carried to *Tombuto* and *Gago*. It aboundeth likewise with Rice, and other Grain and Pulse, such as I never saw in *Italy*, but some Places of *Spain* I think produce the like. All the Fields of this Region are overflowed at the Inundation of the *Niger*, at which Time the Inhabitants cast their Seed into the Water only. Here is a Town consisting of almost six Thousand Families, among whom are many Merchants. *Izchia*, the King of *Tombuto*, in my Time slew the King of this Country, made Eunuchs of his Sons, and kept his Court for some Time here; afterwards he sent Governors hither, who tyrannized over the People, and impoverished those that were before rich; most Part of the Inhabitants they made Captives, whom *Izchia* kept for Slaves.

Of the CITY and KINGDOM of AGADEZ.

THIS City bordereth on the Confines of *Libya*, and not long ago was walled round: Its Inhabitants are whiter than other *Negroes*, and their Houses are stately, built in the Fashion of *Barbary*. The Citizens are for the most part foreign Merchants, the rest are either Artificers or Stipendiaries to the King. Every Merchant is attended by a great Number of Servants and Slaves in their Journey from *Cano* to *Borno*; that Road being so infested by Thieves called *Zingani*, that they dare not travel without Arms for their Defence, which in my Time were Cross-Bows. At their Arrival in any Town they immediately set their Slaves to some Business, that they may not live in Idleness,
only

only about a Dozen they keep to attend upon themselves and their Wares. The King of this City hath constantly in his Retinue a Guard, and resides for the most part at a Palace in the Midst of the City : His Subjects that inhabit the Desarts and Fields are most regarded by him, for they will sometimes expell their King, and chuse another ; so that whoever is most in their Favour, is sure to be King of *Agadez*. The remaining Part of this Kingdom lieth Southward, and is inhabited by Shepherds and Herdsmen, whose Cottages are made of Boughs, and carried about from Place to Place on the Backs of Oxen. Their Cottages are always built on the same Spot of Ground which they intend to feed their Cattle on, which is likewise the Custom of the *Arabians*. Large Duty is laid on Merchandize brought from other Places ; and this Kingdom pays yearly almost an Hundred and Fifty Ducats to the King of *Tombuto* for Tribute.

Of the PROVINCE of C A N O.

THE great Province of *Cano* is situate to the East of the *Niger*, almost five Hundred Miles. The Inhabitants are some of them Herdsmen, and others Husbandmen, dwelling in Villages : It produces abundance of Corn, Rice and Cotton. Here are many Desarts likewise and woody Mountains, in which are many Springs of Water. In these Woods there is great Store of wild Citrons and Lemons, the Taste of which is not unlike the best Sort. There is in the Midst of this Province a Town called by the same Name, the Walls and Houses whereof are made of a kind of Clay ; the Inhabitants are rich Merchants, and very civil : Their King formerly was a Man of much Power, and had mighty Troops of Horsemen at his Command ; but he has since been tributary to the Kings of *Zegzeg* and *Casena*, who were afterwards treacherously slain by *Izchia*, King of *Tombuto*, pretending to be their Friend. He then waged War with the King of *Cano*, whom, after a long Siege, he took, and obliged him to marry one of his Daughters, replacing him on his Throne on these Conditions, that he should pay him the third Part of all his Tribute ; for the Receipt of which
some

some of the King of *Tombuto's* Countiers perpetually reside at *Cano*.

Of the KINGDOM of CASENA.

CASENA bordereth Eastward upon the Kingdom last described, and is full of Mountains and dry Fields, which yield great Plenty of Mill-Seed. The Inhabitants are of an exceeding black Complexion, with great Noses, and broad Lips: Their Habitation is in poor forlorn Cottages, none of their Villages containing above three Hundred Families; and beside their poor Condition, they are mightily oppressed with Famine. They had formerly a King, who was slain by *Izchia*, King of *Tombuto*, since whose Death they have been tributary to him.

Of the KINGDOM of ZEGZEG.

THE South-East Part of this Kingdom bordereth on the Confines of *Cano*, and is almost 150 Miles distant from *Casena*. The Inhabitants are rich, and deal much with other Nations. This Kingdom is partly plain and partly mountainous, but the Mountains are extremely cold, and the Plains intolerably hot. The Sharpness of the Weather in the Mountains is scarce to be endured; they therefore kindle great Fires in the Midst of their Houses, laying the Coals under their Bedsteads, and so go to sleep. Their Fields abound with Water, and are exceeding fruitful, and they build their Houses after the Manner of those of *Casena*. They in Times past were governed by a King of their own, who being slain by *Izchia*, they have ever since been subject unto him.

Of the REGION of ZANFARA.

THIS Region bordereth Eastward upon *Zegzeg*, and is inhabited by poor and rustical People. Their Fields produce great Plenty of Rice, Mill, and Cotton. The Inhabitants are of a tall Stature, and a very black Complexion, having broad Villages, and most savage and brutish Dispo-

Dispositions. Their King likewise was slain by *Izchia*, and themselves made his Tributaries.

Of the TOWN and KINGDOM of GUANGARA.

THE South-East Part of this Kingdom bordereth upon *Zanfara*; it is very populous, and governed by a King, who maintaineth a Garrison of seven Thousand Archers, and five Hundred Horsemen, and receiveth yearly great Tributes: It contains none but poor small Villages, except one, which is superior to the rest, both in Largeness and fine Buildings; the Inhabitants are very rich, and have continual Dealings with the adjoining Nations. To the South of it there is a Region abounding with Gold, but their Traffick is now cut off with foreign Nations; for they are environed on both Sides with most cruel Enemies, having on the West *Izchia*, and on the East the King of *Borno*, who, when I was there, having raised a great Army, design'd to expel the Prince of *Guangara* out of his Kingdom, only he was prevented by *Homar*, the Prince of *Gaoga*, who began to attack his Kingdom; wherefore the King of *Borno* returning with his Forces into his own Country, was forced to give over the Conquest of *Guangara*. When the Merchants travel unto the Region abounding with Gold, they carry their Wares on Slaves Backs, (for the Roads, on account of their Roughness, are unpassable for Camels) who being laden with great Burdens, generally go ten or twelve Miles a Day, and some of them make two Journeys in one Day. It's surprising to see what great Loads they carry; for besides their Merchandize they carry Provision for their Masters, and likewise for the Soldiers that guard them.

Of the KINGDOM of BORNO.

THIS large Province bordereth Westward upon *Guangara*, and from thence extendeth itself Eastward five Hundred Miles. It is distant almost a Hundred and Fifty Miles from the Fountain of the *Niger*; the South
Part

the NIGER-NILE, or GAMBIA.

Part adjoins to the Defart of *Set*, and the North Part to that Defart that lies towards *Barca*. It's of an uneven Situation; Part of it being mountainous, and Part plain, the latter of which contains several Villages, which are inhabited by rich Merchants, and produce great Plenty of Corn. The King and his Courtiers dwell in a large Village; the Mountains bring forth Mill, and other Grain to us unknown, and are inhabited by Shepheids and Herdsmen. The Natives in Summer go naked, save their Privities, which are covered with a Piece of Leather; but in Winter they wear Skins, which they use for Beds also. They embrace no Religion, neither *Christian*, *Mahometan*, nor *Jewish*; but live after a Brutish Manner, and have Wives and Children in common; and (as a Merchant told me that was with them a long Time) use no proper Names, but each Man receiveth a Name according to his Length, Fatness, or some other Quality. They are governed by a powerful King, who is lineally descended from the *Libyan* People, called *Bardoa*. His Guard consists of Horsemen to the Number of three Thousand; who are in continual Readiness, and likewise a great Number of Footmen: All his Subjects pay him great Obedience, and at his Command will immediately arm themselves, and follow him. They pay him no Tribute, but the Tythes of their Corn; neither hath he any Revenues, but the Spoils taken from his Neighbours in War. He is at perpetual Enmity with a People dwelling beyond the Defart of *Sea*, who formerly marching over the Defart with a large Army, laid waste a great Part of this Kingdom; the King immediately sent for the *Barbary* Merchants, and ordered them to bring him a great many Horses, for one of which sometimes he gives fifteen or twenty Slaves. They brought the Horses, and were forced to stay for their Slaves till the King returned Home in Triumph with a great Number of Captives, and then he satisfied his Creditors: Sometimes the Merchants stay three Months before the King's Return from War but they are maintained all that while at the King's Expence. Sometimes he doth not bring home Slaves enough, and at other Times they are constrained to wait a whole Year together, for the King maketh Invasions but once a Year, and that at one particular Time. I myself saw some Merchants, who despairing of the King's Payment, because they had
trusted

trusted him a Year, resolved never to serve him again with Horses. The King, to all Appearance, is very rich, for his Spurs, Bridles, Platters, Dishes, Pots, and other Vessels, are all of solid Gold : The very Chains of his Dogs are Gold also ; nevertheless he is extremely covetous, and chuses rather to pay his Debts in Slaves than in Gold. This Kingdom contains great Multitudes of *Negroes* and other People, whose Names I could not learn, because I staid here but one Month.

Of the KINGDOM of GAOGA.

THE Westward Boundary of it is the Kingdom of *Borno* ; it extendeth Eastward to the Confines of *Nubia* ; Southward it adjoineth to a Desert situate upon a crooked and winding Part of the *Nile*, and is enclosed Northward with the Frontiers of *Ægypt* : It is in Length five Hundred Miles from East to West, and as many in Breadth. The Inhabitants know neither Humanity nor Learning, but are of a brutish and savage Nature, especially those that dwell in the Mountains, who go naked all but their privy Parts : Their Houses are made of Boughs and Rafts, on which Account they are subject to Burning. They have great Store of Cattle, which they watch with exceeding Diligence. These People were free for many Years, till they were deprived of it by a *Negro* Slave of the same County ; who, one Night travelling with his Master, a wealthy Merchant, and considering he was not far from his own Country, killed him, took Possession of his Goods, and returned home : Then buying some Horses, he began to attack the neighbouring People, and commonly came off Conqueror ; for he led a valiant Troop of Horsemen against his Enemies, who could make but a poor Defence. By this Means he took many Captives, and exchanged them for Horses that were brought from *Ægypt* ; so that at last he was esteemed by all the sovereign King of *Gaoga*. He was succeeded by his Son, by no means inferior to him in Courage and Valour, and he reigned forty Years. After his Death his Brother *Moses* came to the Throne, whom his Nephew *Homara* succeeded, who now beareth Sway. This *Homara* hath very much increased his Dominions, and hath made a League with

with the Soldan of *Cairo*, who frequently makes him magnificent Presents, which he most bountifully returns: He is also presented with precious and rare Things by the Merchants of *Ægypt*, and the Inhabitants of *Cairo*, who highly commend his Liberality. This Prince hath a great Value for all Men of Learning, and particularly such as are descended from *Mahomet*.

Of the Kingdom of NUBIA.

THE Kingdom of *Nubia* bordereth Westward upon *Gaaga*, from thence it stretcheth itself to the *Nile*, Southwardly it is enclosed by the Desert of *Goran*, and on the North-side by the Confines of *Ægypt*; yet they cannot pass by Water from hence into *Ægypt*, for in some Places a Man may wade over the *Nile* on Foot. The principal Town call'd *Dangala* is very populous, and containeth 10,000 Families. They build the Walls of their Houses with a kind of Clay, and cover the Roofs with Straw. They are civil, and very rich, having great Dealings with the Merchants of *Cairo* and *Ægypt*. All the other Parts of it are inhabited by Husbandmen, who live in Villages situate upon the *Nile*. This Kingdom produceth great plenty of Corn and Sugar, the Use of which is entirely unknown to them. In the City of *Dangala* there is store of Civet and Sandal-Wood. There is much Ivory here likewise, because they kill many Elephants.

The King is at continual War, partly with the People of *Goran*, who are descended from the *Zingani*, and inhabit the Deserts, speaking a Language unknown to all other Nations; and partly with other People living in the Desert, that lieth Eastward of the *Nile*, and stretcheth itself towards the *Red-Sea*, being not far from the Borders of *Suachan*. Their Language (in my Opinion) is mix'd, resembling very much the *Chaldean* Tongue, the Language of *Suachea*, and that of *Æthiopia* the higher, where *Peter Gianne* is said to rule. The People are call'd *Bugha*, and are vile and miserable, living only upon Milk, Camel's Flesh, and those Beasts they take in the Deserts.

And thus much concerning the Land of *Negroes*: The Fifteen Kingdoms whereof agreeing much in Rites and Customs, are subject to Four Princes only.

Extract of LUDOPHUS's History of
ÆTHIOPIA.

NILUS, owing to *Habassia* for its Source, for plenty of Water, for Sweetness, Wholesomeness, and Fertility of the same, excells all other Rivers of the World. In Sacred Writ, by reason of its Excellency, it is sometimes call'd *The River* absolutely, and particularly *Shachur*, from its black Colour; and by the *Greeks*, for the same Reason, *Melas*, because it runs with a black muddy Water. Some of the Antients tell us, that it was then by the *Æthiopians* call'd *Astapus*; and that the left Channel of it about *Meroe* was named *Astabora*, which others have understood concerning other Rivers that flow into *Nile*. But this we let pass as obscure and doubtful, whether meant of *Nilus* and our *Æthiopians*, or no; for the *Abyssines*, in their vulgar Language, have no other Name for *Nile* than that of *Abawi*; and that, as some think, from the Word *Ab*, which signifies a *Parent*, as if *Nilus* were the Parent of all other Rivers. But this Derivation neither suits with Grammar, nor does *Abawi* simply signify a *Parent*, neither, if you rightly consider it, is it agreeable to Sense; for *Nilus* does not send forth from his own Bowels, but receives the Tribute of all other Rivers. So that he may be rather said to be their Captain and Prince, than the Father of them. And therefore the *Ægyptians*, out of a vain Superstition, call'd him their *Preserver*, their *Sun*, and then *God*, and sometimes, Poetically, *Parent*. In our *Æthiopick*, or the Language of the Books, this River is call'd *Gejon*, or *Gewon*, by an antient Mistake from the *Greek* Word *Geon*, and that from the *Hebrew* Word *Gihon*, because it seem'd to agree with the Description, *Gen. ii. 13. which encompasses the Land of Æthiopia*; whereas it only encircles *Gojam*, but glides and passes by all the other Kingdoms of *Æthiopia*.

If you object, that *Gihon* had its Source in the Terrestrial Paradise, it is twenty to one but that they extol their own Country for Paradise: For you must understand, that many of the Fathers of the Church were of the same Opinion; which, that they might defend, they brought the River *Nile* under Ground, and under the Sea, into *Ægypt*, well knowing that no Body would follow them thither, leaving their Readers to find out the Way,

Cer-

Certainly the Antients never enquired so curiously into the Nature or Source of any River, as they did into that of *Nile*, neither were they ever so deceived: For it was a thing altogether unusual for any other River in the World to overflow in the most sultry Season of the Year; an Inundation so wholsom and profitable to *Ægypt*. So that the Ignorance of the Cause of it filled the Minds of the Antients with so much Admiration, that both Princes and private Persons desired nothing more than to know the Head of that River, which was the Original of their Happiness; insomuch that there were some Emperors and Kings who sent great Armies in quest of the Satisfaction of their Curiosity, tho' with ill Success. Most of the antient Geographers, by meer Conjecture, placed the Fountains of the River beyond the Equinoctial Line, in I know not what *Mountains of the Moon*, to the end they might deduce the Cause of its Swelling from the Winter Rains of those Regions: For they could not perswade themselves, that the Sun being in the Northern Signs, so much Winter or Rain could be so near to cause so great an Increase of the Flood; tho' there were some who made it out plainly enough, but that Credit would not be given to them. But by the Travels of the *Portuguese* into *Abyssinia*, and the Sedulity of the Fathers, those Fountains and Spring-Heads have been since discover'd, so long and unsuccessfully sought for by the Antients. *Albanasius Kircher* has described them from the Relation of *Peter Pays*, who viewed them himself. "In the Kingdom of *Gojam*, says he, and in the Western Part thereof, in the Province of *Sabala*, which the *Agawi* inhabit, are to be seen two round Spring-Heads, very deep, in a Place somewhat raised, the Ground about it being quaggy and marshy; nevertheless the Water does not spring forth there, but issues from the Foot of the Mountains. About a Musquet-Shot from thence, towards the East, the River begins to flow; then winding to the North about the 4th part of a League, it receives another River; a little farther, two more, flowing from the East, fall into it; and soon after, it enlarges itself with the Addition of several other Streams. About a Day's Journey farther, by the Relation of the same *Peter*, it swallows up the River *Jema*; then winding Westward some 20 Leagues, it turns again to the East, and plunges itself into a vast Lake."

This Relation differs not from what *Gregory* has discoursed to me, only he particularized the Names of the Countries,

that perhaps were the more special Denominations of the Places, of which *Sabala* was the more general Name: For as he related to me, the Spring-Head of *Nile* is in a certain Lake call'd *Secut*, upon the Top of *Dengla*, which perhaps is the Name of a Mountain. He also assumed, that it had five Spring-Heads, reckoning in the Heads of other Rivers, which have no particular Name, and are therefore taken for the *Nile*. But it passes thro' the Lake *Tzanicum*, preserving the Colour of its own Waters, like the *Rhosne* running thro' the Lake *Leman*, and the *Rhine* thro' *Acronius*, or the Lake *De Zell*. Then winding to the South, it washes on the left Hand the principal Kingdoms of *Abyssinia*, *Bagemra*, *Amhara*, *Waleka*, *Seewa*, *Damota*; and takes along the Rivers of those Countries *Bashlo*, *Tzohha*, *Kecem*, *Jema*, *Roma* and *Wancit*. Then on the right Hand embracing *Gojam*, its native Country, almost like a Circle, and swell'd with the Rivers of that Region, *Maga*, *Abaja*, *Aswari*, *Temci*, *Gult* and *Tzul*, it turns again to the West, as it were bidding farewell to its Fountains, and with a prodigious Mass of ramals'd Rivers, leaving *Abyssinia* upon the right Hand, rolls to the North thro' several thirsty Nations and sandy Deserts, to enstern *Egypt* with its Inundations, and there makes its way thro' several Mouths into the Sea: For the more certain Demonstration of the Truth, it will be of particular Moment to insert the Relation of *Gregory* himself, perhaps the first that was ever made publick by an *Ethiopian*.

“ The Course of *Nile* is like a Circle, it encompasses *Gojam*, but for that it never returns back to its Head, making directly to *Sennar*; and therefore *Gojam* lies always upon the right Hand of *Nile*, but all the other Kingdoms of *Ethiopia*, as well those that lie near as those at a Distance, remain still upon the left. As it flows along, it takes in all the Rivers great and small, with several Torrents, as well Foreign as *Abyssinian*, which by that general Tribute acknowledge him their King; who having thus muster'd together all the Waters of *Ethiopia*, jocundly takes his Leave, and proceeds on his Journey, like a Hero, according to the Command of his Creator, to drench the Fields of thirsty *Egypt*, and quench the Drowth of Thousands.

The Spring-Head of this Famous River first shews itself in a certain Land, which is call'd *Secut*, upon the Top of *Dengla*, near *Gojam*, West of *Bagemdra*, *Dara*, the Lake
of

of *Tzana* and *Bada*. Rising thus, it hastens with a direct Course Eastward, and so enters the Lake of *Dara* and *Bed*, as it were swimming over it. Passing from thence, it flows between *Gojam* and *Bagemdra*; but leaving them upon the right and left, speeds directly towards *Ambara*. Having touched the Confines of *Ambara*, he turns his Face towards the West, and girdles *Gojam* like a Circle, but so that *Gojam* lies always upon the right Hand of it. Having pass'd the Limits of *Humara*, it washes the Confines of *Walaka*, and so on to the extream Bounds of *Magara* and *Shewa*. Then it slides between *Bigama* and *Gonga*, and descends into the Country of the *Shankelites*, whence he winds to the right Hand, and leaves by degrees the Western Clime upon the left Hand, to visit the Kingdom of *Sennar*. But before he gets thither, he meet with two great Rivers, that plunge themselves into his Stream, coming from the East; of which one is call'd *Tacaze*, that falls out of *Tigra*, and the other *Guangue*, that descends from *Dembea*. After he has taken a View of the Kingdom of *Sennar*, away he travels to the Country of *Dengula*, and so comes to the Kingdom of *Nubia*, and thence turns to the right Hand, in order to his intended Voyage for *Alexandria*, and comes to a certain Country which is call'd *Abrim*, where the Stream is unnavigable by reason of the Cliffs and Rocks; after which he enters *Egypt*. *Sennar* and *Nubia* are seated upon the Shore of *Nile*, toward the West, so that they may drink of his Waters; besides that, he guards their Eastern Limits, as far as he approaches near them. But our People and Travellers from *Sennar*, after they have crossed *Nubia*, quit the River *Nile*, leaving it upon the right Hand toward the East, and ride thro' a Desert of 15 Days Journey upon Camels, where neither Tree nor Water, but only Sand, is to be seen; but then they meet with it again in the Country of *Rufe*, which is the upper *Egypt*, where they either take Boat, or travel a-foot in Company with the Stream."

But as to what he wrote concerning the Flowing of great and small Rivers into Nile, he explains himself in these Words:

"All greater Rivers and smaller Torrents flow into *Nile*, excepting only two; the one is call'd *Hanago*, which rises in *Hangota*; and the other *Hawash*, which runs near *Dawara* and *Fatagara*."

But as if this had not been enough, he goes on with a farther Explanation in another Epistle, as follows:

"But

“ But whereas I told you, in a Description of *Nile*, that all the Rivers of *Æthiopia* flow'd into it, except two ; I am not to be understood as if I spoke of all *Æthiopia* : For those Rivers that are upon the Borders of the Circuit of *Æthiopia*, which are near the Ocean, they fall into the Sea, every one in their distinct Regions. Now the Countries adjoyning to the Ocean are these, *Canbat*, *Guaraghe*, *Enuria*, *Zandera*, *Wed*, *Waci*, *Gau*, and some others. ”

The native Country of *Nile* being thus discover'd, the Cause of his Inundation is manifest : For most of the Countries under the Torrid Zone, when the Sun returns into the Winter Signs, are wash'd, as we have said, with immoderate Showers. So that the prodigious Mass of Waters, that rendezvouses from all Parts, cannot be contained within its Channel ; and therefore, when it comes into the Levels of *Ægypt*, it presently disburthens itself. Those Northern Winds, from their anniversary Breezes call'd *Etesia*, add little to the Increase. Tho' some have written, that their forcing the Sea against the Mouths of the River, drives back the Waters of *Nile*, and augments the Cause of the Deluge : A thing not likely, in regard they are the most temperate of all the Winds, and blow only in the Day-time. Thus far indeed they may prevail, as they blow flacker or stronger, to render the Increase somewhat the more unequal, and that is all. Vainly therefore did many believe, that the Snow that melted from the *Æthiopian* Mountains, deluged into the River *Nilus* ; for them, that profound Tracer of Nature, *Seneca*, has solidly refuted, which makes it a Wonder that *Paulus Jovius* should report the same, as what he had gather'd from the certain Conjectures of the *Abyssines*, who at another time speak of the very same thing, as a great Secret of Nature, which no Man had ever dived into ; nay, he reproves it for Weakness, with an ostentatious Wit to be over-diligently curious in the Search of such Matters.

Yet tho' the Fountains of *Nile* are known, the Course of it is not so well discover'd to the *Abyssines* themselves after it has left them. But the antient and constant Report is, that it does not fall entire into *Ægypt*, but that it is divided into two Channels ; and that the right Channel runs to the North, as is well known, but that the left runs Westward, and keeping a long Course divides the Country of the *Nigrines*, till it falls into the Ocean. Thus the antient *Ægyptian* Priests were not ignorant of ; for *Herodotus*, the fore-

foremost in History, after he had discoursed concerning the Springs of *Nile*, learnedly reports, That he had heard from an Auditor of the Money facied to *Minerva*, that half of the Water of *Nile* flow'd Northward into *Ægypt*, the other half Southward toward *Æthiopia*, which none of our Geographers either observed or minded. *But the Nubian Geographer puts me quite out of doubt, when he writes,*

“ And in this Part of *Æthiopia* are the two *Niles* parted; that is, *Nilus* which waters our Country, or *Nubia*, directs his Course from South to North, and most of the Cities of *Ægypt* are seated on each Side of his Banks, and in his Islands. The other Part of *Nile* flows from the East toward the West, and upon this Part of *Nile* lies the whole Country of the *Nigriles*, or at least the greater Part of it.

A little after he adds, concerning a certain Mountain: And near to that, one of the Arms of Nile turns off, and flows to the West: And this is the Nile that belongs to the Country of the Nigriles, many of their Provinces lying upon it. ” But near the Eastern Side of the Mountain, the other Arm turns off, waters the Country of *Nubia*, and the Land of *Ægypt*, and is divided in the lower *Ægypt* into Four Parts, of which Three fall into the *Syrian Sea*, and the other empties itself into a Salt Lake, which is near to *Alexandria*. The Words are every way most clear, and very probable it is, *That the Separation of the two Niles might be caused by the Resistance of some rocky Mountain, that constrained the two Streams to part, since they could not undermine it.* To which the Words of *Leo Africanus* relate, *The Region of the Nigriles, thro' which Nilus is said to flow; which seem to intimate, that he had heard something by Report concerning this same left Channel.* Nor am I a little confirm'd by the Judgment of *Gregory*, which he expressed to me by Writing in these Words:

But as to what is reported, that Nile does not flow altogether and entirely into the Land of Ægypt, but that it is divided another Way. “ This, all those Persons of whom I have enquired, aver to me to be Truth. This I also incline to believe: For should it descend entirely thither in the Winter-time, the *Ægyptians* could never be safe in their Houses.” But as to what concerns its Separation, they say, *That Parting happens after the River has passed by Sennar in the Country of Dangua, before it arrives in Nubia: However they say, That the greatest Mass of Water flows into Ægypt, and that the separated Part runs directly to the Western Ocean,*

yet

yet so, that it comes not into Barbary, but descends toward the Country of Elwah, and so throws itself into the Western Ocean.

Now, that the River *Niger* should be the left Channel of *Nile*, is most probable from hence ; for that, as *Pliny* writes, and Experience confirms, it partakes of the same Conditions with it, agrees in Colour and Taste of the Water, it produces the same sort of Reed, the same sort of Papyr, and the same sort of Animals ; and lastly, encreases and overflows at the same Seasons. Neither does the Name itself contradict the Conjecture ; in regard, that, as we have said *Nilus* itself is by the *Hebrews* and *Greeks* call'd *Niger*. But as to what the *Ægyptian* related to *Herodotus*, That the left Channel flowed toward the South ; that, perhaps, might be for such a Distance of Land ; not but that afterwards it might vary its Course, and wind towards the West. Which Opinion, after I had communicated to the most famous *Bechart*, so highly skilled both in the antient and modern Geiography, and the best Judge of these Matters, he wrote me in answer : *Il est tres vray, que le Niger est une Partie du Nile : Most certain it is, that Niger is a Part of Nile.*

Extract from HERODOTUS, Lib. 2d.

NONE of the *Ægyptians*, or *Africans*, or *Grecians*, with whom I had any Discourse, would own to me their Knowledge of the Fountains of the *Nile*, except only a Scribe of the Sacred Treasury of *Minerva* in the City *Sais* in *Ægypt*. He, indeed, chearfully told me, That he certainly was acquainted with them. But this was the Account he gave : That there were two Mountains with peaked Tops, situate between *Syene* a City of *Thebais*, and *Elephantina*, the Name of one of which was *Krophis*, of the other *Mophis*, (a) That from the midst of these two Mountains arose the bottomless Fountains of the *Nile* ; one part of its Stream ran towards *Ægypt* and the North, the other part towards *Æthiopia* and the South. But that the Fountains were bottomless, he said that *Psammeticus*, a King of *Ægypt*, had made the Experiment ; after having tied together Ropes of great Length, and let them down into the Fountains, he could not reach the Bottom.

(a) Τὰς ὧν δὴ πηγὰς τῆ Νείλου λούσας ἀδύσσαντες, ἐκ τῆ μέσου τῶν οὐρέων τούτων ῥέειν. Καὶ τὸ μὲν ἡμῖσι τῆ ὕδατος ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου ῥέειν, καὶ πρὸς βοῤῥην ὀνομαζομένη τὸ δὲ ἕτερον ἡμῖσι ἐπ' Αἰθιοπίας τε καὶ νότου.





A LIST of WORDS, *English and Mundingo.*

THE Sun, <i>Tillo.</i>	God, <i>Alla.</i>
The Moon, <i>Corro.</i>	The Devil, <i>Buaw.</i>
Fire, <i>Dimbau.</i>	Hell, <i>Jehonama.</i>
Rain, <i>Sanju,</i>	A Grandfather, <i>Kea bau</i>
Thunder, <i>Corram-Alla.</i>	A Grandmother, <i>Moo-</i>
Wind, <i>Funnio.</i>	<i>sa bau.</i>
Whirlwind, <i>Sau.</i>	A Father, <i>Fau.</i>
Water, <i>Gee.</i>	A Mother, <i>Bau.</i>
Heat, <i>Candeca.</i>	A Brother, <i>Barrin-kea.</i>
Smoak, <i>Sizee.</i>	A Sister, <i>Barrin-moofu.</i>
A Star, <i>Lolo.</i>	A Wife, <i>Moofa.</i>
The Earth, <i>Banco.</i>	A Servant, <i>Buttiau.</i>
A Hill, <i>Coanco.</i>	A Stranger, <i>Lcuntong.</i>
A Rock, <i>Barry.</i>	A Man, <i>Kea.</i>
A Sand, <i>Kenne kenne,</i>	A Woman, <i>Moofa.</i>
The Sea, <i>Bdto bau.</i>	A White Man, <i>Tobaubo.</i>
A River, <i>Bato.</i>	A Factor, <i>Mercadore.</i>
An Island, <i>Fouioe.</i>	A Singing-Man, <i>Jelly-</i>
The East, <i>Tillo woolita.</i>	<i>kea.</i>
The West, <i>Tillo bwita.</i>	A King, <i>Mansa.</i>
A Year, (or one Rain)	A Thief, <i>Suncar.</i>
<i>Sanju killin.</i>	A Fool, <i>Tooralu.</i>

A LIST of WORDS,

A Drunkard, <i>Serrata</i> .	A Duck, <i>Brue</i> .
A Whore, <i>Jelly moofa</i> .	An Oyster, <i>Oyflre</i> .
A Slave, <i>Fong</i> .	A Fish, <i>Heo</i> .
A Witch, <i>Buaw</i> ; i. e.	A Louse, <i>Crankee</i> .
Devil.	An Egg, <i>Soofcy killy</i> .
	Honey, <i>Lee</i> .
A Lion, <i>Fatta</i> .	Sugar, <i>Tobaubo Lee</i> .
A Seahorse, <i>Mally</i> .	Bees-Wax, <i>Leconnio</i> .
An Elephant, <i>Samma</i> .	Palm-Wine, <i>Tangee</i> .
Elephants Tooth, <i>Samma-ning</i> .	Ciboa-Wine, <i>Bangee</i> .
A Wolf, <i>Sillo</i> .	Nuts, <i>Teak</i> .
A Wild Hog, <i>Seo</i> .	Salt, <i>Coe</i> .
A Camel, <i>Comamong</i> .	Butter, <i>Tooloo</i> .
A Horse, <i>Sookoe</i> .	Milk, <i>Nunno</i> .
A Mare, <i>Sooboe moofa</i> .	Bread, <i>Mungo</i> .
A Cow, <i>Neesa moofa</i> .	Paper, <i>Coito</i> .
A Bull, <i>Neesa kea</i> .	Corn, <i>Neo</i> .
A Calf, <i>Neesa nding</i> .	Amber, <i>Lambre</i> .
A Sheep, <i>Cornell</i> .	Cryftal, <i>Cryftall</i> .
A Deer, <i>Toncong</i> .	Silver, <i>Cody</i> .
A Dog, <i>Woolloe</i> .	Brals, <i>Taffo</i> .
A Great Dog, <i>Woolloe bau</i> .	Red Cloth, <i>Murfee</i> .
A Cat, <i>Neancom</i> .	Beads, <i>Connum</i> .
A Crocodile, or Alligator, <i>Bumbo</i> .	Pewter, <i>Taffo qui</i> .
A Cameleon, <i>Minnirc</i> .	A Canoa, <i>Caloon</i> .
A Goat, <i>Baw</i> .	A Ship, <i>Tobaubo Caloon</i> .
A Baboon, <i>Conie</i> .	A Gun, <i>Kiddo</i> .
A Snake, <i>Sau</i> .	Gunpowder, <i>Kiddo mungo</i> .
A Fowl, <i>Soofee</i> .	A Bullet, <i>Kiddo caffy</i> .
A Cock, <i>Doontoong</i> , or <i>Soofee kea</i> .	A Bow, <i>Culla</i> .
A Hen, <i>Soofee moofa</i> .	An Arrow, <i>Bennia</i> .
A Guinea Hen, <i>Commee</i> .	A Knife, <i>Moroo</i> .
An Owl, <i>Buaw</i> ; i. e.	A Fork, <i>Garfa</i> .
Devil,	A Cutlafs or Sword, <i>Fong</i> .
	A Spoon, <i>Coplear</i> .

English and Mundingo.

A Cloth, <i>Fauno.</i>	Dead, <i>Sata.</i>
A Bed, <i>Larong.</i>	Good, <i>Abetty.</i>
A Cheil, <i>Conneo.</i>	Bad, <i>Munbetty.</i>
A Chair, <i>Serong.</i>	True, <i>Atoniala.</i>
A Table, <i>Meso.</i>	False, <i>Funniala.</i>
A Barrel, <i>Ancoret.</i>	Lazy, <i>Narita.</i>
A Candle, <i>Candea.</i>	Fearful, <i>I, aunee.</i>
A Pipe, <i>Da.</i>	Hot, <i>Candea.</i>
A Calabash <i>Merong.</i>	Cold, <i>Ninny.</i>
A Plate, <i>Prata.</i>	Dry, <i>Mindo.</i>
A Medicine, <i>Borru.</i>	Heavy, <i>Cooleata.</i>
War, <i>Killy.</i>	Hard, <i>Acoleata.</i>
Friendship, <i>Barrialem.</i>	Sweet, <i>Timeata.</i>
A Town, <i>Cunda.</i>	Sour, <i>Acommota.</i>
A House, <i>Soo.</i>	Stinking, <i>Acooneata.</i>
A Room, <i>Boong.</i>	Drink, verb, <i>Amee.</i>
A Door, <i>Dau.</i>	Hear, <i>Amoi.</i>
A Window, <i>Jenell.</i>	Touch, <i>Ametta.</i>
The Head, <i>Coong.</i>	Feel, <i>Mamaung.</i>
The Mouth, <i>Dau.</i>	See, <i>Ajubee.</i>
The Tooth, <i>Ning.</i>	
The Leg, <i>Sing.</i>	One, <i>Killin.</i>
The Hand, <i>Bulla.</i>	Two, <i>Foolla.</i>
Right Hand, <i>Bulla</i>	Three, <i>Sabba.</i>
<i>bau.</i>	Four, <i>Nani.</i>
Left Hand, <i>Bulla nding.</i>	Five, <i>Looloo.</i>
Left Leg, <i>Sing nding.</i>	Six, <i>Oro.</i>
Right Leg, <i>Sing bau.</i>	Seven, <i>Oronglo.</i>
White, <i>Qui.</i>	Eight, <i>Sye.</i>
Black, <i>Im.</i>	Nine, <i>Conunti.</i>
Red, <i>Woollima.</i>	Ten, <i>Tong.</i>
Handsome, <i>Neemau.</i>	Eleven, <i>Tong ning kil-</i>
Dirty, <i>Nota.</i>	<i>lin.</i>
Great, <i>Bau.</i>	Twelve, <i>Tong ning fool-</i>
Little, <i>N'ding.</i>	<i>la.</i>
Sick, <i>Mun-landie.</i>	Thirteen, <i>Tong ning</i>
Well, <i>Candee.</i>	<i>sabba.</i>

'A LIST of WORDS, &c.

Fourteen, <i>Tong ning nani.</i>	This, <i>Ning.</i>
Fifteen, <i>Tong ning looloo.</i>	That, <i>Olim.</i>
Sixteen, <i>Tong ning oro.</i>	Sit down, <i>See dooma.</i>
Seventeen, <i>Tong ning o-ronglo.</i>	Rise up, <i>Woolly.</i>
Eighteen, <i>Tong ning sye.</i>	Go, <i>Ta.</i>
Nineteen, <i>Tong ning comunti.</i>	Come, <i>Na.</i>
Twenty, <i>Mwau.</i>	Come here, <i>Na na re?</i>
Thirty, <i>Mwau ning tong.</i>	I know, <i>Alo.</i>
Forty, <i>Mwau foolla.</i>	I don't know, <i>Malo.</i>
Fifty, <i>Mwau foolla ning tong.</i>	How do you do? <i>A-nimbatta montainia?</i>
Sixty, <i>Mwau sabba.</i>	Swearing by Mumbo
Seventy, <i>Mwau sabba ning tong.</i>	Jumbo, <i>Tykiniani ma-ma-mau.</i>
Eighty, <i>Mwau nani.</i>	I will give, <i>M'sa dee.</i>
Ninety, <i>Mwau nani ning tong.</i>	Take, <i>Amoota.</i>
A Hundred, <i>Kemmy.</i>	Sell, <i>Sawn.</i>
A Thousand, <i>Woolly.</i>	Buy, ditto.
I, <i>Inta.</i>	What do you want?
You, <i>Itta.</i>	<i>Laffeta munnum.</i>
	Nothing at all, <i>Feng o' feng.</i>





APPENDIX. No. I.

Contract of the Author with the African Company.

THIS INDENTURE, made the Twenty-third Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thinty, and in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the second, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, &c. Defender of the Faith, &c. *Between the Royal African Company of England of the one Part, and Francis Moore of London, Writer, of the other Part Whereas the said Company upon the good Testimony and Character, they have received of the said Francis Moore, have entertained him the said Francis Moore into their Service in the Quality of a Writer at James Fort on James Island, in the River Gambia, or elsewhere, as the Company, or any of their Governois or chief Merchants for the Time being, at any of their Settlements in Africa, within the Limits of their Charter shall direct and appoint, for the Term of three Years certain, to commence from the time of his Arrival at James Fort, on James Island aforesaid, and for as long time after as he shall be by the said Royal African Company continued in the Place or Factories hereafter mentioned, to be employed in all or any of their Traffick, Merchandizes, Businels or Affairs in any Place or Places whatsoever in Africa, wherein they or any by them authorized shall think fit to use or employ him. Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that the said Francis Moore for himself, his Executors and Administrators, doth covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Company and their Suc-*

cessors

cessors by these Presents, that he the said *Francis Moore* shall and will from henceforth during the said Term of three Years and every part of the same, and for so long Time after as he shall be used or employed in the said Service of the said Company or their Successors well, duly and honestly serve the said Company and their Successors in all and every such Place and Places, and all and every such Affair and Business whatsoever, wherein they or such as shall be authorized shall employ or intrust him. And shall also from time to time, and at all times observe, keep, and pursue all and every the Orders, Directions or Instructions, which from time to time he shall receive from the said Company, or any other Person or Persons thereto authorized, or appointed by them, and to the utmost of his Power and Skill resist, and withstand all and every such Person or Persons as shall break, or endeavour to break the said Orders, Directions and Instructions, or any of them, or shall attempt or practise any Matter or Thing whatsoever, to the Hindrance or Damage of the said Company or their Successors, or of their Goods, Merchandizes, Trade or any of them, or any Part thereof. And as much as in him lies also prevent and defeat all and every such Practices, Attempts and Actions whatsoever, which shall or may tend to the Damage, defrauding or Prejudice of the said Company, or their Successors, or of their Goods or Traffick, or any Part thereof in any wise; and that he shall and will from time to time, and at all times from henceforth conceal without disclosing to any Person or Persons whatsoever, all such Matters as be delivered unto him as Secrets by any of the Agents, Factors, or any other Officers of the said Company, or their Successors, that may any ways concern the said Company, or their Successors, to have the same concealed. *And further*, that he the said *Francis Moore* shall and will from time to time, and at all Times from henceforth, give true Notice and Intelligence, with all convenient Speed unto the said Company or their Successors for the time being, or to such as shall be by them authorized in that behalf, or some of them, of all and every intended Deceits, Wrongs, Abuses, Breach of Orders, Inconveniences, and Hindrances, as he the said *Francis Moore* shall know, or understand, or credibly hear to be contrived, done, practised, offered or intended to be done against the said Company or their Successors, or their Goods, or Trade, or any of them, or any Person or Persons by them employed, or in their Service in any Place or Places; together with the Names of those Persons by whom the same shall be so contrived, offered, practised, or intended. *And also*, that he the said *Francis Moore* shall and will from time to time, and at all times from henceforth, during his said Employment, keep a true and particular Journal of all his Proceedings relating to the Affairs of the said

said Company, and also Books of Accompts, wherein he shall daily, duly, and truly enter the Accompt of all and every particular Buying, Selling, Receipts, Payments, and all other Transactions relating to his Trust in the said Employment; and shall not charge, place, or put to the Accompt of the said Company for any Goods, Merchandizes, Negroe Servants, or Gold, which he shall buy, any more or greater Sums, or other Things than he shall really and *bona fide* pay, deliver, or exchange for the same. And also shall bring to Account in the said Books, the full Rates and Prices of all such Goods and Commodities as he shall sell, barter, or pay in Exchange for any Negroe Servants, Gold, Elephants Teeth, Beeswax, or other Commodities, which he shall be allow'd to purchase for the Accompts of the Company Which said Books shall be produced and delivered to the said Company, or any other by them appointed to receive the same, whensoever the same shall be demanded or sent for. And shall also on Demand well and truly deliver and pay unto the said Company, or their Successors, all and every such Monies, Goods, Negroe Servants, Gold, or Merchandize whatsoever, as by the Foot of the same Account or otherwise shall appear to be due to him, or to remain in his Hands or Possession, or for which he ought to be chargeable or answerable in any Manner whatsoever. *And moreover*, the said Francis Moore doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and promise to and with the Company and their Successors by these Presents, that he the said Francis Moore shall not, nor will at any Time from henceforth during the time of his said Service, directly, or indirectly, by himself or any other, deal in, use, or practise any buying, selling, trading, bartering or merchandizing in any Gold, Negroe Servants, Ammunition, Goods, or Commodities of any Sort or Kind whatsoever. And shall not engage or employ either the Stocks of the said Company, or any Part thereof, or make use of the Credit of the said Company in trading for any Commodities, either for himself or any others. *And further*, that in case he the said Francis Moore shall at any Time hereafter, during the time of his Employment in the Affairs of the said Company, or before he shall be discharged out of their Service, directly or indirectly by himself or any other, with his own Money or Merchandize, or with his own Credit, or with the Money, Merchandize, or Credit of any other, deal in, use or practise, any Buying, Selling, trading or merchandizing for himself, or for any other Person or Persons whatsoever, but only to and for the proper Use, Benefit, and Account of the said Company or their Successors: That then he shall lose and forfeit to the said Company his growing Wages or Salary hereafter mentioned, and the Arrears thereof. And also all such Commission Money as shall then be or become due to

him from the said Company. Nevertheless all and every other the Covenants, Clauses, Contracts and Agreements in these Presents contained, shall stand and be in full Force and Virtue. *And moreover*, the said *Francis Moore* doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators covenant and grant to and with the said Company and their Successors, that in case he the said *Francis Moore* or any other in Trust for him, or by his Order and Direction shall contrary to these Presents, buy, barter, sell, trade, or merchandize in or with any of the Goods, Negroe Servants, Gold, and Merchandize above-mentioned, or in any other Goods, or Merchandizes whatsoever; that then he the said *Francis Moore*, his Executors and Administrators upon Demand after every such buying, selling, trading, or merchandizing in any of the Commodities prohibited as aforesaid, or in any Merchandize whatsoever, shall and will pay unto the said Company or their Successors, for and upon all Sorts of Merchandize, as a Damage already agreed on and adjusted, after the Rate or Price of three hundred Pounds Sterling *per Tun*, and so for a greater or lesser Quantity than a Tun: And also for Gold four Pounds Sterling *per Ounce*, and for Negroes twenty Pounds Sterling for each Negroe. *And also*, that he the said *Francis Moore* shall from Time to Time, and at all Times from henceforth, with all convenient Speed give Intelligence and Notice to the said Company, or their Successors for the Time being, as well of all and every such Person or Persons who now are, or at any time hereafter shall be employed in the Service or Affairs of the said Company, as shall use, exercise, or practise any Trading, Buying, Selling, or merchandizing in any Place or Places in any the Commodities, Negroe Servants, Gold, or Merchandizes above-mentioned, or in any other Merchandizes whatsoever, either to, from, or on the Coast of *Africa* aforesaid, or any Place within the Limits of their Charter, other than for the proper Account and Benefit of the said Company, and their Successors: As also of every Particular of the same trading and dealing according to his best Knowledge and Understanding. *And also*, that he the said *Francis Moore* shall and will from Time to Time, when and as often as he shall be thereunto required by Letters, Orders, or Authorities from the said Company, remove to any of their Factories where they shall so direct, require, or appoint him. *And also* shall come and return for *England*, when he shall be by the Order and Direction of the said Company thereunto required. *And in case* the said *Francis Moore* shall refuse or neglect to remove or to return into *England* when he shall be thereunto required as aforesaid; that then it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons, thereunto authorized by the said Company, to seize upon the Person of him

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the said *Francis Moore*, and send or bring him the said *Francis Moore* to and for *England* as aforesaid. And also to seize upon, secure, and inventory all and every the Goods, Merchandizes, Negroe Servants, Gold, and all other the Chauls of him the said *Francis Moore* in the Parts and Places of *Africa* within the Limits of the Charters of the said Company, and the same to transmit and send over into *England* to the said Company, there to rest in the Possession of the said Company, until the said *Francis Moore* shall clear his Account, and make good what he shall owe or stand indebted to the said Company. And lastly, the said *Francis Moore* doth covenant and agree to and with the said Company, that he shall and will at all Times, and in all Things during the Time of his Service as aforesaid, faithfully and diligently use, behave, and demean himself as a good and faithful Servant towards the said Company and their Successors, and those by them authorized. And the said Royal *African* Company in Consideration of the Covenants and Agreements in these Presents contained, to be done and performed by him the said *Francis Moore*, and provided that the said Covenants and Agreements be severally and respectively done, performed, fulfilled, and executed by him the said *Francis Moore*, and not otherwise, do for themselves and their Successors covenant and agree to and with the said *Francis Moore*, that they shall and will pay and allow unto him the said *Francis Moore* the Wages and Salary of thirty Pounds Sterling per Annum (and Diet according to the Company's present Establishment) in Manner following, (that is to say) two third Parts thereof yearly and every Year, and the other third Part to remain in the Hands of the said Company, until the End or Expiration of the Time agreed upon for him the said *Francis Moore* to serve the said Company, and then, and upon his the said *Francis Moore's* clearing and evening all Accounts which shall be between him and the said Company, the same shall be paid and delivered unto him the said *Francis Moore*, his Executor, Administrators or Assigns. In Witness whereof the said Royal *African* Company of *England* hath to one Part of these Indentures caused their common Seal to be affixed, and the said *Francis Moore* to the other Part of these Indentures has set his Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above written.

James



A P P E N D I X. No. II.

Instructions to be observed by Messrs William Roberts and Francis Moore, Factors, at Joar.

Messrs *William Roberts,*
and
Francis Moore,

James Fort, 22 January,
1731-2.

OUR last to you, Mr *Roberts*, was of the 15th Instant, which acknowledged the Receipt of your Letter of the 7th with your Books of Accomps, all which we have perused, but have not as yet had Time to give you our Observations thereon.

This now goes by the *Fame Sloop*, Capt. *John Boys*, and serves to cover Invoices of sundry Goods and Merchandize, amounting to 4674 Bars, 4 s. 0 d which we hope will come safe to Hand, and prove to Content, they being in all Respects agreeable to your own Indent.

We are in the first Place to acquaint you, Mr *William Roberts*, that whereas the Company in their Letter to us, have signified their Pleasure concerning *Joar* Factory, that it being a Place of great Trull, ought not to be left under the Direction of one Factor: You are hereby required to admit Mr *Francis Moore* to be your Colleague, and from the Receipt hereof to be with you jointly concerned in the Management of the Company's Affairs, and for the better carrying on the same, you are to observe, that nothing be transacted but what shall first meet with the Approbation of the other; for as you are equally concerned and accountable, so it is but reasonable that each Person should have it in his Power to prevent any thing being done that to him shall seem to be to the Prejudice of the Company. You are therefore on Receipt hereof (if you, Mr *Moore*, are not satisfied that the Remains in Store do correspond with Mr *Roberts's* Books from the 1st Instant) to take an Inventory of all the Company's Effects at the Factory first, and which if it should be thought necessary to be done, you are hereby required and directed, that Capt. *Boys* be there present, in order to enable him to sign and testify to us, that
the

the same is an exact and full Inventory of all the Company's Effects there.

The Company has highly reflected and resented our Conduct for suffering and passing by without showing due Resentment, (by discharging all such Factors and others in the Service, and sending them home with such Characters as they deserve, in order that they recover the Damages of their Bondsmen) to all those who have squandered away and have been lavish of their Capital Goods, even in Trade, and other ways appropriated them to their own Uses; to such who have run themselves in Debt, particularly those who have left Powers of Attorney behind them, and to those in particular who are at Our Factories, such as formerly made good Remittances of dry Goods, and of late none; they, in particular, the Company absolutely commands us to use with no show of Compassion, nor admit of any Excuse or Plerence, but forthwith to send them home as aforesaid, they being but too well assured, that the Reason proceeds from the Factors applying them to their own Uses. They also complain very much of those that give their Money without shewing good Reason for so doing, and they require for the future, that all such be placed to the Factor's Accompts, and in Default of which, they will place the same to ours. These strict Injunctions of the Company, and the Reproaches we have received, carrying with it a show of Justice, as you, Mr *Roberts*, cannot but allow, Witness your own Books lately come down, to say nothing of those at *Georgia*, where above 120 Bats were deficient more than you cared to own, and for which you gave Mr. *Payzant* the inclosed Note: We lay those Reproaches, &c. oblige us to acquaint you that no Excuse will avail with us for the future, in case you relapse into any of those Proceedings before mentioned; and that there shall be no room left to plead any Excuses, we repeat to you the following Orders, which you, Mr *Mossie*, must also observe for your future Government, *viz.*

- 1st. ' You are to observe, that the keeping of your Books do
- ' commence immediately after you have taken an Inventory,
- ' and at the latter End of *March* next to send down an
- ' Abstrakt or Ballance Sheet of your Accompts to that time, and
- ' at the latter End of *June*, two Sets of your Books, *viz.* Journal and Ledger, and such other Books as are necessary to be
- ' kept ballanced and signed by your selves, one of which to be
- ' sent to the Company, the other to remain here on the Fort.
- 2^{dly}, ' You are on no Account to omit sending us an exact
- ' Journal of the real Goods as well as Price you pay for whatever
- ' Slaves, Teeth, Wax, or Gold you remit to the Fort from time
- ' to time, whereby we may see in what manner you trade,

and

and to give you Credit for the same in our Books, conformable to the Company's Instructions.

3^{dly}, ' You are to take a particular Care that you charge no Goods upon Trade, but what you really and *bona fide* pay for the same, and as it has formerly been a Custom to enter Goods given in Presents on account of Trade, as paid for the Trade you afterwards made, you are now to charge all such Presents in Trade, &c. in distinct Accompts by itself, that the prime Cost of all Trade may appear in your Books without any additional Charges, by which Means it will be a Guide for new Comers hereafter to go by.

4^{thly}, ' You are to be very frugal in your Expences, and on no account to make unnecessary Presents, and for such as you find necessary to make, you are to be very particular, in expressing the same in your Books, assigning your Reasons for so doing, and for what Account, without which it is the Company's express Orders to us to charge all such Expences, &c. to your respective Accompts.

5^{thly}, ' You are to be very careful and circumspect in your Choice of Slaves, that you on no account purchase any but such as shall be merchantable, free from Sickness, Distempers, Ruptures, and loss of Limbs; all such as you shall purchase that appear to have any of the above Ails, or are otherways unmerchantable, are (as the Company directs in such Cases) to be placed to your Accompts, charging you for each Slave 50 Barrs, without a Power to dispose of the same again, unless you first obtain Liberty from the Governor and Council for so doing.

6^{thly}, ' In case of Mortality of any Negroes, you are to enter the same in your Books, and charge no more than the prime Cost of the Slave that dies, drawing out two Certificates, specifying the Manner of his dying, with the Distemper as near as you can guess, which Certificates must be attested by whatever White Men are at the Factory, and send the same to the Fort, one of which to be sent to the Company.

7^{thly}, ' You are to omit no Opportunity of advising us of the State of your Affairs, whereby we may be able to send you what Supplies you may have Occasion for from time to time, and if no Opportunity happens in 15 Days, to send a Messenger.

8^{thly}, ' You must take particular Care, that the Company's Goods suffer no Damage, either by the Bugabugs, or any other Accident, the Company's Orders being, that all such Goods as are damaged by your Neglect, are to be charged to your Accompts.

9^{thly}, ' You are on no Account to absent your selves from the Factory, unless Leave be first granted you from the Governor, and

and then for no more than one, to prevent Losses in the mean time.

10thly, ' You are on no Account whatever to lend any of the Company's Servants or Natives any Money, except those that reside with you, except you receive particular Orders for so doing from the Governor or chief Merchants

11thly, ' Whereas the Company has of late received great Abuses by their Servants, appropriating to their own Uses a great deal of dry Goods, viz. Teeth, Wax, Gold, and oftentimes Slaves, and it being one and the chief Reason, we have recalled Mr. *Saxby* from *Joar*, and rendered him unfit to serve the Company : You are hereby to observe and take due Notice, that you are not on any Pretence whatsoever, to take to your Account, dispose of, sell, barter, or deliver to any Person or Persons, any Slaves, Teeth, or Wax, on any Account ; neither are you to buy any of the said Commodities, nor any other Person or Persons for you (for any other Use, Intent, or Purpose, or Account, than the Royal *African* Company of *England*.) And for the better preventing such gross Abuses for the future, you are hereby to observe, that for every Pound of Teeth, or Wax, which you shall sell, barter, deliver, or make use of, without our previous Knowledge and Consent thereto, you shall be mulcted 100 Barrs, (such Wax excepted as shall be judged necessary to expend for the use of the Factory) for every Slave 200 Barrs, and for every Barr, or Sixteenth Part of an Ounce of Gold 100 Barrs, and be rendered incapable to serve the Company hereafter.

Having inserted the above Orders, you are further to observe, that as we have no immediate Call or Demand for Slaves, you are not to exceed 40 Barrs a Head, and above 4 of Silver, Iron, and Crystal, all Charges and Customs included, especially Silver, of which we have but very little, and not sufficient to answer the Demands that the Trade for dry Goods requires. We therefore think it a Matter of the greatest Consequence to endeavour to reduce it to three Barrs a Head in that Commodity, provided in lieu thereof you advance in Brass and Arrangoes to 5 or 6 Barrs a Head, the only Reason we have not to give you Orders peremptorily to give no more than three, is, because we would willingly prevent the Merchants from passing down. On that Consideration only we would have you give four, the Prevention of which would perhaps strengthen a Proposal the Company have given us Orders to make the *French* Company about supplying them with Slaves on certain Considerations, which probably they would come into the sooner, when they find it is in our Power to prevent the Trade from coming down to their Factory.

We

We having shid what we thought proper on the Slave Trade, come next to that of Gold, Elephants Teeth, and Beeswax, Commodities that the Company strenuously recommend us to encourage, and as such we also in the most pressing Manner repeat to you; and as you have a Competitor (Capt. *Clark*) with you, you are at Liberty to out-bid him, rather than any should fall into his Hands. And now we have given you this Liberty, we shall think it your Neglect intirely and ill Management, if any falls to his Share, especially as you have a far better Assortment of Goods than he possibly can have.

As for Cotton, you are to buy none but what's cleaned from the Seeds, except you can get it cleaned by the Natives before you remit it down; and this we strenuously recommend, if it is possible, even if you could get but 25 Pounds for an Iron Bar, or any other of the best Goods.

The Company expects that by this Time you've procured a great Quantity of the Allum Salt, and that it is refined according to the Receipt sent you. We don't find that they will accept of any Excuse whatsoever. You are therefore to apply yourselves with all Care and Vigilance, and in particular to send us the Reasons to the contrary, that we may remit them to the Company, they being not satisfied but that it is our Neglect only.

They also recommend us to give Orders to all our Out-Factors, and especially to those at *Joaz*, and which we now repeat to you, that you endeavour to procure what Quantities you can of the following Commodities, and to give Encouragement to the Natives to promote the same, *viz.* Indigo, Hides, a sort of Spice or Pepper, which grows in *Jagra*, Goat Skins, Deers, and Buffaloes Horns, *Palma Christi* Seeds, Gums, and three Sorts of Wood, called Iron Wood, *Bisheloc*, and *Jau de Sangree*, which are to be cut as large as can be, so as to be fit for Embarkation.

And as the Company will admit of no Excuses from us, and plainly tells us, our Non-performances proceed from our Negligence, and not commanding our Factors to pursue the same, and to give due Encouragement. We shall expect without fail your Answers to those, that the Company may at least be satisfied with our Endeavour, we mean in Regard to our giving the necessary Orders. We therefore expect that you'll exert yourselves, and give all due Encouragement, and as to the Prices we must leave it to your own Prudence to agree with the Natives in the best Manner you can, or otherwise, what Reasons you can have to urge to the contrary.

We have had from sundry Persons good Informations, that the King of *Barfally* had hid a Foundation of forming a bad Design against the Company's Factory, and their Affairs, on account of your having seized his Slave for Theft; to prevent which, and that

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that of two Evils, the least is to be chosen, we have released him, it not being proper by any Means for the sake of gaining one Slave to run to great a Risque, as the shipping him off would in all Probability create ; so that all we can lay on that Head, is to recommend more prudent Measures for the future, and not to take Wolves to watch your Sheep.

You are to acquaint old *Serin Dwyse* with our Orders concerning the Trade, and that Mr *Rogers* can't possibly come up, but that Mr *Harrison* will in his way up the River call there in about a Fortnight's Time ; in the mean Time acquaint him that we expect the Performance of his Promises to us when down here, in every Respect.

You are not to detain the Sloop longer than while you are unloading her, and than you have finished the Survey as aforesaid, provided it is thought meet. We have not to add but remain

Your Friends and Servants,

Anth. Rogers.
Tho. Harrison.





A P P E N D I X. No. III.

TRANSCRIPT of a PAPER discovering a Quantity of Gold up the River GAMBIA.

It is supposed to have been written by one that had got great Riches in King Charles the Second's Time by his Progress up that River. His Descriptions of the Openings and Turnings of the Gambia, the Inlets of other Rivers into it, the adjacent Mountains, &c. may be a good Guide to Undertakers, how to find out the Place where our Author met with Gold, even to Satisty. Who he was can scarce be known, he having conjured his Friend to the greatest Secrecy, being (as is supposed) afraid to be known or talked of, lest he should be commanded away by the King and Government, upon another Expedition from that peaceable and satisfactory Retirement he enjoyed, after his Acquisition of sufficient Wealth.

YOUR Importunity, together with my Gratitude to you, for your most curious Informations and Instructions in the Mechanicks (without which, I confess, my Labour had been in'vain) has extorted that from me, which, I confess, the Resolution I had a-new taken to the contrary, by resolving never to divulge either for Love, or Force; to which End I expect, according to your faithful and solemn Vows of Secrecy, both of the Business itself, and likewise of which I would not should be known to the King for 10000*l*. being content with what Proportion it hath pleased God to assign me, as well as with the King's Revenues. Nor shall I wholly, or fully, discover the vast Proportion of Gold I discovered there, being so much, not fit to be communicated to Paper, as not knowing to who's Eyes, or through whose Hands this may come I shall only tell you, I was more troubled to obscure its Abundance from my Fellows, than to bring down what I got; and I am confident, that if your self go upon this Design, and follow the Directions of my Journal, and, attain your Purpose, you your self will be of my Opinion; for as it is said, *What will the whole World profit a Man.*

if he lose his Saul: So I say, What will the Piches of both the *Indies* advantage, if thereby you forfeit your Security, Life and Freedom? And how will you be assured of any of these, if these Things should come to the Knowledge of such as have Power of you, and to command you in what they please? That I do truly tell you, did I not value my own Peace and Quiet at so high a Rate as I do, I should come willingly, and manifest it to his Sacred Majesty; tho' I am not satisfied in that neither, as not knowing whether the Information may prove good or bad to the Publick; however I conjure you a-new, that, whatever you attempt, you conceal me, so that directly or indirectly I be not discover'd.

If you go on the Business, let your Boat be flat-bottom'd; for mine, being some seven Tons, or thereabout, and made after the common Fashion, was extremely troublesome, both at Fords and at Falls, where we were forced to unlade her; and, having unladed her, to heave her, or launch her over Land: You ought also to have a little Boat for common Use, which you will find extreme useful. You advised me to take 20 Pounds of Quick-silver for Trials; if you go, take at least 100 Pounds, for some in working will be lost, as you know better than myself. Your Advice also for 50 Pounds of Lead is too little, take 150 Pounds, much more you cannot well carry, for the pestering of your Boat.

The *Sal Armoniack* I used little of, for it I can give you no Advice: The *Borax* I used all, wished for more; if you go, carry 50 Pounds: My Sand ever did me great Service, I used it all, better have 10 Pounds too much than too little, therefore take 40 Pounds. I am confident, if I had carried the Philosopher's Bel-lows, I had done very well, I was so troubled with sitting the other, tho' I confess them better when a-new placed. *Antimoniac Horn* did me little Service; I believe it rather from my Ignorance, or wanting the perfect Use and Instruction you gave me. Ingots I would take two, I carried but one, I wanted another for Expedition. Wedges 12, with a Sledge or two, or Beetle; for about 12 *English* Miles from the first Fall, or somewhat more to the Southward, in the Side of a barren Rock, looking Westward, there is a Cliff in the Rock, rather most rich between the Stones, almost half a Handful thick in some Places. Our Pickaxes did here stand us in no great stead; but having with us some Iron Tools, that we could hardly spare, with much ado made a scurvey Iron Wedge, and presently we found the Benefit of that for some 12 or 14 Days, till improvidently one of us driving the Wedge up to the Head, and not having another to relieve it, we were forced to leave it behind us, to our great Loss and Grief. Wooden Bowls from *England*, six or eight, are very necessary; and will do better than Gourds, that I was forced to make use of; you may take Store of them, 'tis no Sore.

For

For the Crucibles I must inform, that four large melting Pots, in our large Work, will stead you much, and make better Dispatch than 6 Nests of Crucibles; tho' you cannot well spare those. I was forced to make use of a broken Earthen Pot, that I carried along with me; I made use of it till it broke; had I had Crucibles and Pots enough, I had brought so much Gold in Sand or Tyber.

For the separating and dissolving Waters, I used but little, because their Use was troublesome, neither had I Conveniencies to erect a Still ashore; but for the *Aqua Regis* I us'd it all, and could have done more, if I had had it; yet, in my Opinion, the Trials of Quicksilver are better, had I had it: But I carry Coals to *Newcastle*; you know better the Operation than myself. Let your Mortar be of Iron, and large; I wish I had follow'd your Directions in that, for my Brass one put me to a double Trouble, and I was enforced to leave the Refining of much, till I came into *England*, for the *Mercury* got a *Spurca* from thence, which is communicated to my Gold, which no Art, I understand, could free it from; in this Particular you left me lame, or my Memory much failed.

There is a Tree much like our Corners in *England*, but very large, which we felled, and made a Shift to make Charcoal of, which we did thus; we cut off the Boughs, for we wanted a Saw, and therefore could not meddle with the Body of the Tree, and cut them into short Pieces; then we digged a good large Pit, or Hole, in the Ground, about a Yard wide, and so deep, or deeper; in the Bottom we kindled a Fire, and filled it with Wood, and when it was well burnt, threw Earth upon it, and damped it, and when it was cold, we took out the Coals: You will easily find the Place, if you observe but the Cautions: You will come to a broad Gathering-together of Waters, not much inferior to *Rosnander Meer*, in the Edge of *Lancashire*. Here we spent a Week in searching many Creeks and In-falls of Rivers, but we followed that which points South East and by East. My miserable Ignorance, in the Mathematicks, cannot direct you, neither for Longitude nor Latitude. Up the buffing Stream, with sad Labour, we wrought, and sometimes could not go above two Miles in a Day. You must pass the first Fall; yet there my Exceed of Gold was 47 Grains from 10 Pounds of Sand. When we or you come to the upper Fall, you will be much troubled, I believe, as well as I, to get your Boat over Land; but being up, proceed till you come to the In-fall of a small Stream to the South, directly thence listen, and you shall hear a Fall of Waters; you cannot get your Boat thither, by reason of the smallness of the Brook; you will there find our Reliques on the side of the Rock, with many of our Names, I mean Letters of our Names, cut with our Knives. Here, tho' the Sand, by the Wash, yield plentifully, yet do you ascend the Top of the Rock, and, pointing your Face directly West,

West, you will observe a Snug of Rocks somewhat to the Left Hand of you ; and under that, if the Rains and Force of Weather have not washed away the Earth and Stones, you will discover (they being unmoved) the Mouth of the Mine itself ; where, being provided with Materials fit for that Work, you will not desire to proceed any further, or with a richer Vein.

Take this, all along, for a constant Rule, which I, in my Search, observed up the River, That in the low, and woody, and fertile Country, I could never find either Metal or rich Mine, but always among barren Rocks and mountainous Countries, and commonly accompanied with a reddish kind of Earth. Other Instructions I shall not give you, being (as I conceive) a thing needless to you, unless I should return you your own Principal, this being but only the Interest of what is due, besides that Obligation which tieth me unalterably to remain, &c.

I began my Voyage up the River, *December* the 4th, about two Hours before the Sun set ; in my Company no more than seven Men, besides myself, all *English*, and four *Blacks*, whereof one was a *Marrubuck*, who, being acquainted with the *Portugal* Language, I intended for an Interpreter, if I should stand in need ; but the main was, to help us in our Labour against the Stream. My Provisions were chiefly of two sorts : For my Voyage and for Accommodation, three Barrels of Beef, ten Gammons of Bacon, two Barrels of white Salt, besides Bay-Salt for Trade ; also two Hogheads of Bisket, besides Rice, half a Barrel of Gunpowder, and Shot proportionable ; Strong-Water, Vinegar, Paper, Beads, Looking-Glasses, Knives 18 *d* per Dozen, some Iron, little Brass-Chains, Pewter-Rings, and a deal of such-like Stuff, as Occasion permitted. The other sort of Provisions were, a Pair of Goldsmiths Bellows, Crucibles four Nests, Scamelles two Nests, Quick-silver, Borax, Sal-Armoniac, Aqua-Regis, Aqua Fortis, a Mortar and Pestle, and Leather Skins to strain, Barls Scoops and Ladles with long Handles, to take up Sand, and other Implements for my private Design : All which had laden my Boat far deeper than I desir'd ; for thereby I drew much Water, which, I was jealous, might hinder our Progress over the Flats, if we should meet with any.

December the 7th, we arrived near *Settico*, being 14 or 15 Leagues above where our Men stay'd ; but passed one half League further up, where we anchored, the River there being broad, we always chusing the Middle, as being freest from Disturbance, tho' it oft fell out otherwise ; for our ugly Neighbour, I mean the Sea-Horses and Crocodiles, (it seems) ill pleased or unacquainted with any Co-Partners in these watery Regions, did often disturb us in the Night, not only with their ugly Noises, but their Vicinity to our very Boat, which caused us to keep Watch.

December the 23d, we were much troubled that Day with getting over a Flat, under the Wash of a steep and high Mountain bearing South. Here I first put in Practice my Design, and took up some Sand at the first Trial of the Ford, and out of five Pounds Weight of that Sand, got three or four Grains of Gold. I tried also in another Place of the same Ford, but did get less. I saw neither Town, nor Houses, nor People, since we left *Barracunda*.

January the 14th, at a Ford between two high Mountains, I tried again; and out of 10 Pounds Weight of Sand, I washed 30 Grains of Gold. I made a Trial likewise with Mercury, and found out of 5 Pounds 47 Grains. Here my Hopes increased, yet resolved to try higher.

January the 27th, we were much troubled with great Trees, that lay in the Water upon the Side of a Rock, on a craggy, barren Mountain adjoining. I ascended, with three Men with me, to make Discovery, and carrying a Pick-axe with me, as we were digging up a Piece of Ore, as I conceiv'd, we were assaulted with an incredible Number of monstrous great Baboons; whom no Oratory but our Guns could persuade to let us retreat to our Boats, for having killed two or three of them, so incensed the rest, that had not the Report of our Guns terrified them, I verily believe they would have torn us to pieces: Having attained our Boat, I fell to try my Ore, which proved but a Sparre.

February the 6th, I made a Trial of a certain glittering Sand, which I took up from the Side of a Rock, the River here inclining Southward, with a sudden Turning like an Elbow. The Wash of this afforded 41 Grains from 10 Pounds Weight of Sand: By other Trials, from 5 Pounds Weight of Sand, 57 Grains. Here I thought to make a Stand; yet, upon more serious Advice, had resolved to proceed.

February the 15th, at Night, a Sea-Horse stuck our Boat thro' with one of his Teeth, which troubled us sore, being all bad Carpenters; which caused us to unload her on a small Pinnacle to mend her; and, to prevent the like Mischief for the future, I invented this Device, To hang a Lanthorn at our Stern; and thereby we were freed from all after-Troubles of that Nature, they not daring to come within three or four Boats length of Light shining in the Water.

February the 24th, I tried the Use of *Vinga Divina*, upon a high, barren and rocky Mountain: But, whether it afforded no Metal, or whether my Rod, being cut in *England*, and being dried and carried far by Sea, had lost its Virtue; or whether it hath no such Quality (which I rather believe) I am not certain. However my Companions laugh'd me out of the Conceit.

March the 16th, Between two mountainous Rocks issued a Creek; and putting up therein, discover'd a Fall of Waters from the South of the River. Here, making Trial by the Way, I found 63
Grains

Grains of Gold from 5 Pounds Weight of Sand. Other Trials, more exact, afforded very large Proportions ; so that here we spent 20 Days ; and, plying hard our Work, in that Time had gotten 12 Pounds, 5 Ounces, 2 Pennyweights, 15 Grains, of good Gold.

March the 31st, Our Materials wasting apace, I was willing to try further, here beginning our greatest Toil ; for often in a Day we were constrained to strip ourselves, and leap into the Water, with main Strength to force our Boats over the Flats. Nor was this our greatest Affliction ; for the River-Water smelt so sweet and musky, that we could not drink of it, nor dress our Meat with it ; and, as we conceive, by reason of the Abundance of Crocodiles, which have the same Scent.

April the 7th, We perceived the In-fall of a small River South, the Current quick, the Land all rocky and mountainous, and, in the Silence of the Night, could hear the Noise perfectly of a great Fall of Waters ; and before the Mouth of it anchor'd that Night.

In the Morning into that we put, and came as near the Fall as we well could. Our Water failed ; but our indefatigable Industry overcame all Difficulties ; for, what I could not by Water, I did attempt by Land : Where arriving, I found the long expected End of our most toilsome and long Voyage ; for I believe never any Boat, nor any Christians, have been so high in that River, as we. Here, upon the first Trial I made, the Exceed of Gold was so much, that I was surprized with Joy and Admiration. However, here I was resolved to set down my Staff ; and to that End, the first thing I did, was to go the Boat ; and about a League and half thence I found Wood. Here we practised to turn Colliers, and laded our small Boat with as much as she could well carry back ; we went and fell to Work, for which I hope (to G O D alone be Praise) none of the Company hath Cause to repent, for the great Pains and Labour he took, tho' we chose the worst Time of the Year almost, the Waters being then at the very lowest, but had we gone immediately after the Rains, which is *June*, *July* and *August*, or before the Waters were fallen so low, we had been free from much of that Trouble, at Fords and Falls, by having Water enough to carry us over.





APPENDIX. No. IV.

*Extracts of Letters from the Chief Merchants
at GAMBIA, to the Royal AFRICAN
Company, relating to the Gum-Trade.*

James Fort, Sept. 23, 1733.

Parag. 6. **W**E have proceeded to make Discoveries up *Vin'ain* River, which falls on the South into the *Gambia* about 3 Leagues above the Fort, which River hitherto was not known above *Geregia* by the Company's Servants here: For this end Mr *John Hall*, Factor at *Geregia*, was sent in a Long-Boat, and he found at four Tides beyond *Geregia* a very fruitful Country, and the People very civil, and much more industrious, *as he says*, than they are in these Parts, and very solicitous to have the Company settle among them. The People, as their Country is rather more fruitful, so are their Towns more thick and numerous than herabouts, and their Cattle and Fowls are of a larger Breed; and, I believe, that a large Quantity of Cotton, Indigo, and some Hides may be procured from thence. I have a Sample of Gum by me, that they promise Quantities of; and by the Description of the Tree and Leaves, seems to be the same I find mentioned in the History of Drugs, that the Gum *Arabic* or *Senegal* comes from: I have made Trial of it, and I find it to be of a different Nature from all I have hitherto met with in these Parts, which dissolves into a Mucilage, but this is of a stiff and glewy Nature, as Gum *Arabic* and Gum *Senegal*; and therefore, I am sure, if we can depend on the Natives, as to the Quantity promised, it will be a valuable Commodity. I intend about *November* next to pay a Visit to these Parts, in order to make further Observations, and to do what is necessary to promote the Trade there; and, if please God to give me Health, I shall afterwards proceed to *Joar*, to try what can be done as to the Allom Earth there, and that we procure what Quantity we can to send to *England*; we have likewise dispatched a few Hands to cut some *Bibelo* Wood at *Geregia*.

R. HULL.

James Fort, Dec. 5, 1734.

Parag. 5. **I** Have now succeeded in my Attempt for the Discovery of Gum *Senegal*, or rather Gum *Gambia*, and for bringing the Whole of that Trade into the Company's Hands only. Among the rest of the Samples, you have a small Parcel of this Gum, such as never before came from *Gambia*, which was sent me by *Jouco Sonco* of *Janemarrow*; to whom, when here about 12 Months since, I gave Encouragement for to send two *Moors* of his Acquaintance, named *Malatai Con* and *Malatai See*, inland on the North of that Port; which they pursued, and some Months since they returned with Success, and sent me a Sample by a Canoa that was up the River before the Freshes came on, since which, as soon as the Freshes would give me leave, I sent up Capt. *Brown* to that Port with Instructions, in order to get the best Informations as to the County, Distances, &c. a Copy of which, and the Answer you have herewith inclosed, and likewise my Remarks thereon, by all which I do not doubt but to procure this Trade with great Advantage to the Company. The Gum is very fine, and a great part may well be called Gum *Arabic*, and will serve the Purposes both Gums are used for, as well as either will do for the purpose commonly used for, and is a very wholesome and nourishing Food, when the Body is in Health, as well as a pleasant and most effectual Remedy in many Distempers.

R. HULL.

James Fort, June 19, 1735.

Parag. 7. **M**R *Hull* arrived here from up the River about three Weeks since, after having travelled to the inland King of *Yany*, and settled Affairs relating to the Gum-Forest with him and all the Great Men, Commanders of all the strong Towns, and other Great Men, who give strong Assurances, that the Company only shall be allowed to have the Produce of that part of the Forest belonging to them; he had likewise some Assurances from the Grand *Joloff's*, with a Sample of Gum from that Part of the Forest, which was sent home by the *Dolphin*; but the King being killed in Battle just at that time, and the Country unsettled, nothing further could be done on that Side; from the King of *Tuta*, a Return of a Messenger is daily expected; Mr *Hull* could not proceed to the Forest, it being the latter End of the dry Times; and for want of a Convenience of carrying Water, which at that time Provision must have been made for going and returning for about seven Days; so he resolved to go as soon as a good Shower of Rain or two had fell, and accordingly had again been on the Road for that end, if the *French* had not offered some Proposals, and attempted to dispute the Rights of this River,

River, which will hinder him from settling the necessary Correspondence until *October* next; however we hope to send you a Ton that we expect will be procured by some Persons employ'd to go into the Grand *Jolloffi's* Country, to acquaint them that the Company have settled a Factory at *Yanimarew*, and engaged that the Road will be free and open from any Molestation or Seizure, as hitherto have been usual.

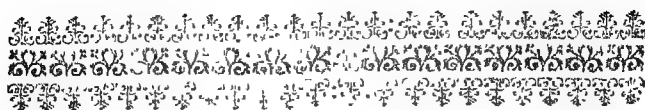
HULL and ORFEUR.

James Fort, July 21, 1735.

Parag. 12. **T**HE Person, Mr *Hull*, sent from *Yanimarew* into the Country of the Grand *Jolloffi's*, to purchase Camels, is returned with four: The same Messenger was order'd to come by the way of the Gum-Forest, and to bring with them their Loading of Gum; but he was hindred by there being so universal a Scarcity of Corn, that a Famine was caused in those Parts, and which reaches even to *Yanimarew*, and Places adjacent on the North of this River; it's with these Camels that Mr *Hull* is in *November* next to settle an inland Factory, as our last informs your Honours, to border on the Gum-Forest, and which we conceive to be the best Means of securing the Gum, and other valuable Trade to the Company only.

HULL and ORFEUR.





A P P E N D I X. No. V.

The Royal AFRICAN Company's Establishment
at JAMES Fort, in the River
GAMBIA, 1730.

Anthony Rogers, First Chief Merchant and Governor.
Bartholomew Sibbs, Second Ditto and Warehouse-Keeper.
Thomas Harrison, Third Ditto and Accountant.
James Davis, Secretary.

<i>Thomas Saxby,</i> <i>William Roberts,</i> <i>James Coates,</i> <i>Robert Downham,</i> <i>Younger Nelme,</i> <i>Charles Houghton,</i> <i>John Hamerton,</i> <i>John Nind</i>	}	8 FACTORS.
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<i>Robert Forbes,</i> <i>William Rusling,</i> <i>Robert Banks,</i> <i>John Brown,</i> <i>Hugh Hamilton,</i> <i>Percival Serjeant,</i> <i>James Percival,</i> <i>Thomas Palmer,</i> <i>John Hensler,</i> <i>Francis Moore,</i> <i>Philip Gayland,</i> <i>Thomas Balfey,</i> <i>Samuel Turner.</i>	}	13 WRITERS.
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Joseph Bick, Wax-Refiner.*Richard Castell*, Tanner.*Benjamin Ives*, Surgeon.*James Ross*,*Edward Risdon*, { Surgeon's*Joseph Vanderplace*, } Mates.*David Wilson*, Surveyor.*Edward Redwood*, Gardiner.*Domingo Vols*, { Masons.*Emanuel Lopez*, }*Charles Du Costa*, Linguist.*Henry Johnson*, Steward*James Collins*, Armourer.*Charles Boustin*, Bombay.*John Cooley and* } Coopers.*Jeremiah Thomas*, }*Nicholas Todd*, Joyner.*John Pyne*, Carpenter.*Diogo Rodriguez*, Purveyor.*Tobias Cluseman*, Gunner.*John Creed*, Gardiner.*William Keri*, CAPTAIN.*John Jackson*, SERJEANT.*James Breefe*, DRUMMER.*Jeremiah Cordo*,*Andrew Cordo*,*John Scott*,*Ely Thornton*,*Robert Evans*,*William Walgrave*,*Rowland Edwards*,*Tho. Manwaring*,*William Copland*,*Charles Osmond*,*Frederick Piesio*,*Charles Macclay*,*Thomas Skyes*,*Francis Allen*,*Felix Castell*,*John Westwood*,*John Hall*,*John Skinner*,*Richard Buckton*,*Thomas Gulliver*,*William Child*,*Naphtali Gray*,*William Abraham*,*John Small*,*Owen Morgan*,*Thomas Smith*,*William Wheeler*,*Daniel Defaurie*,*Roger Comber*,*Elias Boulton*,*Robert Butler*,*James Hodgkin*,*Andrew Grimes*.

33 SOLDIERS.

Thirty

NO. V. A P P E N D I X.

23

Thirty two CASTLE-SLAVES.

Besides this Establishment, there were

Sloops, Shallops, Canoas, Boats	}	With their Crews.
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And, during the Time of my Abode there, 8 OUT-FACTORIES,
with Black-Servants belonging to them, besides the WHITE-
FACTORS, WRITERS and LINGUISTERS.

F I N I S.



